DRAFT CALLS BY ARMY TO INCREASE IN FALL

30,000 For September, More Starting In October—Longer Europe Tours

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Army issued a call Wednesday for 30,000 draftees in September and warned that quotas will be increased to about 54,000 men a month starting in October.

Simultaneously, it said it will dip heavily into active units on duty in this country to find trained replacements for about 700,000 men now serving in Korea and other overseas areas who will be released or rotated in the next few months.

90,000 In Three Months

The Army also stretched out minimum tours of overseas duty for "regulars" in the European, Hawaiian and Caribbean theaters. It likewise reduced the minimum time GIs must spend in this country after service in the Far East, including Korea.

The new draft call, which was slightly larger than the August quota, will bring to 90,000 the number of men ordered to report in the first three months of the new fiscal year which started Tuesday.

The Army said the forthcoming step-up in draft calls will be necessary to replace men inducted in late 1950 and early 1951 after the outbreak of the war. These men are now finishing up their prescribed two-year tours of duty.

Through December Or Longer

The higher rate of inductions is necessary to maintain the armed service at a strength of 3,700,000 men. It will continue through December and probably longer.

Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr. said overseas replacements will be drawn from Regular Army units, federalized National Guard outfits and organized reservists on active duty. Some also will be taken from desk jobs in this country.

Minimum duty tours for regulars in Europe and Hawaii were increased from 36 to 42 months. Caribbean tours were raised from 30 to 36 months. The reduction in the period spent in this country after Far Eastern duty also will apply principally to regulars. Men returning from an "active" theater previously were guaranteed 12 months of "stateside" duty. Pace cut this to nine.

The actions have no effect on the service terms of draftees, National Guardsmen on active duty or reservists recalled to active duty. Their term is set at 24 months by law.

4 Pct. Military-Pay-Rise Bill Sent to Truman

Washington, May 15 (U.P.)—Congress completed action today on a bill giving members of the armed forces a 4 per cent cost-of-living pay raise, plus a 14 per cent increase in food and quarters allowances.

The bill now goes to the White House for President Truman's signature.

The House passed the compromise bill 333 to 0 after Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee said he hoped to take up later legislation providing combat pay for men in Korea.

Senate approval of the measure, which will cost an estimated $484,000,000 a year, also came on a unanimous vote with only six senators on the floor.

It is retroactive to the first of the month in which it becomes law—May 1 if Truman signs it this month.

Present when the bill was voted on were Senators Knowland (R., Cal.), presiding, and Case (R., S. D.), Johnson (D., Tex.), Lehman (D., N. Y.) Humphrey (D., Minn.), and McCarran (D., Nev.).

Vinson told the House he hoped the Armed Services Committee can consider combat pay before Congress adjourns. Representative Van Zandt Pa.), a committee member, said he took this as a commitmen t the committee will recommend action.

A $45 us plan for men under fire in Korea as reintroduced in the Senate by Senator Moody (D., Mich.) after it was knocked out of the pay bill by the conference committee.

Representative Brooks (D., La.), a member of the Armed Services Committee, raised the combat-pay issue on the floor. He said he approved the pay bill reluctantly because it did not include special pay for ground soldiers who have been "carrying the brunt" of the Korean War.

"Of more than 108,000 casualties so far," he said, "more than 100,000 have been ground troops." He noted that special hazard pay is provided for men in submarines, and for fliers, paratroops, and others whether in or out of combat.

The 4 per cent pay increase would go to members of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard, Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, officers of the Maritime Commission, cadets and midshipmen at the Military and Naval academies, and to aviation cadets. It also applies to retired military personnel.

The 14 per cent increase in allowances would go to all active duty personnel entitled to such benefits.

Some increases also were included for widows and veterans.

The second measure would raise the income limits above which payments cannot be made in non-service-connected disability and death pension cases.

Present limits are $1,000 for a veteran without dependents or a widow without children and $2,500 for a veteran with dependents or a widow with children.

The new limits in the bill are $1,400 and $2,700 respectively.

The two measures become effective July 1 if signed by the President.

The Senate and House passed different versions but conferees reconciled them Tuesday. The House passed the compromise measures yesterday.

Senate Passes Two Bills Increasing Vet Benefits By $202 Million A Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate passed and sent to President Truman today two bills increasing veterans' benefit payments by about $202 million a year.

They are designed to meet cost-of-living increases since compensation rates were last fixed.

One of the bills would make a 15 per cent boost in service-connected compensation for veterans of all wars who are more than 50 per cent disabled and a five per cent hike for those less than 50 per cent.

It also would increase pensions for non-service-connected disability [illegible] veterans [illegible] months.

Similar pensions going to veterans of the Civil War, Indian Wars and Spanish - American War would be boosted seven and one-half per cent.

NEW VETERAN BILL SIGNED BY TRUMAN

Benefits Extended to Troops in Service Since Korea—Tuition Policy Changed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP)—President Truman today signed a new billion-dollar G. I. Bill of Rights extending most of the World War II benefits to veterans of the Korean war.

The measure provides to the new crop of ex-service men free schooling, Government-guaranteed home and business loans, mustering-out pay and other advantages.

Any service man honorably discharged since June 27, 1950, and who had at least ninety days' service, will be eligible. Actual service in Korea is not required. The cut-off date was left open and Administration sources said the program would be semi-permanent.

From 600,000 to 700,000 veterans a year are expected to go to school under the new program.

The law is designed to eliminate racketeers and chiselers who preyed on the $16,000,000,000 program for World War II veterans. Government payments for schooling now will be made directly to the veterans, instead of to the schools.

Veterans to Decide Schooling

The veterans will make their own deals on tuition and other costs, thus having an incentive to get their money's worth. Under the old program, payments were made directly to the schools. A Congressional investigation revealed that bogus schools were set up in some cases to take in the Government subsidy.

The new program also eliminates from Federal payments courses such as bartending and personality development.

The main features of the new bill include:

¶Free schooling—school credit would be granted at a rate of 1½ days for each day of service after June 27, 1950. There would be a maximum of thirty-six school months except for persons who served also in World War II. Service time spent in civilian-type education would not count.

¶Monthly payments—the veteran in full-time training would get $110 monthly if single, $135 with one dependent and $160 if he has two or more dependents. From this sum he would pay all costs including tuition, books and living expenses. Prportiionate allowances would be made for part-time training.

¶On the job and farm training—provision also is made for these, with a lower scale of allowances that would be subject to reduction as training progresses. On-farm training would be limited to persons who own or control their own land, the benefits in such cases amounting to $95, $110 with one dependent and $130 with two or more dependents.

¶Avocational courses — courses taken for pleasure or as a hobby would be barred. However, a course normally considered an avocational could be taken if the veteran showed it would be helpful to him in his work.

¶World War II veterans—they would not be eligible for additional schooling benefits if they had used up all the benefits given them under the World War II bill. However, such veterans as did not exhaust their previous benefits could get schooling benefits raised to forty-eight school mnths by serving since June 27, 1950.

¶Loan guarantees—The Government would guarantee loans up to a maximum of $7,500 on homes and lesser amounts on farms and business operations. The Veterans Administration could refuse to guarantee loans on homes built by persons who had previously sold defective housing to veterans.

¶Mustering-out pay—$100 for service less than sixty days; $200 for more than sixty days, in this country; $300 for more than sixty days and for service overseas or in Alaska. This applies to those up to and including Army and Air Force rank of captain and Navy rank of senior lieutenant. Only those honorably discharged could qualify.

¶Unemployment compensation—Veterans could get up to $26 a week for twenty-six weeks.

The President also signed a bill allowing servicemen more time to the time of sale of their old home if he begins to build or buy another within twelve months and completes the deal within eighteen months. The new law, effective Jan. 1, 1954, extends the time for [illegible] years beyond [illegible] of their old [illegible] residences.



HANDLING THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF RATIONS for Army reserves on two-week active duty training at Camp Rucker, Alabama, has been the job of the 822nd Quartermaster Subsistence Company of Birmingham, Alabama. Shown (above) delivering the daily rations to an Army mess are: left to right, Master-Sgt. Earl Pickens, of 2213 West Fourth Place; First-Sgt. Calvin Owens, of 1607 South 25th Terrace, Homewood; Pvt. Eddie Lee Ayers, of 3360 North 28th Avenue; and Pvt. Pinkie Parker, of 3317, 30th Way, Hudson Park, all of Birmingham. This Reserve Army unit was slated to return home last Sunday, July 27.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Here and Abroad

News of Area Men and Women Serving in the Armed Forces

Two nearby Maryland men recently were awarded the Navy Recommendation Ribbon for action in the face of danger. They are:

Alton M. Mize, Commissioned Warrant Officer, U. S. M. C., cited for bravery while acting as assistant regimental disbursing officer for the 1st Marine Division in Korea.

* * * *

Lewis J. Grays, jr., Sergt., U. S. M. C., commended for his alertness and heroism while on duty with the Washington Armed Services Police Detachment in May of this year.

A resident of Rockville, Md., Mr. Mize was in charge of a detachment of men carrying pay to soldiers in the lines. On one such mission, they were attacked by Chinese in advance of an enemy battalion that had penetrated U. N. lines.

According to the citation, Mr. Mize "successfully deployed his men and was able to return fire that warded off the attackers," and then delivered the pay for the men up front. Mr. Mize enlisted in the corps in 1939. He now is stationed at the Corps Forwarding Depot, Marford, Va.

Sergt. Grays, a native of Deale, Md., exhibited courage when he



CWO Mize. Sergt. Grays.

braved smoke-filled stairs and hallways above a flaming restaurant here to warn residents. Later he helped carry an elderly woman and a child to safety.

Sergt. Grays is a Korean veteran and now is stationed at the Marine Barracks, Naval Gun Factory.

* * * *

Pvt. Harry F. Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Dennis, The



Pvt. Dennis. Lt. Gaskill.

Plains, Va., has completed basic training at Fort Meade, Md., and has been assigned to the Engineer Replacement Training Center at Fort Belvoir, Va.

* * * *

2d Lieut. Robert C. Gaskill, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gaskill, 3520 South Twenty-fourth street, Arlington, Va., has successfully completed four months of infantry officer training at Fort Benning, Ga. Lieut. Gaskill won the Commander's Medal, the Most Outstanding Infantry Cadet Medal and the Distinguished Military Graduate award during his training.

* * * *

George T. Anderson, husband of Mrs. G. T. Anderson, 1016 F street N.E., recently was commissioned second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Corps of the United States Army at Fort Sill, Okla.

* * * *

2d Lieut. Owen C. Holleran, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. O. C.



Lt. Holleran. Lt. Longfellow.

Holleran, 4701 Connecticut avenue N.W., has completed a 15-week company officer course at Fort Benning, Ga.

* * * *

1st Lt. Robert N. Longfellow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Longfellow, District residents now in San Anselmo, Calif., recently completed a 15-week company officer training course at Fort Benning, Ga. Lt. Longfellow is a Korean veteran and also served in the CBI theater.

* * * *

Fred W. Leapley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren F. Leapley, 181 Thirty-sixth street N.E., now is serving as aviation ordanance airman, U. S. N., with Fighter Squadron 11 aboard the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

* * * *

Robert E. Combs, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Combs, 3517 T street N.W., has been made gunner's mate 1/c while aboard the destroyer U. S. S. James C. Owens.

* * * *

Joseph P. Ireland, jr., radioman, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Ireland, 5033 Eleventh street N.E., recently put ashore at Long Beach, Calif., after a tour of duty in Korean waters aboard the anti-aircraft carrier U. S. S. Juneau. The Juneau was the first American warship to take part in the Korean action and saw offshore action at Hungnam, Kojo, Songjin and Suwon-Dan.

* * * *

Charles E. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, 5715 Jost street N.E., has been advanced to the rate of boatswain's mate 3/c, U. S. N., while serving aboard the seaplane tender U. S. S. Timbalier.

* * * *

Philip G. Dale, seaman, U. S. N. of 1405 Staples street N.E., has been assigned to Submarine Squadron No. 2, New London Conn., after he recently completed an eight-week basic course there.

* * * *

Willis R. Gwynn, steward 1/c U. S. N., of 342 McLean avenue S.W. has reported for duty aboard the amphibious force flag ship U. S. S. Mount McKinley, sailing in waters of the Far East.

Receives Commendation During Exercises "Longhorn"



First Lt. Allie C. Felder Jr., formerly platoon leader of the 550th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, presently the commanding officer of the 41st Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. recently received a commendation from the commanding officer, 508th Regimental Combat Team and Major General Thomas F. Hickey, commanding general, XVIII Airborne Corps, for an outstanding performance of the Ordnance Maintenance mission during Exercise Longhorn. Lt. Felder lives at 368 Warner Spear Drive, Wherry Village, Fort Bragg, with his wife, the former Miriam G. Reid of Roanoke, Va. Before being called to active duty, Lt. Felder taught agricultural economics at Hampton Institute. He attended Hampton Institute, the University of Illinois, and was taking post graduate work at Ohio State University at the time of his recall to the Armed Forces.

Alabama Whiz Kid

Around Huntsville, Alabama, a local lad of color, 17-year-old Corporal Raymond Cartwright, has the distinction of being the smartest youngster to enter the armed services. When young Cartwright took the Armed Forces qualification test at Gadsden, Alabama, he made one of the highest grades ever recorded there.

The daily Huntsville Times reported that the Gadsden recruiters got so excited about the high score that the commanding officer called them long distance to ask about it. Cartwright, as a high school student maintained an 'A' average. He finally wound up in an army leadership school at Fort Jackson, S. C. and emerged at the top of his class of 142 trainees there. He will, it is reported, be sent to officer candidate school when he is 19, the minimum age limit for entrance.

Corporal Cartwright apparently never heard about those myths of racial inferiority and obviously regards the top of the ladder as his "place." He reminds all of us that while racial discrimination may be a handicap, no one can keep a good man down. We hope some of our youth up North in the big cities will take note of this Alabama whiz kid. He uses his head for something more than a peg on which to hang a hat.

General Marshall Reports:

Race GIs Taking Advantage Of Armed Forces Training

Courier Dat. 1-5-52. P. 12

30a Army

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The attendance of Negro enlisted personnel doubled in schools of the armed forces during the past year since the racial quotas have been removed, according to the former Secretary of Defense, Gen. George C. Marshall.

In his semi-annual report recently released by the Department of Defense, the former Secretary said that, "Considerable progress was made in carrying out the President's 1948 Directive on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services."

During the past year, the policies developed by the Army, Navy, Air Forces, and Marine Corps in previous years were being implemented without untoward incidents, said the report.

He said combat operations of all the armed forces in Korea demonstrated the feasibility of the established policies as well as the advantages that can be derived from their implementation.

Utilization of Negro personnel was increased and broadened throughout the defense establishment during the past year, continued the Secretary's report.

He pointed out that basic training on a racially integrated basis was established in all the training divisions of the Army.

And that opportunity for enlistment, promotion, and advancement is being provided on an individual basis without regard to racial quotas.

It was made clear that Negro units are being dissolved in the Navy and Air Force, and the remaining Negro units in the Army are being used with other units organically, rather than as separate organizations.

Before retiring from the post as Secretary of Defense, General Marshall said that, "Further improvement is the utilization of Negro personnel is expected as the experience gained during the past year is applied fully by the military departments."

Alabamians in service

P. 22 News Mon. 2-11-52



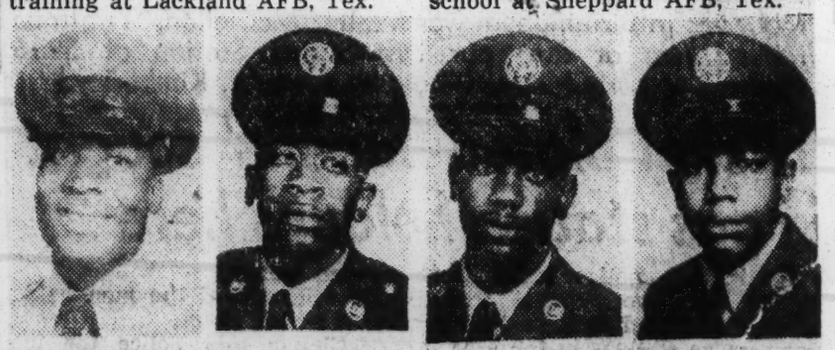
Pfc. Willie H. Dixon (left) of Westfield was wounded in Korea and was treated at Pusan. Corp. James Webb (right) of 825 Washington-av, sw, is in Germany.

Corp. William D. Thompkins (left) of 843 14th-st, n, is in Korea. Marine Pfc. Clarence Hamilton (right) of Birmingham Rt. 7 is at Camp LeJeune, N. C.



Pfc. Elli Godwin (left) of 1116 Fifth-pl, n, is taking technician training at Warren AFB, Wyo. Pvt. Joe Lee Holmes (right) of Westfield has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. Leon Willis (left), Adamsville, has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. Pfc Ross Jones (right), Aliceville, is attending airplane mechanics' school at Sheppard AFB, Tex.



Pvt. Willie Ivory Jr. (left), 1525 19th-alley, n, and Pvt. Merritt Roscoe (right) of Birmingham has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. John Marshall (left), 3304 Tennessee Pike, and Pvt. John F. Bell (right), 3054 32nd-av, n, have completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.



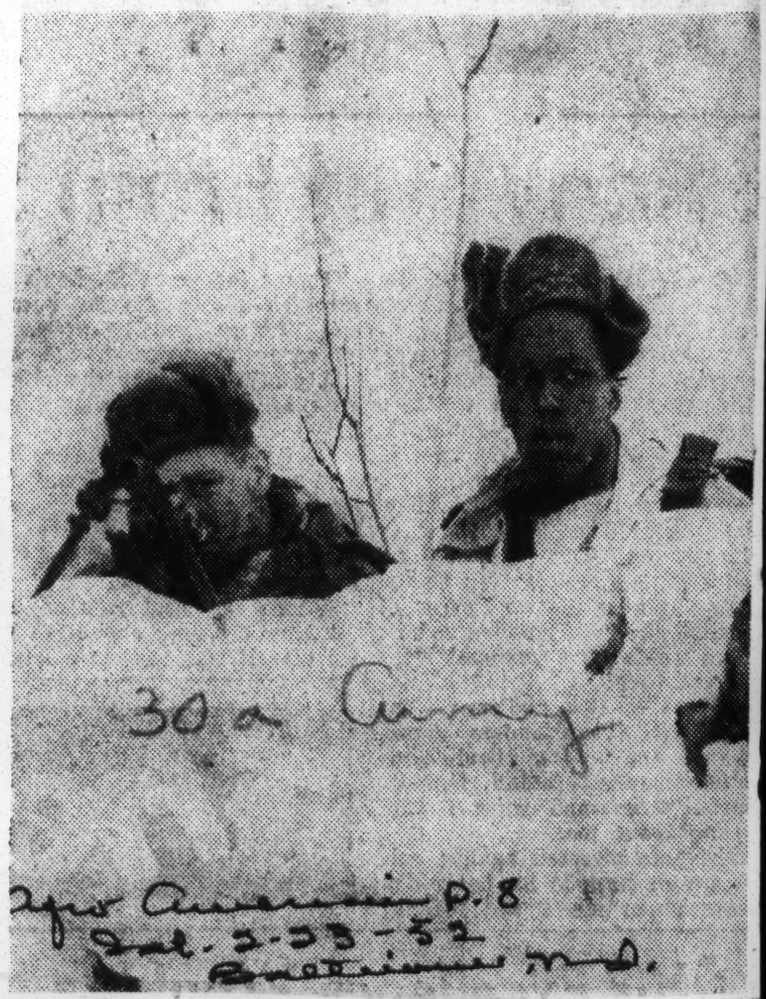
Pvt. Joseph D. Holloway (left), 408 Fifth-st, Pratt City, and Pvt. Eugene Hutcherson (right), 1263 Escambia-st, have completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Pvt. John Mosley (left), 3007 31st-st, n, and Pvt. Samuel Bandy (right), 410 Avenue G, have completed basic training at Lackland AFB. Tex.



PFC. DAVID V. LONG, son of Mrs. Annie M. Long, of Wetumpka. He is stationed with Transportation Corps of U. S. Army in Port Whittier, Alaska. He was a member of the Senior class of 1951 of Elmore County Training School before he enlisted.

Set For 'Exercise Snowshoe'



30a Army

Aligning the sights of his automatic rife on probable "enemy" targets, Pvt. George Edoss of Shrewsbury, W.Va., and his assistant, Pvt. Clifton Morris of Hebron, Md., prepare for the big push against the "aggressor" in "Exercise Snowshoe" recent winter maneuver of U.S. Forces in Austria. Both men are members of Company "K," 350th Infantry Regiment, part of the friendly force in the seven-day problem, held in bitter cold and plagued by intermittent snow storms.

Senate Committee Urged To Ban Racial Segregation In UMT Camps

Mitchell Named Two Who Okayed Military Bias

Daily Word Dec. 26-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — At a public hearing here on Universal Military Training, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington branch of the NAACP, urged the senate armed services committee to work for a ban on racial segregation in UMT camps.

Mitchell, warned the committee to "remember this is a presidential election year" and further stated that "at least two of the candidates running (for president) apparently would not carry out the program of the present administration on eliminating segregation in the armed services, if we are to judge them by their past records."

POINTS TO KEFAUVER VOTE

Mitchell pointed to the vote of Senator Kefauver and said,

"Senators Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who is seeking the Democratic nomination, actually voted to support segregation when this issue was before the U. S. senate on June 21, 1950."

This, he said, was on a vote which defeated a proposal by Senator Russell (D. Ga.) the committee chairman, to allow men in uniform to choose whether they would serve in a segregated or non-segregated unit. Kefauver voted for Russell's proposal, he said.

He said Kefauver also voted last year to table an amendment by Senator Lehman (D. Lib., N. Y.) "for the protection of members of the armed services" against discrimination. The Lehman amendment was rejected.

Describing Gen. Dwight Eisenhower as "one of the Republican candidates" for president, Mitchell said the general once told the committee "that colored soldiers would be at a disadvantage if integrated with white troops. Among other things, he said that colored men would be unable to win promotion in competition with white soldiers."

George Willison, a member of Kefauver's office staff, read a reply which he told the Committee Kefauver had authorized, disavowing any plan to change the anti-segregation rules.

Kefauver's answer said "one of the chief desires and aims of my entire life has been to better race relations. In this instance a bill to enforce anti-segregation in the armed services, I frankly thought that the result of passing this legislation might harm rather than better race relations.

"However the majority of congress decided otherwise. The law apparently has worked well and I do not propose to change it."

Kefauver's statement said his vote against the Lehman amendment "was cast along with a large majority of the members of the senate of both parties — including, I note, Senator Taft," Ohio aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination. "I agreed with them that these matters were already covered by law."

Russell remarked that "I have no apologies" to make for sponsoring the amendment mentioned. No one offered a reply for Eisenhower.

'OPERATION SNOWSHOE' SUCCESSFUL:

U. S. Troops In Europe End Maneuvers In Austria

Cpyr-Amsterdam p. 8 Dec. 2-23-52

SALZBURG, Austria (PID) — Cool, cold and colder was the front-line soldier's opinion of "Exercise Snowshoe," USFA's winter maneuver which ended Jan. 25, but observers, a little more removed from the elements, classified it as one of the most effective and successful field program yet seen in Austria.

Designed to give United States forces in Austria practical, realistic experience in winter warfare, "Snowshoe" received excellent cooperation from Old Man Weather who provided up to 35 inches of snow and temperatures ranging from zero to mere freezing during the seven-day period.

Scene of the problem was a hilly area north of Salzburg, stretching from Vocklamarkt and Ried, Austria in the East, 60 miles to Traunstein and Altenmarkt, Germany in the West.

British Join In Fun

In addition to all USFA tactical and service units, the 62nd Armored Reconnaissance Battalion from EUCOM's Second Armored Division, and Company B, West Yorkshire Infantry Regiment from British Troops in Austria, took part upon invitation of Lt. Gen. S. LeRoy Irwin, CG, USFA.

Participating units were split into two forces, "friendly" and "aggressor." Brig. General James C. Fry, CG, USFA Tactical Command, headed the friendly force, while Col. John A. Pauley, CO Linz Military Post, was in command of the aggressor army.

Brig. General Fry's force possessed a two-to-one numerical superiority over their opposition. All forces were actual and no paper units were brought in to play as "Snowshoe" was set up to be as free-moving a maneuver as possible.

General Praises Men

Objective of the "friendly" force was to drive west from Ried-Vocklamarkt into terriory previously occupied by the "aggressor." Primary objectives were the twin valleys of Siegsdorf-Inzell and Siegsdorf-Rupholding which provide access from Lower Bavaria through the Alps into Austria.

General Irwin summed up the concenation and tenacity of the men thuly: "All of the units and troops—performing their duties in the worst weather to hit this area this year — certainly acquitted themselves well. I was very pleased with the results."

Outside of professional militarists, Powell, a minister said in his 20-minute speech, "there is not a single decent, self-respecting organization in the entire United States," including farm labor, education, civil liberty, youth and religious organizations, in favor of UMT.

Concluding his speech, he raised the question of writing into the bill a prohibition against racial segregation. "If we have the slightest intention of making UMT the backbone of our fighting forces, even though I am opposed to it," he said, "it must come before the bar of world opinion completely scourged of every vestige of jim crowism."

Powell Makes Attack On UMT Bill

Journal & Guide Wed. 3-5-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, last Thursday made a bitter attack upon the universal military training and service bill, which the House had under consideration.

UMT is a "costly hoax of defeatism," Mr. Powell charged. "It directly follows the present Communist line," he said. "It could not have been conceived by anyone but the high echelons of the Communist party for exactly that it is now coming before."

Powell said most of the promises made to the American people to induce them to adopt permanent UMT are false. Careful examination of the report of the National Security Training Commission on UMT, Powell asserted, "will show that these promises have no factual basis."

He declared that UMT will not save money, time in getting armies into action overseas if war breaks out, nor will it do many of the other things the American public has been told it will do.

Negro GI's Drill On 'Hit Parade'

Pittsburgh Courier p. 8 Dec. 29 Issue

NEW YORK CITY. — The appearance of a team of Negro soldiers in an impressive drill routine was a highlight of last week's "Your Hit Parade," telecast over the National Broadcasting company network. "Hit Parade" was one of several NBC radio and television programs which observed Armed Forces Day in theme and spirit.

Kansas City

The soldiers represented the 802nd Special Regiment which is assigned to West Point to assist in the training of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy. This was the second time a group of Negro GI's made a guest appearance on the program to execute precision drills. One of the "lucky strike extras" played on the show in honor of the day was Sousa's "American Patrol March."

Vocalists Dorothy Collins, Snooky Lanson and Eileen Barton and Raymond Scott and his orchestra appear regularly on "Your Hit Parade" on television. The radio version of the program is broadcast weekly from various military installations around the country.

ARMY'S "NO SEGREGATION" CLAIMS N

Fort Sill Post Taken As Example Of Whole Pattern

By CLAUDE BARNETT

CHICAGO— (ANP) — Although various recent reports given to the press by such persons as Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, an assistant secretary of defense, say that integration of Negro and white troops in the army have progressed a long way, there is much evidence to the contrary in various camps in the United States.

Last week while President Harry S. Truman was reporting to 25,000 Negroes in front of the offices of ANP that he sees army jimcrow fading away, ANP received in its hands evidence of gross discrimination against Negro soldiers in Fort Sill, Okla.

It appears that outside the United States, overseas commands are beginning slowly to carry out the President' s orders in regards to equal opportunity for all men in the armed forces.

Within the United States, however, it seems that much needs to be done before the army can begin to brag about integration here.

Individual Negro newspapers have criticized the administration of various camps within continental U. S. and so have soldiers. The GI who suffer from this bias, however, dare not complain too openly. According to reports from Fort Sill, here is a basic list of nine evils making life miserable for Negro soldiers stationed there. for Negro soldiers stationed.

SCHOOLS

Schools are run on a jimcrow basis. The post has a new modern school, but only white children may attend. White children ride to school in army buses provided by the post driven by men on the government payroll. Colored youngsters have to go to school in Lawton, Oklahoma in a 1948 Dodge bus furnished by the state of Oklhoma and driven by a boy ,19 years old.

NCO CLUBS

The past has two clubs for non commissoned officers, but No. 1 is for white NCO's and No. 2 for Negroes. Whites occasionally visit No. 2, but Negroes cannot become members of No 1.

SERVICE CLUBS

Officially, there is no service club segregaton on the post, but hostesses (white) remind the colored soldiers that Service Club No. 6 is for them.

INTEGRATION OF UNITS

There is very little integration at Fort Sill. There is some token integration of Negro enlisted men in lower grades in certain standards units, but that is all. The attitude here appears to be that (according to a statement accredited to a high ranking white officer) Negroes cannot compare to white soldiers and that there really seemed to be no need for Negroes in the army.

HOUSING

Negro enlisted men live together and are not allowed to live in so-called white areas. Even the Wherry housing act (for GI families) is on a jimcrow basis. A civilian, J. D. Sanders, who controls billeting on the post, has told Negro noncoms there was temporary housing available, but only not only for white folks.

POST DUTY DETAILS

Orders published for units to pull guard duty at the post stock ade specify what number of guards may be colored. Negro troops feel this is to prevent the possibilities of a Negro having charge of white prisoners.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

Although Mrs. Ida W. Boyd, a Negro is technically senior hostess at the post, a Caucasian woman has been brought in, promoted and given the title of post director and though qualified Negroes have applied for positions, they cannot get a job regardless of vacancies. Negroes do work as janitors and a few waitresses.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL FACULTY

The Artillery School does not have a single Negro officer on its faculty. There is a feeling that there are some qualified Negroes able to fill a faculty post.

Captain Edward Moon, Negro dental officer, reportedly is not permitted to practice on Caucasians.

This is the stroy of integration at Fort Sill, known as the "artillery center of the world."

When President Truman addressed the cheering throngs here in Chicago at the monument to Negro soldiers in the midst of Bronzeville, he presented to the people the picture given him by his advisors about army integration.

It appears that in Europe the spirit of his executive order of 1949 as being carried out after Negroes had complained, but here in the United States, this seems to be true according to the camp you visit.

The President apparently is not being told the whole story.

Surrounding the President was as smart military guard of honor made up of Negro soldiers from the 178th Regimental Combat Team of the Illinois National Guard.

ILLINOIS GUARD SEGREGATED

The President in his eloquent speech praised Gov. Adlai Stevenson for issuing an executive order requiring integration of Negro troops but the Illinois National Guard has dragged its feet. To all intents and purposes it is still a segregated state national guard without Negro soldiers in any white unit and without any appreciable mixture of whites in Negro units.

If our counrty is to be the "arsenal of democracy," we must first practice it right here at home — particularly among the fighting men who are bearing arms to defend democracy.

Probably, the best Christmas gift our America . boys in uniform here at home could receive would be the honest practice of integration and equal opportunity in troops in the United States as well as it is said to be practiced on the fighting front in Korea.

The Negro people, themselves must work to see that integration does become a fact, and not depend upon an executive order alone to do the job

Korean Vets Find Jim Crow At Ft. Sill, Okla.

Found In Schools, Housing, In Jobs And In Procedures

(Special To The AFRO)

FORT SILL, Okla—Segregation in its worst form exists at this army post, famed as "the artillery center of the world."

Colored enlisted men and officers, many of them Korean war veterans, are subject to unequal treatment in every phase of the installation's activities.

Repeated complaints have been received by the AFRO about this fort's operation, in the light of the President's directive calling for equality of opportunity in the armed forces, and in relation to the following nine points:

Dual Schools Provided

1. SCHOOLS—Schools are run on a jim-crow basis. The post has a new modern school, but only white children may attend.

White children ride to school in army buses provided by the post driven by men on the government payroll.

Colored youngsters have to go to school in Lawtos, Okla., in a 1948 Dodge bus furnished by the state of Oklahoma and driven by a boy, 19 years old.

Separate Clubs

2. NCO CLUBS — The post has two clubs for non - commissioned officers; but No. 1 is for white NCO's and No. 2 for colored ones. Whites occasionally visit No. 2, but non-white cannot become members of No. 1.

3. SERVICE CLUBS—Officially, there is no service club segregation on the post, but hostesses (white) remind the colored soldiers that Service Club No. 6 is for them.

4. INTEGRATION OF UNITS—There is very little integration at Fort Sill. There is some token integration of enlisted men in lower grades in certain standard units, but that is all.

The attitude here appears to be that (according to a statement accredited to a high ranking white officer) colored soldiers cannot compare to white soldiers and that there really seemed to be no need for them in the army.

Jim Crow Housing

5. HOUSING — Colored enlisted men live together and are not allowed to live in so - called white areas. Even the Wherry Housing Act (for GI families) is on a jim crow basis.

A civilian, J. D. Sanders, who controls billeting on the post, has told colored noncomes there was temporary housing available, but only for white folks.

6. POST DUTY DETAILS—Orders published for units to pull guard duty at the post stockade specify what number of guards may be colored.

Colored troops feel this is to prevent the possibilities of one of them having charge of white prisoners.

7. CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT — Although Mrs. Ida M. Boyd is technically senior hostess at the post, a Caucasian woman has been brought in, promoted and given the title of post director.

Although qualified colored workers have applied for positions, they cannot get a job regardless of vacancies, those hired only do work as janitors and a few as waitresses.

8. ARTILLERY SCHOOL FACULTY — The artillery school does not have a single colored officer on its faculty. There is a feeling that there are some qualified to fill a faculty post.

9. OFFICER PROSCRIPTION—Colored officers are given duties over colored personnel only. A captain who has had Korean war experience as leading integrated troops and been decorated for bravery is assigned to an all-col-

IN BRIEF

Trainees as well as overseas veterans are shocked at conditions at the Ft. Sill Artillery School. Clubs and houses are for whites only. Even children are barred from public schools on the army post. Yet a policy of "equality of opportunity" is supposed to exist in the Armed Forces.

ored unit.

The one colored dental officer here must confine his practice to colored personnel only and is not permitted to treat white patients.

Post's Practices Vary

When President Truman addressed the cheering throngs here in Chicago at the monument colored soldiers in the midst of Bronzeville, he presented to the people the picture given him by his advisors about army integration.

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Ill. Guard Not Mixed

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To all intents and purposes it is still a segregated state National Guard without colored soldiers in any white unit and without any appreciable mixture of whites in colored units.

Must Grasp Problem

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Eisenhower Admits He Mixed Troops In Last War As 'Desperate' Move

Takes Credit For First Step Toward Armed Forces' Integration Program

By BIDDY WOOD

CHICAGO — Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted to some 3,000 persons—most of them colored — in Chicago, Friday, that he had integrated troops during the fierce Battle of the Bulge in World War II, considered by many as the first mixing of combat troops, because "we got desperate . . ."

The Republican presidential candidate and former five star general, made this revelation at the Victory Monument, 35th st. and S. Parkway, in the heart of the colored section.

Following his speech at the Victory Monument, Eisenhower placed a wreath on the grave of an unknown colored soldier for whom the shrine was erected.

Ike's opponents have attacked him for his unwillingness to integrate troops, while those in his corner have insisted that "their man" took the initial step at the Bulge.

Gives Own Version

This is Ike's version as he told it in the windy city:

". . . We went to war, and in the Battle of the Bulge we got desperate for replacements.

"We had large numbers of colored troops in various kinds of auxiliary organizations. Some of them were combat, light tank units, anti-aircraft units, and auxiliary units.

"But in my particular theatre (European), we had no (colored) infantrymen. I was desperate for it, and so I asked for volunteers.

"Some 2,600 colored soldiers volunteered for the front line at a time when front line soldiers were notlasting long. It was terrible.

"What I did with those (colored soldiers), since obviously I did not have time to train a regiment, was to put them in small numbers in white battalions.

There was not a single one of those little (colored) units that did not discharge its duty with credit to itself, with valor, and with as fine a record as any other unit in the Army."

That statement was made in a special report by Gen. George Patton, and he knew a fighting man when he saw one.

"As a result of that service, because the colored man had again proved himself and his right to equality under different circumstances, there has been, as you know, a rapid transformation in Army custom and tradition.

"Now, so far as I know, there is nothing in the way of segregation in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines left—at least as a matter of official record.

"If it is left, it is merely a residue that is being eliminated, and the colored soldiers earned it and proved that they earned it themselves."

Visited "Riot" Town

Eisenhower's first stop for his motorcade was the Western Electric Plant, Cermak rd., near Cicero.

Cicero is where race baiters rioted against World War II veteran Harvey Cook and his wife when they sought to live in an area that had previously been lily-white.

Of the estimated 14,000 that greeted Ike, not many were colored.

From Cicero, the motorcade moved to the Hines and Vaughan Veterans Hospital, where Eisenhower shook hands and greet- confined veterans.

An on-the-spot poll, by this reporter revealed that four out of five of the veterans were backing Stevenson.

The caravan swung through the loop, where thousands lined the streets, and headed to the Southside and the Victory Monument.

The motorcade halted in order that Edgar Brown, president of the National Negro Council and GOP candidate for congress from the 1st Congressional District, could be seated next to Ike, who was riding in a top-down cadillac convertible.

Additional delay of about five minutes resulted in a frantic search for Fred Morrow, who is colored, from Hackensack, N.J., and an advisor to Eisenhower, who was riding in a car further back.

Morrow also was to sit in the presidential candidate's car for the tour of the "Black Belt." Morrow finally came on the run.

Carey Almost Steals Show

Archibald Carey, Chicago alderman, who "upon request" came to New York City and accompanied the official Eisenhower staff party back to the Windy City, nearly stole the show from Ike in a 10-minute speech, highlighted with references to "colored boys in the Cuban War" prior to introducing Eisenhower at the monument.

With at least 10 mentions of "colored boys," Mr. Carey told how colored troops were summoned during the Spanish - American War in 1898, to help liberate Cuba.

The Alderman said that when the call came to the troops, they were in a dither over what to sing as they charged into battle.

They (the troops) were adverse to singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," or "The Star Spangled Banner," as they went into the fray, because of the treatment afforded them in America, he stated.

The song finally decided upon was "There's Gonna Be A Hot Time in The Old Town Tonight," Mr. Carey said.

Presented Gifts

Eisenhower received a mounted elephant (symbolic of the Republican Party) from William Booker on behalf of the Southside Eisenhower Committee; and the NNC's 1952 Freedom and Equality Award from Mr. Brown.

In addition to Eisenhower, others placing flowers on the unknown soldier's monument were Mrs. Edgar Brown and Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, President of the National Association of Colored Women of America.

Pupils of the Mosely School Band, 24th and Michigan ave., provided the music. Three of the members played "taps," as Ike placed the wreath on the grave. Herbert Wilson sang the National Anthem.

Although 3,000 persons gathered to hear Ike, at no point in his speech did he receive a tremendous, or enthusiastic ovation.

Women Turn Out

Many colored women were at the airport to welcome Ike. Among those seen were:

Mrs. Gaines and Mrs. Audrey E. Williams, Congressional Woman, 11st Congressional District, 4th Ward; Mrs. Bertha Montgomery, assistant Committeewoman, 4th Ward; Mrs. Nellie R. Whitlow, committeewoman 20th ward; Mrs. Effie Hale, State General Committee woman, 2nd Congressional District;

Mrs. Viola S. Montoya, vice-chairman, Women's Auxiliary, 20th Ward; Mrs. Annie Coachman, chaplain, 20th Ward; Mrs. Lula M. Jones, secretary, 20th Ward; Mrs. Camille Kelly, Mrs. Essie Van Trees and Mrs. Wilhelmina Wade, all of the 20th Ward; Miss Mayme Higgins and Mrs. Hennie M. Cisco, local newswoman.

Eisenhower ended his Chicago tour with a major address at Chicago stadium, during which he touched only lightly on the civil rights issue.

He said:

". . . We will strive to make equality of opportunity a living fact for every American. Second-class citizenship reflects second - class Americanism . . ."

30a 1952

Army



News Press Photo Service

PASS INTO DANGER—Pfc. Carl Lacinhki of New York, hands hi film badge to Lt. Pearle W. Mack (left) of Topeka, Kansas, so that i may be checked for radioactivity during the recent atom bomb tes in Nevada. Lt. Mack, stationed at Camp Stoneman, Calif. was an equipment maintenance engineer for the Coca Cola Bottling Company before his recall to the service. He is among the score of Negro technicians who participated in the atom bomb drill.

Newsmen Warned Of Eyes At Blast

By JAMES HICKS
(NNPA Pool Correspondent)

LAS VEGAS, Nevada—As preparations got under way here for the first atomic bomb burst in history in which live troops will participate, the Atomic Energy Commission issued a stern warning to more than 300 news correspondents and photographers andtroops that they mabe become permanently blinded if they fail to follow instructions on the protection of their eyes.

The bomb is to be exploded on Tuesda

The AEC said closing the eyes when the blast occurs will be too late because it is the flash which impairs one's vision.

The AEC said the blast will com between 9 and 10 a.m. Tuesday. It was the first time the AEC had ever announced the actual hour of an a-bomb blast.

On Tuesday we will leave the city hall at 5 a.m., travel 80 miles along U.S. Highway 95 to Desert Rock, a check point, then on to Mercury, Nev., in the desert and from there to News Nob to witness the explosion.

Newsmen Integrated

Although Las Vegas follows a policy of strict racial segregation as to accommodations, the three periencing the same hotel accommodations, eating facilities and social activities given white newsmen.

The actual type of bomb which we will witness exploded remains a well-guarded secret.

The bomb will be exploded at approximately 4,000 feet. It is said to be much more powerful than the one which destroyed Hiroshima. Some say we will witness the detonation of the very latest hydrogen bomb.

The AEC says nothing.

After the explosion, all correspondents will be initiated into that select group known as the ancient and honorable society of Atom Bomb Watchers composed of only those individuals who have lived to see an actual atomic bomb burst.

AEC announced on eve of bomb burst that colored paratroopers will be included among 120 picked men of 82nd Airborne Division who will jump from a C-46 into an area behind the site of the atomic bomb blast and march through the contaminated area to capture a simulated objective.

Statement came as correspondents made final visit to AEC installations and were taken to actual site where bomb blast will occur.

Tour of hitherto highly restricted area disclosed that colored both civilian and militar have had wide participation in entire operation thus far.

Meets Several Men

Among those met by the writer in restricted area were Cpl. F. D Jones, Fayetteville, W. Va.; Cpl Vernon S. Stockhard, 415 Giles Ave., Chicago, and Cpl. Clyde Hayes, 2931 Tremont Ave., Kansas City, Kans.

They are Air Force personnel and are members of the Air Force's special weapons center located at Indian Springs, Nev., where Maj. Gen. John S. Mills told newsmen they were the first persons not connected with the AEC ever allowed on the base.

The nature of the work done by the men cannot be disclosed. Indian Springs is about 69 miles into the desert.

Still deeper in the atomic area at Mercury City, a complete atomic city, I found James Body of Las Vegas and Garfield Hooker of Prentice, Miss., serving as civilian workers.

At the actual explosion area it was pointed out that colored personnel had helped to prepare the site for the actual explosion. Several colored women were seen at Mercury City.

Must Get Together

A two-star general commenting on colored personnel said, "This is the way it should be. We must all get together in this fight."

The AEC said every participating unit in the bomb test is integrated and that the test troops will be closer to an A-bomb than any other humans have ever been.

NEW GI BILL OF RIGHTS FOR KOREA VETERANS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Conferees Reach Agreement On Funds Providing For 143-Wing Air Force

ADJOURNMENT RUSH IS ON

Senate Approves Bill Aimed At Maintaining Props On Basic Farm Crops — Much Work Yet To Be Done

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 4. — In a rush to adjourn by week end, Congress Friday passed and sent to the White House a billion-dollar-a-year GI Bill of Rights for men who have served in uniform since the Korean War began.

It entails a program of education, rehabilitation and loan benefits similar to that provided for veterans of World War II.

Just One Dissenter

The Senate passed the bill by unanimous voice vote after the House had approved it 322 to 1 on a roll-call vote. The lone dissenter was Representative John Taber (R., N.Y.), staunch economy advocate.

Senate-House conferees got together on a $46,610,000,000 military spending bill which makes provision for a 143-wing air force by the middle of 1955.

The Conference Committee rushed the major measure back to the legislative chambers, where it was assigned precedence over a stack of other bills awaiting action before Congress adjourns.

Four other big money bills still had to be cleared, too, before Congress could wind up the session.

Working steadily through its calendar, the Senate passed by voice vote a bill aimed at maintaining Government price supports on basic crops through 1955.

How To Determine Parity

It provides that the parity price for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco and peanuts shall be determined by either the original formula or a modernized formula adopted in 1949, whichever is higher. Parity is a price fixed by the Government in relation to things the farmer has to buy.

Since the Senate substituted its own bill for one previously passed by the House and eliminated a requirement that the six crops be supported at 90 per cent of parity, the measure will have to be compromised in conference.

Republican members of Congress hope for an adjournment early

conferees took the issue fighters. The Present effective
the House for instructions. strength of the Air Force is about
the compromise bill is 90 wings
ve billions less than Presi- The Air Force program funds
man requested, it carries represent an increase of 560 million
0 million more than origi- of the amount voted by the House.
ted by the House and 200 The House conferees also accepted
more than the Senate a increase of 100 million
for the procurent of naval aircraft.
An agreement was made to let
d by the President for air- the Navy go ahead with the con-
requested by related procurement to
craft and re struction of a second 60,000-ton air-
develop the craft carrier of the Forrestal class,
ranges in strength from but the Navy must build it with
about 18 heavy bombers to 75 funds now in the measure.



News Press Photo Service

HIGHEST IN CLASS—In a graduation exercise at the specialis school, Camp Eta Jima, Japan, Pvt. Allen M. Clark of New York (left) receives congratulations and a certificate of proficiency from Col. Elliot Watkins, post commander. Clark completed the Cooks' course with a grade of 93, highest in his class of 67 men.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

—oOo— —oOo—

BY ANDREW J. COOPER

Macon County Veterans Service Officer

According to a report recently released by the Veterans Administration, more than 716,000 Korean servicemen have been discharged from the service since the beginning of the Korean War. At that rate, we will have about a million Korean War veterans by the end of June. Naturally wives and mothers and fathers are wondering what the latest news is so far as Congress approving benefits for these is concerned. The veterans affairs committee of the House is definately in favor of passing certain benefits for Korean veterans, but they haven't been able to agree on just what should be provided for them.

Now, just how long is it going to be before a Korean GI Bill is passed? Well, your guess is good as anybody's, but from the way things look, it now appears certain that passage of a GI bill will take place too late to enable veterans to enroll in Summer sessions at schools and colleges. Even though the veterans affairs committee began GI bill hearings early in February, it's staff is still working on a draft of a so-called clean bill. It will probably be another couple of weeks before this draft is ready. Then after the committee reports the bill out, the Senat hearings will begin. It is hoped the Korean GI Bill will go into effect before the 82nd Congress adjourns, and it seems reasonably certain that it will.

Another bit of interesting news comes from Washington. It looks as if former prisoners of war can be making plans to apply for that dollar-and-a-half extra pay for the time spent in the hands of the enemy, if they were forced to do labor or if they suffered inhumane treatment. Both the Senate and House passed the bill authorizing the additional pay, which will amount to about $537 for each eligible former prisoner of war. Claims must be made to the War Claims Commission by October 1, 1952. At the present time, the proper claims forms are not available, but when they are printed all the county offices of the Alabama Department of Veteran's Affairs will have them on hand and your service officer will be glad to help with them.

Army Okays Rebel Garb

'Dixie' Division Marches In Gray

CHICAGO (ANP) — If one general's views speak for the entire Army, then top brass approve the sporting of Rebel uniforms and insignia by 31st Infantry Division, popularly known as the "Dixie Division."

The "Dixie Division," an Army spokesman said expresses the spirit and custom of the Deep South and the Rebel gray uniform worn by the band is legal.

These statements were in answer to the ANP in connection with reports that this division is all white with no integration, and that its band wears the uniform of the Confederacy.

General Answers

In a letter to Claude A. Barnett, ANP director, Maj. Gen. Alexander G. Paxton, commanding general, wrote:

"The 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division Military Band is authorized by the department of the army to wear a distinctive ceremonial band uniform which is gray in color.

"This uniform is characteristic of the Dixie Division, and it represents the regional origin of the division which enjoys all of the heritage of the 'Deep South' from which the division comes."

Mississippi Outfit

The Dixie is famed as a fighting outfit. The current edition is composed of combined National Guard units from the states of Mississippi and Alabama. It is known that these state militia do not accept colored men.

Currently, this unit of 10,500 men is stationed at Camp Atterbury, Ind. The General made no comment when asked about integration at the Atterbury camp nor did he say how many colored soldiers were stationed there.

Eisenhower Turns Over Command To Gen. Ridgway

ROCQUENCOURT, France — (INS)— Gen. Eisenhower turned over his NATO Supreme Command Friday to Gen. Ridgway and said the Allies "are on the road" toward achieving a defense against possible Russian aggression.

The five-star General said he will retire as an active Army officer today and arrive in Washington Sunday afternoon to report on his year-long stewardship in Europe. Eisenhower, a leading contender for the Republican presidential nomination, told a farewell news conference that "there is no cause for alarm and no cause to be fearful" .. of the world situation. He said "I leave with the certainty that we can meet any challenge."

His term as European commander was highlighted early this week by entry of West Germany into the Western Allied defense team. "Ike" told newsmen that bitter political quarrels would harm the United States, but "healthy arguments over honest differences of opinion are good." And he declared that he does not think a "reasonable" cut by Congress in President Truman's foreign aid fund would seriously affect defenses. He added: "A healthy austerity is good for us, especially us soldiers."

Eisenhower called those opposing the European Army Treaty "big doubters who stand comfortably behinds 'no, no no.'" He added: "Show me anything worthwhile accomplished in the world by big doubters who said 'no, no, no.'"

Eisenhower, in turning over his task to Ridgway, said:

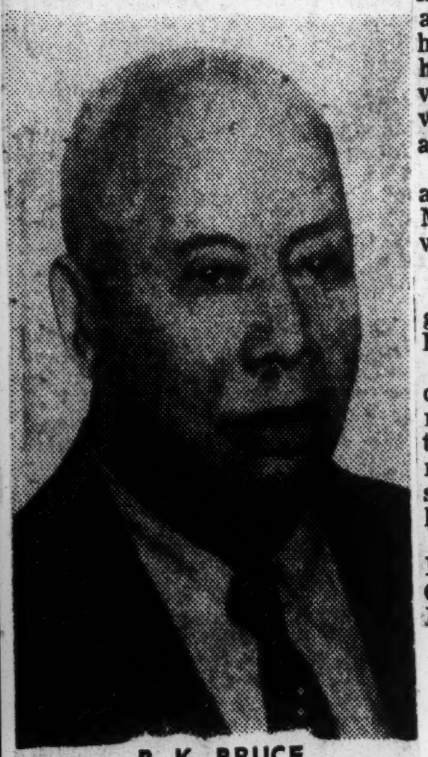
"Now, General Ridgway, I transfer to you my task and the finest headquarters I have ever seen. Yours is now the responsibility. I express my confidence in you congratulations."

B. K. Bruce, Tutor Of Top Military Leaders, Dies

BALTIMORE

B. K. Bruce, 92, who launched some of the nation's top military men on their careers died of a heart attack Wednesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Carrington L. Davis.

His lone survivor, Mrs. Davis



B. K. BRUCE

accompanied her father's body t Leavenworth, Kan. for burial. N funeral services were held in Baltimore.

Mr. Bruce had spent 54 years as a school principal in Leavenworth where, as a sideline, he operated for 30 years a military training school preparing youths for entrance to West Point and Annapolis Naval Academy.

Tutored General Clark

Among some of his most famous students were Brigadier Gen. Sutton, Gen. Mark Clark and relatives of Gen. MacArthur. He could boast of having coached 1,800 youths for their military careers, seldom misjudging the fitness of his students for entrance to the army and navy institutions.

The esteem with which he was regarded as a military tutor was expressed by the Kansas City Star which reported in 1915 "Ask any army officer how he got into West Point the chances are 10 to one that he will tell you to call Bruce."

Came To Baltimore

When his wife died in 1939, Mr. Bruce retired from this work and came to live with his daughter in Baltimore.

Quite active in fraternal and political circles during his early life, he also retired from these activities in late years as his health began to fail. Nevertheless, he was considered a brilliant conversationalist even in his advanced years and held a record as an educator in a unique field.

He was born in Brunswick, Mo., around 1860, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Bruce. His father was a contractor.

Set Precedent

He became the first colored graduate of the University of Kansas in 1885.

Prominent in the state's political affairs at that time, he carried more than 3,250 votes, more than any other Republican nominee on the ticket when he ran for secretary of state shortly after his graduation.

Of the Unitarian faith, Mr. Bruce was a member of Theta Chapter of Sigma Pi Phi boule of Kansas City, Mo.

Ridgeway Here; Talks Of Troops

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—During his brief visit to Washington between two of the most important military assignments in history, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway said that a tremendously important development took place in Korea with the union of troops of all races and colors.

After succeeding Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the Far East Command, Gen. Ridgeway was given credit for having carried out the President's order to abolish segregation in the armed forces in that combat zone.

The general boasted of the efficiency of the United Nations army in Korea which was formed of soldiers representing 16 countries. Although these troops are of different races, religions and colors, said Ridgeway, still they constitute "a homogenous fighting team that hasn't any parallel in history."

Gen. Ridgeway stated these facts at a luncheon given in his honor at the Shoreham hotel by the Women's National Press Club, the National Press club and the Overseas Writers club.

He also made the same observation before a joint session of Congress.

Gen. Ridgeway made no specific mention of Gen. MacArthur whom he succeeded in the Far East Command or of General Eisenhower whom he will replace in Europe. Neither did he make any open statement regarding the integration of Negro troops in Korea.

While steering clear of political situation and the racial question in this country, he did express pride in the integration of United Nations army in the Far East. In a scant 18 months, he said, the Eighth Army "comprising our own forces and those of the Republic of Korea, the British Commonwealth, Turkey, Greece, India, France, Ethiopia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, the Philippines, Thailand, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Colombia and Italy, has left a record of fidelity, valor and cooperation unsurpassed in all military history."

The general stated that one of the first things he hopes to do on his arrival in the European command is to build up the morale of troops there.

Again Gen. Ridgeway made no mention of racial integration there, but it is common knowledge that a good morale booster for the United States army is the abolition of segregation. This procedure is reported to have already begun in Europe.

Negroes hope that under Gen. Ridgeway's command this anti-segregation order will be carried out to the fullest extent and as quickly as possible.



CONCEALS TROOPS WITH SMOKE.—Pvt. Leon Williams of Kansas City, Mo., who is serving with the 32d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade in England, starts his smoke generator to conceal troops during training maneuvers. Williams is assigned to the 32d Brigade's 81st Chemical Smoke Generator company which trains jointly with the U. S. Air Force and British air and ground units. He entered the Army in April, 1951, and arrived in England last October. Hs wife, Inez, and son, Willie, 5, now live at 545 Delaware St., Kansas City. Williams formerly lived at 1212 E. 16th.

—U. S. Army Photo.

30a 1952 Army

News of Area Men and Women In the Armed Services

Marine Maj. Edgar L. Smith has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Gold Star in lieu of a second Air Medal for heroism in flights against the enemy in Korea. Presentation was made by Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps.



Maj. Smith.

Maj. Smith, his wife, Karlie, and their two children live at 946 Swarthmore drive, Alexandria. He is now stationed at the Pentagon in the Division of Marine Corps Aviation. His mother lives in Houston, Tex.

* * * *

Pvt. Jeff Giles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Giles, 721 Florida avenue N.E., has been assigned to the 101st Airborne Division at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., for Army basic training.

* * * *

Two Washington men have recently joined units of the 8th Army in Korea:

Pfc. Richard C. Schrader of 3115 Mt. Pleasant street N.W., is an aid man with the 25th Infantry Division.

Pvt. Roscoe Sneed, whose wife Helen lives at 506 Virginia avenue S.E., is a member of the heavy mortar company, 5th Regimental Combat Team. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sneed, live at the same address.

Pvt. Raymond W. Harding, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Harding of Damascus, Md., has arrived in Germany for service with the 5th Field Artillery Battery. A radio man, Pvt. Harding trained with the 101st Airborne Division at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

* * * *

William E. Foster, son of Mrs. Emma J. Foster, 2222 I street N.W., will graduate next week from Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and return to Bolling Air Force Base. In the Air Force since December, 1950, Airman Foster's education was completed under Operation Boostrap, the Air Force plan which allows men to complete the final semester of college.

* * * *

James E. Burroughs, airman third class, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burroughs, 6112 N street, Hillside, Md., is an air policeman with the 6161st Air Base Wing in Japan, standing guard on B-29's.

* * * *

Maj. John E. Maier, son of Mrs. Kathleen H. Maier, 1427 Chapin street N.W., has been graduated from the Advanced Officers' Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Va., and will go into the Quartermaster General's Office here. He and his wife Dorothy will make their home at Bel Air, Va.

* * * *

Seaman Robert E. Allison, son of Mrs. Rae L. Allison, 829 Quincy street N.W., and husband of Mrs. Kathryn Allison, 3800 New Hampshire avenue N.W., has been advanced to the rate of boilerman second class. He is serving aboard the heavy cruiser Des Moines in the Atlantic Fleet.

* * * *

An eight-pound girl has been born to **Comdr. and Mrs. Victor A. Moitoret**, 4726 East avenue, Suitland. Born in the Medical Center at Bethesda, the baby, named Cathryn Suzanne, is the Moitorets' third child.

* * * *

Seaman Harry J. Sanger, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sanger,



Airman Foster.



Airman Burroughs.

5116 Fifth street N.W., is undergoing training at the U. S. Fleet Sonar School, Key West, Fla.

* * * *

Seaman James T. Proctor, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Proctor, 1021 Sixty-fourth avenue, Cedar Heights, Md., is serving aboard the minesweeper Gherardi in the Mediterranean.

* * * *

Three Washington men are taking recruit training at the Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Center. They are:

Robert J. Schrader, son of Mrs. Magdalen Schrader, 2213 Douglas street N.E.

Charles O. Pippin, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Pippin, 607 Whittier street N.W.

Robert D. Grove, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Barrett, 733 Shepherd street N.W.

* * * *

Two area men have been assigned to the 60th Regiment, 9th Division, at Fort Dix, N. J., for basic training. They are:

Pvt. Robert E. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alde B. Anderson,



Pvt. Goldring.



Pvt. Anderson.

4028 E street S.E., whose wife Colleen lives at the same address.

Pvt. James M. Goldring, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Goldring of Bryantown, Md.

* * * *

Joseph Henry Allen, jr., airman third class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Allen, 2418 Second street N.E., has been assigned to the Southwestern State Mental Hospital at Marion, Va., early this morning. Murder charges placed against him after he was arrested early yesterday were dropped.

Fox killed his 70-year-old father, an Alexandria woman and a Capital Airlines pilot in an insane rage Tuesday evening. He was captured by Virginia State troopers who led a 100-man posse to the home of his brother, about a mile from the murder scene.

Three Victims Slain.

Victims of the insance fugitive who escaped from the Staunton institution on May 10 were William F. Fox, his father; Miss Lillian Levona Hove, 34, of 817 South Pitt street, Alexandria, and Capt. Robert O'Connor, 34, of Falls Church. All three were killed with a 12-gauge shotgun.

Allotments Also Raised Along With Service Pay

By MAJ. THOMAS M. NIAL

Allotments paid to wives, children, and parents as dependents of servicemen were increased along with the pay of servicemen.

The increase became effective May 1, but won't show up in allotment checks until September.

As a dependent, you don't have to do anything to get the increase. Just sit tight and it'll be added automatically to your check in September.

Here's how the increase is worked out:

As you know, your allotment—called a Class Q allotment—is partly a deduction from your serviceman's pay and partly an allowance given him by the Government for quarters.

The amount deducted from his pay depends on his rank. The amount he gets for quarters depends on the number of dependents he has.

Since this recent pay increase also raised the quarters allowance 14 per cent, that portion of your allotment which is quarters allowance was increased 14 per cent. But that portion deducted from your serviceman's pay remains the same. So the increase you'll get is only that 14 per cent raise in quarters allowance.

From this chart you can figure how much your increase will be:

Service Pay Grade	Number of Dependents	Man's Part	Allowance From Govt. Old	Allowance From Govt. New	Your Check Old	Your Check New
E-7 & E-6	3 or more	$80	$85.00	$96.90	$165.00	$176.90
	2 or less	80	67.50	77.10	147.50	157.10
E-5 & E-4	3 or more	60	85.00	96.90	145.00	156.90
	2 or less	60	67.50	77.10	127.50	137.10
E-3, E-2 and E-1	3 or more	40	85.00	96.90	125.00	136.90
	2	40	67.50	77.10	107.50	117.10
	1	40	45.00	51.30	85.00	91,30

The reason you won't get the increase until the September check, the Defense Department says, is that it's too big a task to get the paper work done before then. The increase, however, will be included immediately in your servicemen's pay. It'll be up to him to send you the increase between now and September if you're to get it.

Allotments may still go only to these dependents of an enlisted man:

1. Wives, including separated wives.

2. Children, including children of a divorced wife who aren't in the serviceman's custody.

3. Parents dependent on the man for more than half their support.

If you believe you qualify for, and need, a Class Q allotment you should write your enlisted man and ask him to make one out to you. If he doesn't, or refuses to make one out, you may take it up with his service.

The addresses to write to are:

Army—Dependent's Allowance Branch, Army Finance Center, St. Louis 20, Mo.

Air Force—Allotment Division, Air Force Finance Center, 3800 York Street, Denver, Col.

Navy—Allotment Division, Field Branch, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Marine Corps—Allotment Office, Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

Give the serviceman's full name, grade, serial number, outfit, and address. Also give your own full name, address, relationship to him, and sources of income.

If, after investigation, the man's service feels you should have an allotment, it may be automatically deducted from his pay.

You may write Major Nial, care of The Courier-Journal's Reader Service Bureau, about your own service-connected problem. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

MacArthur's Teacher Retires From Army



Sergeant First Class Ernest W. Burges of Arlington, Va., a veteran cavalryman who taught horsemanship to General Douglas MacArthur, and is one of the nation's foremost equestrian authorities, has been retired after 31 years of Army service. As house-mounted troops disappeared from the military picture, Sergeant Burges received other assignments.

Sergt. Burges, In Cavalry 31 Years, Retires

Sergt. First Class Ernest W. Burges, 61, of 2415 S. 1st st., Arlington, has retired from the Army after 31 years, it was announced yesterday.



Sergt. Burges

A veteran cavalryman, Sergt. Burges enlisted in the Army in 1917 and was sent to the Philippines as a trooper in the Ninth Cavalry Regiment.

He returned to the United States in 1919 and was assigned to the 10th Machine Gun Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. Except for a five-year venture into civilian life, he remained at the Virginia Army post until his retirement.

In 1941 he was made a dispatcher at the post stables.

Sergt. Burges figures he has been an on-and-off resident of Washington for 39 years.



PRIVATE WILLIAM E. DENNIS of Macon, Georgia, carefully sights his target with the 30 caliber machine gun while Private Theodore R. Newsome of Goldsboro, North Carolina offers corrections and assistance in basic training exercises with the famed 8th Division at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Both men are members of the 8th Division's 13th Regiment, Company "B."

Private Dennis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dennis of 2565 Millerfield Road in Macon. The machine gun is one of the many combat weapons he will fire during his training cycle at Fort Jackson.

Congress Agrees On New GI Bill

Provides More Than A Billion In Benefits for Korean Veterans

By The Associated Press

House conferees reached agreement today on a GI Bill of Rights providing more than a billion dollars in annual benefits for Korean War veterans.

It includes educational and job-training benefits estimated to cost about $800,000,000 a year when when the program gets fully under way, mustering-out payments costing 200 million a year, and guaranteed business and housing loans.

Deadlock Is Broken

The conferees broke a deadlock on the bill when the Senate group accepted the House proposal for paying educational benefits.

This calls for all the money—for subsistence, tuition, books, fees, and other expense—to go directly to the veteran, who in turn would pay the school. The Senate version had stricter requirements on the veterans and would have paid the tuition and fees to the school instead of to the veteran. Private schools favored the Senate bill.

Under the compromise, a single veteran would get $110 a month for all expenses, a married veteran with one dependent $135, and a married veteran with more than one dependent $160.

Appropriation Bill Cleared

An appropriations bill carrying more than 10 billion dollars for foreign aid, atomic-energy expansion, and miscellaneous projects was cleared by the Senate Appropriations Committee today.

The bill has been passed by the House and will be voted on in the Senate shortly. It is the final money bill of the 1952 session to start the complex path through Congress.

The biggest share of the money is earmarked for the foreign-aid program during the fiscal year which began Tuesday. The committee approved the exact amount voted by the House—$6,031,947,750. But it eliminated from the bill $2,186,499,850 voted by the House for a world-wide chain of military construction projects.

30a 1952 ARMY

Many Ex-GIs Wandering Illegally Through Europe

They Are Lost Men, Living in Fear

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH
(Special to the Courier)

PARIS — There's a tragic story about some tragic people which has needed, for some time, to be told. It's the story of the scores of American ex-servicemen, both Negro and white, who are now listed as "missing" or "AWOL" or "deserters" by the U. S. Army—men who, for one reason or another, made it a point to "miss" their shipments when the time came to return home, and who now constitute a kind of "invisible army" wandering illegally over the face of Europe, on both sides of the "iron curtain." cont'd P. 3

I heard of some of these men some seven months ago, from friends who had just returned from Italy. Interest was piqued by a story Richard Wright told me about a trip to the South of France. He stopped at a roadside store, where, he says, the female proprietor stared at him strangely. "Wait a minute," she said excitedly, and went into the back of the store. She returned with a tall, lanky Negro, still wearing the pants from his Army clothes. "Hi, daddy-o"! the man said to Wright. "What's happening? Been a long time since I saw one of US around here!"

30a (Army)

Since that time, I have encountered a half-dozen or so of such men during night-time wanderings through Paris' Latin Quarter and Montmartre. We've chatted, I've bought them drinks, and they have told me a part of their story. From them I've learned:

(1) that many, perhaps the majority, are fed and lodged by girl friends, or live with people befriended during the war, and (2) that they carry forged papers.

A relatively small number of the men have tried to get word of their whereabouts to families back in the States. Nearly all speak the popular language of the countries in which they live.

Their reasons for remaining on this side of the Atlantic vary. Some have been convicted in courts-martial, and have escaped the military police. Some are avoiding return because of marital difficulties. Some are fugitives, of one kind or another, from the American police.

Pittsburgh Pa.

A great many are here for reasons of love! One of the soldiers I talked to told me that he had asked his commanding officer, a Southerner, for permission to marry a German girl. (Soldiers had to get the permission of commanding officers to marry Germans.) The commanding officer, giving no reason, had refused. When time came for the soldier to go home, he simply picked his bags and walked off of the company area—and never went back.

The existence of these fugitives, as well as illegal displaced persons, is known to the police of the various countries. This is one of the reasons for the periodic raids made by Continental police, particularly those in France, on cafes, bistros, and small hotels, in all of which papers are scrutinized, and suspicious persons are picked up.

Oct. 5-2-52

But the men are difficult to catch. One reason is the forged papers I spoke of earlier. But there are other reasons. In Germany, for example, these soldiers do not live in the big cities, but in the tiny villages which polka-dot the countryside around Manneheim and Munich. American Constabulary units, who are supposed to pick up such "stragglers," make periodic raids on selected towns, searching them house by house—but the soldiers are always warned in advance by some Germans, and are hidden in floors, cellars, etc., until the Constabulary units leave.

The men are also on the other side of the iron curtain. The Associated Press, itself, recently reported that an American "colony" has been set up at Bautzen, and that some Americans had settled down and married Russian Zone German girls. Pvt. Ray B. Schultz of Batavia, N. Y., worked in an East Zone factory for six months, and told his story to the press upon his return in June. Back in 1947, Third Army Headquarters, in Heidelberg, Germany, put out a "confidential" circular complaining about the "increasing number" of U. S. personnel who were going into the Russian Zone rather than be shipped home. Most of these soldiers, of course, were white, but some were Negro.

I, myself, have been several times in the Eastern Zone of Berlin, and have encountered at least a score of such soldiers. A couple of them were old friends, from the truck companies station in Berlin. Among the reasons these men gave for their love affairs, courts-martial (from which they had escaped) and race prejudice back in the United States. The latter had gone, I learned, after listening to the conversation of a Red Army officer who came nightly to the enlisted men's club of the 3417th Truck Company, in Berlin.

The officer knew more about the race question in the United States than most of the soldiers, and he invited all of them to come to the Russian zone. This latter is now new, for I gave the facts to the special "Committee of Inquiry" set up by A. Philip Randolph and Arthur Garfield Hayes, in Washington, for the guidance of Congress in enacting anti-segregation amendments to the draft act.

The tragedy of these men is that they are lost. Most, at least, in Western Europe, cannot get jobs. They cannot legally marry. They cannot expect ever to see home, family, friends (in America) again. They have no present and no future, and live in fear of eventual capture and punishment.

Here and Abroad

News of Area Men and Women Serving in the Armed Forces

Maj. John G. Hill, jr., son of Col. John G. Hill, 2812 South Joyce street, Arlington, has been awarded the Nation's second highest military decoration, according to 8th Army Headquarters in Korea.

The Distinguished Service Cross was given to Maj. Hill for his part in the fighting near Habung in September, 1950, when he organized and led rocket launcher teams against the Reds.

Maj. Hill, who now lives in Boston, was then a member of the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division.

* * * *

John Ogle Warfield III, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Ogle Warfield, jr., 3544 Williamsburg lane N.W., has been commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Benning, Ga. Lt. Warfield is staying on at Ben-



Lt. Warfield.



Cadet Leipold.

ning for airborne training. He is a graduate of Staunton Military Academy, Va., and Landon School, Bethesda.

* * * *

Robert D. Leipold, son of Mrs. R. T. Leipold, 4921 Georgia avenue N.W., has completed his Naval preflight training at Pensacola, Fla. After further training at Milton, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Tex., he will be commissioned as a Naval aviator and assigned to duty with the fleet.

* * * *

Lt. Walter M. Given III, son of Mrs. Eve. Hurrleston Cole, 1418 Madison street N.W., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in Korea. As pilot of a B-26 light bomber, he made a direct hit on seven enemy trucks, destroying all of them.

He has flown 55 combat missions with the 37th Bomb Squadron since arriving in Korea in April. His wife, Mary, and his young son (whom he has never seen) live at 306 Ridge road S.E.

* * * *

Pvt. Charles A. Waterstreet, son of Mrs. Nettie Lynch, 302 E street N.E., is in Japan with the 1st Cavalry Division, a part of the security force guarding the Japanese Islands.

* * * *

Richard W. Huffman, commissaryman first class, whose wife, Doris, lives at 3909 Ames street N.E., is serving aboard the submarine Sea Leopard in the Atlantic Fleet. His ship recently took part in the fleet's second anti-submarine exercise this year.

* * * *

Two Washington men recently arrived in Japan for duty with the 24th Infantry Division, a security force. Both are veterans of the Korean fighting. They are:

Pfc. Clifford M. Harrison, 1528 Anacostia road N.E.

Corpl. Albert J. Jackson, jr., son of Albert J. Jackson, 755 Gallatin street N.E.

* * * *

Comdr. Samuel C. Dawson, jr., 411 Jefferson street, Alexandria, has been appointed commanding officer of the new Alexandria Naval Reserve Organized Surface Division W-9. He was gunnery officer on a destroyer escort during World War II.

* * * *

Two Washington men are taking Air Force basic training at



Airman Smith.



Airman Mills.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex. They are:

Raymond Alphonso Smith, son of Mrs. Hattie Barnes, 426½ Ninth street S.W.

Henry Hardee Mills, son of Mrs. Emma Mills, 1108 Nineteenth street N.W.

Capt. William F. Wagner, U.S.N., son of Francis A. Wagner, 401 Sycamore street, Falls Church, recently completed a tour of duty at the Corpus Christi (Tex.) Naval Air Station. Capt. Wagner attended St. John's High School here before entering the Naval Academy. He was commissioned in 1947.

* * * *

Lt. Col. Bruce Pierce, whose wife, Helen, lives at 4840 Bayard boulevard, Chevy Chase, is in Germany with security forces along the Rhine River area. He is operations officer in the 7846th Ordnance Ammunition Group at the Rhine Military Post.

* * * *

Pvt. Edd W. De Armont, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edd DeArmon, 841 Northampton drive, Silver Spring, has been assigned to the 101 Airborne Division at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., for Army basic training.

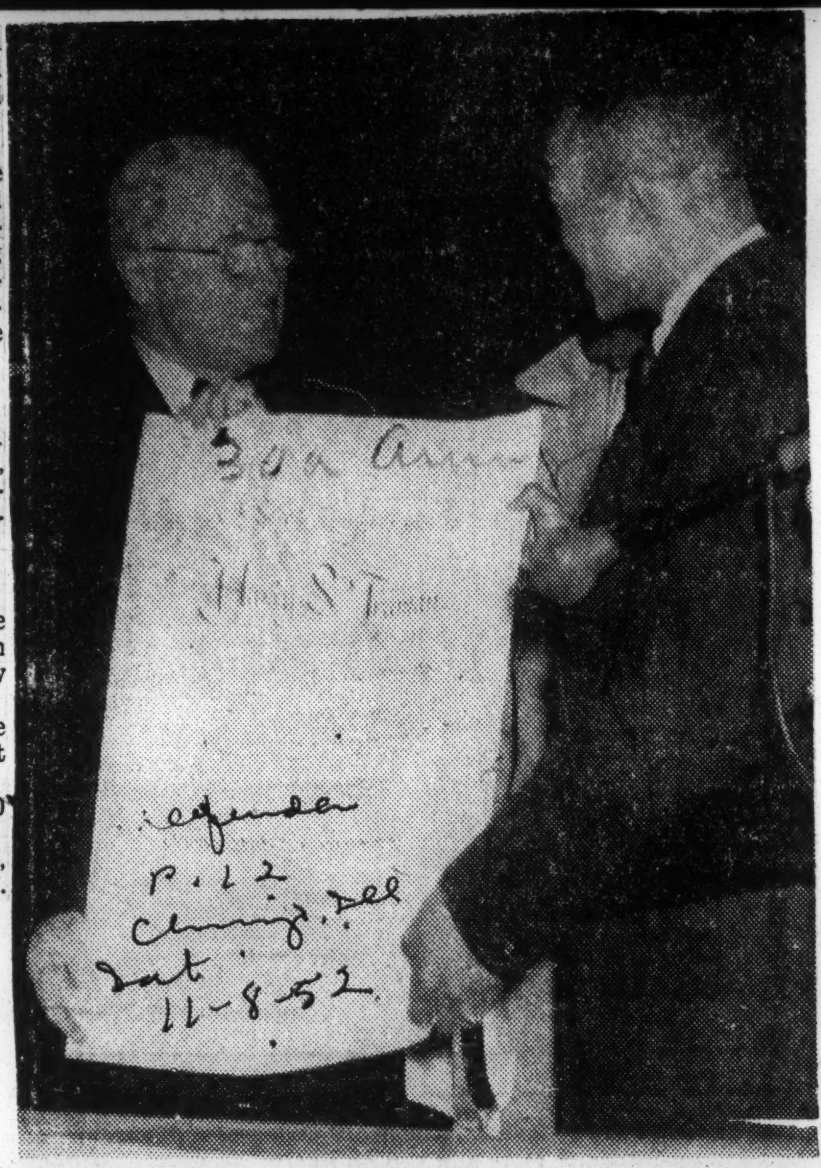
* * * *

Three Washingon soldiers have arrived in Korea for duty with the 7th Infantry Division. They are:

Pvt. Merrill S. Owens, whose wife, Sarah, lives at 356 H street S.E.

Pvt. Calvin S. Morgan, 920 Twenty-sixth street N.W.

Pvt. Eugene Suber, whose wife, Fannie, lives at 501 L street N.W.



HISTORIC ORDER of President Harry S. Truman eliminating segregation in armed forces is memorialized in huge scroll being presented to President by John H. Sengstacke, president of the Defender publications during ceremonies at war memorial to Negro dead, Wednesday. Sengstacke was member of President's committee on equality of opportunity in armed forces.



HOT LUNCH.—First Grader Donald M. Green, son of Pvt. and Mrs. Avery Green, 223 Q Carver Circle, Midway Park, N. C., enjoys a hot lunch in the Midway Park grammar school cafeteria.—Official USMC Photograph.



TWIN CONGRATS—Corp. Harry Smith receives congratulations from Col. Shelley E. Dutton, Ex. O. of Camp Rucker, and Sgt. Carl Haften, insurance and savings NCO, for his remarkable feat of saving $1,000 in less than two years' time through the soldiers' deposit system and also becoming a father of a baby daughter recently. The thrifty GI is a member of the 3641st Military Police Detachment of Camp Rucker, Ala.—U. S. Army Photo.



CONFIRMATION CLASS.—A group of aggressors from the 82nd Airborne Division, presently located near Fort Hood, Texas, for aggressor training, travelled over 100 miles to Austin this week for confirmation ceremonies sponsored by Bridgadier General Joseph P. Cleland, assistant division commander. They were confirmed by Bishop Louis J. Reicher, the first bishop of the new Diocese of Austin. The men were accompanied by several of the division chaplains, including Chief Division Chaplain Joseph P. Kenney. They are, left to right, first row: Father Marion M. McGrady, Pfc. Edward R. Benatti, Brigadier General Cleland, Bishop Reicher, Father Clement Faistel, Sgt. Bill Manning, Pfc. Andrew N. Jackson. Left to right, second row: Pfc. Frank Nikola, Cpl. Robert Meyer, Father Ernest Boswell, Cpl. Homer M. Travick, Pfc. Billy Anderson, Pfc. Frank Anamiski, Sgt. George Baesakider, Fa,ther Edward Cowhig, and chief of the division chaplains, Father Joseph P. Kenny. The men are participating in exercise Long Horn, joint Army-Air Force maneuver being held at Fort Hood, Texas.

Enlistments Are Extended For 125,000

Extra 9 Months Won't Be Applied To National Guard, Reserve or Draft

By the United Press

The government yesterday added nine months to service terms of about 125,000 enlisted members of the armed forces scheduled for discharge in the coming fiscal year.

The Department of Defense said the move was "absolutely necessary in the light of the serious international situation" in order to keep experienced men in uniform to train recruits.

With President Truman's approval, the department ordered service expiration dates moved ahead nine months for all enlisted personnel scheduled to leave the various military branches between July 1, 1952, and June 30, 1953.

No Effect on Draftees

The order does not affect present maximum authorized active duty tours of Reservists and National Guardsmen, nor does it have any bearing on the programs for separating these personnel from the services. Neither does it affect draftees.

A Pentagon source estimated 125,000 servicemen would be affected—60,000 in the Army, 25,000 in the Air Force, 5000 in the Marine Corps and 35,000 in the Navy.

It was the third extension of enlistment terms in three years. Similar orders were issued in 1950 and 1951.

By law, no enlisted person may be held in uniform through more than one extension, so this order will have no influence upon those affected by either of the earlier two.

The new regulation does, however, cover alike enlisted personnel, whether on active or inactive duty, whose original tours could have added a year to the terms, but settled for nine months instead. The armed forces have reached a levelling-off stage and will require an overall increase of only about 100,000 men in the coming fiscal year.

"Reluctant" Step

The Defense Department said it acted "with reluctance" and pledged that not all men affected would be held for the full nine months. It promised to keep no man on duty longer than "absolutely necessary."

The department pointed out it

Army Admits Threat To Ship 25 GIs To Korea

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent On Tour of Army Navy and Air Force Installations

FORT LEE, Va.—Army officials at Fort Lee have admitted that 25 colored soldiers stationed here were threatened with shipment to Korea if they did not sign a certificate to increase their term of enlistment, but said the action was due to the "overzealousness" of a white company commander and the threat was withdrawn as soon as it was discovered.

The action came when men of the 978th Quartermaster Service Company stationed here at Lee were alerted for overseas shipment to Europe. About 25 men of the unit were enlisted reservists who had been recalled to duty for a specified period of service.

The men had completed all but a few months of their service and therefore could not be sent to Europe with their unit unless they extended their time in the Army by re-enlisting for another term.

Refused To Sign

According to Fort Lee officials when the white company commander of the unit learned that many of the key men of his unit were among the 25 men who could not be taken to Europe unless their period of service was extended, he attempted to persuade them to sign up for a longer period so that they could go along with the other men to Europe.

The men refused. The captain then drafted a certificate which he demanded that all 25 of the men sign. The certificate read as follows:

"I, the undersigned, have been given an opportunity to extend my enlistment, for a period of one year. I understand that if I do not extend my enlistment, that I am eligible for immediate shipment to the Far East Command. I (will, or will not) extend my enlistment for one year."

The men signed the statement under pressure but sent an anonymous letter to the National Newspaper Publishers' Association and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, complaining of their commander's action.

Mrs. Rosenberg Acted

Mrs. Rosenberg acted with dispatch. When this correspondent arrived at Fort Lee to determine whether the facts were true as set out in the anonymous letter, he found that the Fort Lee authorities had gathered up all copies of the certificates which had been signed by the men and destroyed them.

Colonel Bruce and Captain Hemingway, Fort Lee officers who had been concerned with the withdrawal of the certificate after Mrs. Rosenberg's letter, explained it this way:

They said everything contained in the certificate which the commanding officer of the 978th had asked his men to sign was all right, with the exception that he had worded it so that it gave the impression that Korea was being used as a threat to make the men sign up for another year.

Actually, they said, this had not been the case at all. They said under current regulations enlisted men can only be released through "regular pipelines" and that while men are unassigned to a particular unit awaiting assignment, they are eligible for shipment to Korea.

They said since the men could not go to Europe with their unit they would have to be taken out of the unit, and while waiting for reassignment they would under regulations be eligible for shipment to the Far East. This is standing operating procedure, they explained.

Called 'Overzealous'

But, they added, Captain Diamond, commanding officer of the 978th, had been "overzealous" in trying to keep his key men in his unit. When he worded the certificate he made it appear that they would be sent to Korea if they did not sign up.

Report Urges Social Security For the Military

Altmeyer Also Advocates Insurance Plan to Cover Loss of Pay When Sick

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—Extension of the social security system to cover members of the armed forces, and a nation-wide system of hospital and sickness insurance for the aged were proposed today by Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Administration. He also proposed that present social security benefits be increased.

"The most important need for extending the protection of old age and survivors insurance is in the field of military service," Mr. Altmeyer said in his annual report to the President and Congress.

The armed forces now have their own retirement system, generally more liberal than social security, but Mr. Altmeyer said many of those serving now will get no lasting benefits from it because they will not remain in the armed forces. Many, in fact, will lose social security credit previously built up, he said.

He advocated that Congress take two steps: (A) extension of wage credits, for social security purposes, of $160 a month for active military service between the end of World War II and the present; and (B) eventual coverage of all military personnel under the old-age social security system.

Social security benefit costs are met by a pay-roll tax, now 1½ per cent of earnings on the employer and 1½ per cent on the employee.

Mr. Altmeyer made these other recommendations:

1. For covered persons, sixty-five or over, whether retired or not, social security insurance to cover income loss in periods of sickness and disability and the cost of hospital care—not the same as the prepaid over-all medical insurance which the Truman administration has advocated in the past.

"One of the major gaps in our social insurance defenses is the lack of protection against wage loss due to disability," Mr. Altmeyer's report said. "Voluntary insurance plans are no substitute for national health insurance operated as a part of a comprehensive social insurance system."

The report said a plan to provide up to sixty days of semi-private care a year a person, with full cost payments of hospitals, could be financed under the present system without increasing the contribution rates.

2. A higher maximum benefit should be established.

"Another way to increase the program's effectiveness," the report said, "is by making it more responsive to increases in wages and prices. If benefit amounts fail to adjust promptly to these factors more people dependent on the benefits will become needy." . . .

Benefits were increased in 1950. Maximum pensions for persons sixty-five or over are now $80 a month for a single worker and $120 for a worker and his wife.

3. Old-age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended "to all gainful workers." The report proposed that the law be changed to simplify provisions governing coverage of domestic servants and farm workers, saying only about 10 per cent of the latter group is now covered.

4. Steps to co-ordinate old-age insurance and the protection furnished under various other public retirement plans, to protect persons who shift from one job to another and fail to remain in any single retirement system long enough to acquire full benefit rights.

5. A national temporary disability insurance program.

"In order to provide protection against temporary illness for as many people as possible at the earliest possible time," the report said, "the administration recommends a nation-wide program of temporary disability insurance appropriately related to permanent and total disability insurance, old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment insurance."

Mr. Altmeyer said that last June 30 four million people were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits. He said about 77 per cent of the nation's wage-earners were participating in social security.

In the field of direct public assistance, he said more than five million people were getting benefits from state-Federal systems last June 30.

They Benefit From Integration



Sgts. 1st Class Alfred W. Massun, left, and Burton A. Smith, training aids non-commissioned officers, prepare a chart for classroom instruction at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Meade, Md. Sergeant Smith of Ardmore, Pa., is the husband of Mrs. Eldora Smith



RIFLE INSPECTION.—Corporal Marvin L. Hughes, left, a native of Kansas City, Kas., and currently a squad leader in the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, inspects the rifle of Pfc. Willie Garrett, a member of his squad who is from Kansas City, Mo. Corporal Hughes, who has been in service almost six years, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hughes of 843 Split log street. Prior to enlistment he worked at the Army Medical Depot in Kansas City, Mo. Pfc. Garrett is the son of Mrs. Estelle Garrett of 2219 E. Ninth street. He graduated from Coles high school in 1947 and worked for a year and a half as a spot-welder for General Motors. Both men will soon participate in the joint Army-Air Force Exercise Long Horn, to be held in central Texas.

Enlistments In Armed Forces Ordered Extended For Another 9 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—A nine-month extension of the enlistments of many armed forces volunteers whose regular terms were due to expire in the year starting July 1 was announced today by the Defense Department, which said about 125,000 are affected.

The extension applies to volunteers in the army, air force, navy and marines, but it does not cover selective service registrants who enlisted for 24 months instead of waiting for induction. Nor does it cover personnel whose enlistments have been previously extended.

The department said the extension was provided in an executive order which President Truman signed two days ago.

It said in a statement that the step was taken reluctantly and 'that not all (affected) men would be required to serve the full period of extension and that no man would be kept on duty any longer than absolutely necessary."

The 125,000 affected are a small segment of the total armed forces strength of some 3,700,000 (M). The Defense Department gave this estimated breakdown: army 60,500, air force 25,000, navy 35,000, marines 4,500.

The extension applies to all components of the armed services, including the reserves and the national guard, whether the men are on active duty or not.

The extension does not change the authorized active duty tours of reservists and guardsmen, however, and there is no change in the existing programs for separating reservists and guardsmen from service.

For example: A guardsmen now on active duty and due to be released late this year will still be released. But if his enlistment as a member of the guard was also due to expire sometime during the year, it will be extended for nine months although he will not be on active duty.

The president has authority under the law to extend regular enlistments for 12 months or less, but no volunteer enlistment may be so extended more than once. Executive orders in 1950 and 1951 provided for the full 12-month extensions of enlistments in the years starting July 1 in each of those years.

"Reduction of the extension period from 12 to nine months in possible because the armed forces have reached a levelihg-off stage requiring an overall increase in strength of only 100,000 from June 30, 1952, to June 30, 1953," the department said.

Men who are drafted and those who enlist for two years rather than wait for induction can not by law be held in service for extra time in the absence of a declaration of war or the declaration of an emergency by action of Congress.

As for the extension announced today, the department said:

"The extension . . . was invoked with reluctance and only because it was absolutely necessary in the light of the serious international situation, and then only for nine months rather than the 12 authorized."

It said the step was taken largely because "it would be unfair" to deprive men now entering the armed forces for the first time of the training which they can receive only from experienced men now in service.

Senate Votes Pay Increase For Armed Forces Members

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The Senate Monday passed by voice vote a bill giving all members of the Armed Forces a pay boost and granting combat pay of $45 a month for those fighting in Korea.

The measure would give all officers and enlisted men an increase of three per cent in base pay plus cost-of-living hikes in allowances.

The House previously voted a flat 10 per cent increase in both base pay and allowances. The difference between the two bills must now be ironed out in conference committee.

The Senate bill would give a raise of only $2.25 a month to privates who do not rate any allowances, compared to $7.50 in the House measure.

A few GI's and officers with large families, however, would fare slightly better under the Senate plan, which would give overall boosts ranging from three to 11 per cent.

Included in the Senate version is a surprise amendment passed earlier Monday which would give extra pay of $45 a month to all officers and GI's in actual combat at least six days a month.

The Senate bill, as finally passed, is estimated to cost about 560 million dollars a year, compared to 850 million for the House plan.

Final Senate action on the pay bill came after the upper chamber rejected a Republican attempt to send the measure back to the Armed Services Committee.

Income On Some Airmen And Submariners — Allowances For Living Upped

By JOHN O. GOLDSMITH
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate approved an average 5 per cent increase in pay and living allowances for members of the armed forces Monday after tacking on a $45 monthly bonus for service men on combat duty in Korea.

The measure was approved by voice vote. It now goes to a joint Senate-House conference committee to thresh out differences with a House-approved bill which would provide an across-the-board 10 per cent increase in military pay scales.

For All Men Under Fire

The combat bonus plan, passed by a standing vote, would apply to all officers and enlisted men who have served under fire since June 30, 1950, regardless of whether they are still in uniform. The bonus would be retroactive to the start of the Korean fighting.

Before approving the bill, the Senate rejeceted a series of amendments by Senator Douglas (D., Ill.), including one which would have equalized "hazard" pay for airmen and submariners at $30 a month.

The scale now ranges from $30 to $75 a month for enlisted men and from $100 to $210 a month for officers. Douglas, who said his scheme would save $142,000,000, said that life is just as dear to an enlisted man as an officer.

Normally the final pay increase recommended by the joint conference committee could be expected to range somewhere between the 5 per cent voted by the Senate and the 10 per cent approved by the House. But the combat bonus adds a new complication.

Had Been Discussed

The House bill contains no such provision although it was discussed during hearings by the House Armed Services Committee. The question also was brought up during House consideration of the measure but under the rules at the time no amendment could be offered.

The Senate also voted to extend the pay increase to about 480 officers and men of the United States Maritime Service.

There was no immediate estimate

$45 MONTHLY BONUS FOR KOREAN FIGHTING APPROVED BY SENATE

Would Be Retroactive To First Of War—Differences To Be Ironed Out Yet

'HAZARD' PAY CUT FAILS

Douglas Sought Reduction Of

of the cost of the combat bonus. Based on an armed strength of 3,540,000, however, the other features of the Senate bill would add about $474,684,800 a year to the military pay roll—some $375,000,000 less than the House bill.

Under the Senate bill, the increase would be effective the first day of the month in which the measure is finally signed into law instead of the first day of the following month. If the bill should reach the White House by April 30, the raise could be effective April 1.

Hits Lavish Living

Douglas levelled a sharp attack on per diem allowances for men overseas. In some cases, he contended, these amount to as much as $2500 a year for certain officers. He said lavish living by United States service men abroad breeds ill will in occupied countries.

Chairman Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee countered that Douglas' figures were based on an allowance table which has been out of use several months.

Russell also led the opposition to the proposed cut in hazard pay. He said the Senate Preparedness Committee is studying the overall question of military premium pay and may recommend separate legislation soon.

While the pay provision of the House is far more liberal, the Senate was freer in respect to living allowances. Subsistence allowances would be upped from $42 to $54 for officers and increased from $2.50 to $2.75 a day for enlisted men who do not attend mess.

Rental allowances for officers would not be increased for those without dependents. But those with one or two dependents would get $20 additional.

The bonus proviso was sponsored by Senator Moody (D., Mich.). It was almost identical to a $50-a-month combat bonus plan offered by Senator Long (D., La.) and voted down last week.

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS

Hospital, Sickness Insurance Would Cover Those Over 65, Retired Or Not

By W. JOYNES MACFARLAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 5. — Extension of the Social Security system to cover members of the armed forces, and a nationwide system of hospital and sickness insurance for the aged were proposed Saturday by Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Administration.

He also proposed that present Social Security benefits be increased.

"The most important need for extending the protection of old age and survivors insurance is in the field of military service," Altmeyer said in his annual report to the President and Congress.

Steps Are Recommended

The armed forces now have their own retirement system, generally more liberal than Social Security, but Altmeyer said many of those serving now will get no lasting benefits from it because they will not remain in the armed forces. Many, in fact, will lose Social Security credit previously built up, he said.

He advocated that Congress take two steps: (A) Extension of wage credits, for Social Security purposes, of $160 a month for active military service between the end of World War II and the present; and (B) eventual coverage of all military personnel under the old age Social Security system.

Social Security benefit costs are met by a pay roll tax, now 1½ per cent of earnings on the employer and 1½ per cent on the employe.

Altmeyer made these other recommendations:

1. For covered persons 65 or over, whether retired or not, Social Security insurance to cover income loss in periods of sickness and disability and the cost of hospital care—not the same as the prepaid overall medical insurance which the Truman Administration has advocated in the past.

Major Gap Seen

"One of the major gaps in our social insurance defenses is the lack of protection against wage loss due to disability," Altmeyer's report said. "Voluntary insurance plans are no substitute for national health insurance operated as a part of a comprehensive social insurance system."

The report said a plan to provide up to 60 days of semi-private care a year per person, with full cost payments to hospitals, could be financed under the present system without increasing contribution rates.

2. A higher maximum benefit should be established.

"Another way to increase the program's effectiveness," the report said, "is by making it more responsive to increases in wages and prices. If benefit amounts fail to adjust promptly to these factors, more people dependent on the benefits will become needy."

Benefits were increasd in 1950. Maximum pensions for persons 65 or over are now $80 a month for a single worker and $120 for a worker and his wife.

3. Old-age and survivors insurance coverage should be extended "to all gainful workers." The report proposed that the law be changed to simplify provisions governing coverage of domestic servants and farm workers, saying only about 10 per cent of the latter group is now covered.

Would Co-ordinate Insurance

4. Steps to co-ordinate old-age insurance and the protection furnished under various other public retirement plans, to protect persons who shift from one job to another and fail to remain in any single retirement system long enough to acquire full benefit rights.

5. A national temporary disability insurance program.

"In order to provide protection against temporary illness for as many people as possible at the earliest possible time," the report said, "the Administration recommends a nationwide program of temporary disability insurance appropriately related to permanent and total disability insurance, old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment insurance."

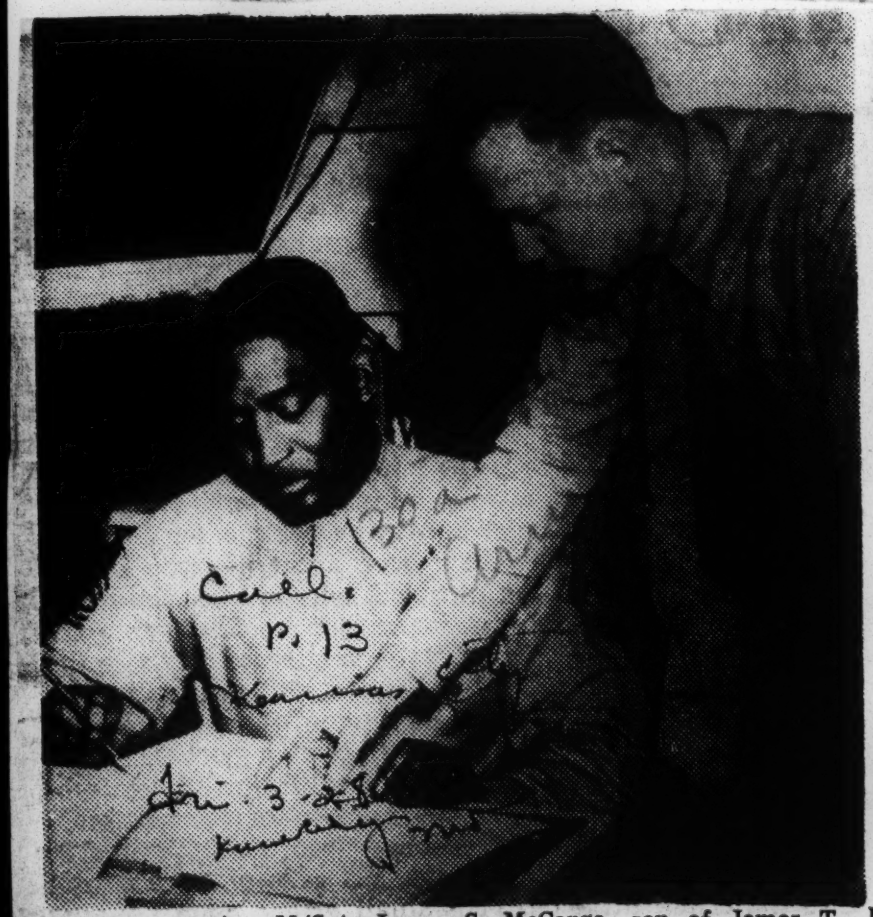
Altmeyer said last June 30 4,000,000 people were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits. He said about 77 per cent of the Nation's wage-earners were participating in Social Security.

In the field of direct public assistance, Altmeyer said more than 5,000,000 people were getting benefits from state-Federal systems last June 30.



AN AGGRESSOR bazooka team in action. During the joint Army and Air Force Maneuver Exercise Long Horn with the 82nd Airborne Division playing the part of aggressors, Corporal Robert Farmer of Bowie, Texas loads the 3.5 bazooka while Private First Class Milton Holmes of Wynne, Arkansas prepares to fire the weapon. Both men are currently assigned to the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

Camp LeJeune, N. C., Gives Fine Example of Integration in Marines



TOP-KICK.—Marine M/Sgt. James S. McCargo, son of James T. McCargo, 244 81st street, Stone Harbor, N. J., keeps his 2nd Amphibian truck company, of which he is first sergeant, running smoothly at Camp Lejuene, N. C. M/Sgt. McCargo's wife and two children live at 235 Pennington avenue, Morton, Pa.—Official USMC Photograph.



MARINE MORTARMEN.—Pfc. Luther McKenzie, 22, Republic, Ja., and Cpl. Lester Huerd, 26, Indianapolis, Ind., prepare to demonstrate a bit of Leatherneck mortar-magic during a recent 2nd Marine Division combat problem at Camp Lejuene, N. C.—Official USMC Photograph.



FILE CLERK.—Marine Pfc. Irma J. Locke, daughter of Mrs. Queen Locke Neal, 909 West 26th street, Indianapolis, Ind., is a file clerk in the Women's Marine company office here. She handles official service records, military correspodence and is responsible for the correctness of filing these documents.

Tobin Names Dr. Ferebee, Mrs. Stewart

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has named Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., as members of the newly created Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower.

The committee will serve to advise Secretary Tobin in planning the effective utilization of women workers in defense.

Carolina Base in Sharp Contrast To Army's Fort Belvoir in Near-by State

Virginia Sticks To Jim Crow Pattern Even on Federal Property, But North Carolna Aids Integration Progam

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army Navy and Air Force Installations

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C. — The liberality of the State of North Carolina as compared to the State of Virginia, and the firm integration policy of the United States Marine Corps as contrasted to the weak integration policy of the Army, is no where in better evidence than here at Camp Lejeune, near Jacksonville.

In blunt terms, Major General Ray Robinson (Sugar Ray, the Marines call him) runs the Marine Corps here in the best interest of the Marines and according to the dictates of Marine officials in Washington. At the same time officials of the State of North Carolina run the State in the best interest of the citizens of North Carolina, keeping in mind that the Marines, like themselves are citizens of America.

White South Dictates

On the other hand the Army at Fort Belvoir, Va., is run according to the dictates of the white South, of the Confederacy and the state of Virginia assumes a policy toward colored soldiers about the same way that it looked upon colored men who supported the Union cause in the Civil War.

Two examples will serve to make this clear. At Fort Belvoir there is a jim crow school for colored children located on federal property. Army officials at Fort Belvoir say this school must remain so because they must abide by the rules of the state of Virginia which forbid interracial schools.

To bolster this viewpoint, the state itself has notified the Army that if it mixes its schools, even on a federal reservation, it will withdraw accreditation to the schools and refuse to furnish teachers for it even though the government pays the teachers for it even though the government pays the teachers' salary.

Children Learn Together

On the other hand, at the Marine base of Camp Lejeune colored and white children go to school together, eat, play and learn together in the same cafeterias and classrooms. When the Marine Corps notified the State of its intentions to set up such a school, North Carolina school officials glady furnished teachers and happily offered the schools full accreditation by all state educational associations.

Thus the contrast. On the one hand the Army went to the state and asked the state for aid in setting up its schools on federal reservation. The state set the schools up in the un-American way of the white bigots.

The Marines, on the other hand, set up its schools for all Marines, both white and colored, and then called in the state to help. The state willingly came in and offered aid in the true American tradition.

Long For Discharge

The net result is that military life for colored men is a happy one for both they and their families, while colored men at Fort Belvoir, with few exceptions, live and wait for the day of their discharge.

In many respects the two represent the difference between the morale of the average marine as contrasted with the morale of the average soldier, and to stretch a point further, could mean the vast difference between the combat efficiency of a marine as compared with that of a soldier.

One other point on Marine policy might serve to answer the question as to why a Marine is notoriously better as a fighting man than a soldier. It should be stated that this writer, a former soldier himself, recognizes that in combat, Marines as a whole are far superior to soldiers.

This point is illustrated again in firmness of Marine policy towards all Marines. I came to this Marine base armed with a letter written by one of its commanding generals to a colored Marine in which the general has promised the colored soldiers at the Midway Park theatre here. The theatre is basically a civilian theatre but is located on federal property.

The colored Marine had attempted to go to the theatre and had been refused entrance by the white civilian operator on the grounds that it was a theatre for whites. He sat down and wrote an intelligent letter to his commanding general.

The general answered the letter, said he was concerned about the situation, and said he had requested funds of Congress to erect a balcony for colored people. The colored Marine was rightfully unsatisfied with this.

He forwarded his letter to the National Negro Press association and to other interested sources. I arrived here specifically to focus attention on this situation.

No 'Colored' Balcony

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the balcony will not be built and that colored Marines and colored civilians as a matter of policy can now freely go to the theatre and sit where they please.

The change came about not as a result of public opinion brought on by newspaper articles, but because General "Sugar Ray" Robinson himself, commanding general of Camp Lejeune, had it pointed out to him that the theatre itself was under his control.

I have seen strongly worded correspondence written by General Robinson to all civilians operating installations on federal property at Camp Lejeune under a lease from the federal government, in which General Robinson plainly states that "segregation on federal property is unconstitutional," and added that any one segregating colored troops on federal property would have their leases taken away.

Eliminates Bars At Once

One may think the writer naive to believe General Robinson when he said, "I didn't even know the theatre belonged to me. When I learned that it did, I set it up like all of the other things around here."

But if one were to go through the other Marine installations on the base, as I did, and see the way in which General Robinson had integrated the entire command, it is quite easy to believe that he might have felt momentarily that he did not have complete authority over a theatre located off the post and set up primarily for civilian use.

A Marine is a Marine to "Sugar Ray" and the integration at Lejeune reflects it. The integrated school is a cardinal example.

I talked with C. A. Barringer, North Carolina-born principal of the integrated schools at Camp Lejeune. Mr. Barringer at no time led me to believe that he feels that integrated schools on a statewide basis is the best for his state. He made it plain that he feels schools can be equal and still separate.

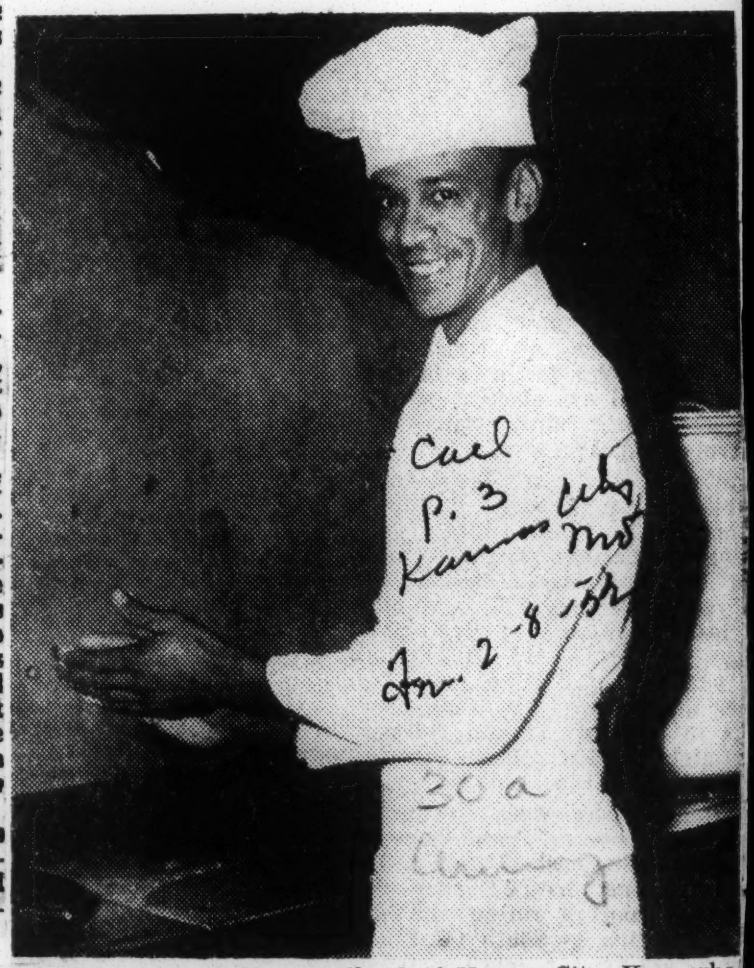
But he made it equally plain that on the federal reservation at Camp Lejeune he is going ahead with integrated schools in the spirit and letter of the law. And he admitted that it is working. In talks with two white teachers they both admitted that it is working.

One teacher was enthusiastic about it. She wanted it known that it was being done. Another teacher was deeply concerned that the idea was to be given publicity. She said she was against publicity and felt the idea should be carried out quietly without fanfare.

In looking at the Marine command at Camp Lejeune one glaring omission seems to stand out, but even this must be laid at the feet of Washington Marine officials and not to General Robinson.

This comes in the number of colored officers in the corps. There is only one at Camp Lejeune. He is a highly trained officer and commands both white and colored marines. But he is the only one. No one at the camp was able to give figures as to the actual number of colored Marine officers in the corps, but it would appear that if there are a considerable number, more than one could be found at a large base such as Camp Lejeune.

The Women's Marine Corps has one colored woman who is integrated into the command and serves in a position at headquarters.



G. I. COOK.—Private Wilbert Holland of Kansas City, Kas., who is presently assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is shown performing his duties of cook in the mess hall of the 98th Field Artillery Battalion. He is the son of Mrs. Viola Hill who resides at 2803 N. Alice street. Private Hollaand is the holder of five Battle Stars and has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal. He formerly attended North East Junior high school.

30a 1952

Mixed Soldier Training Urged For 18-Year Olds

Afro American P.5

Dat. 3-8-52 Baltimore, Md.

30a Army

Defense Secretary's Plan For Complete Integration Praised By Rep. Javits

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— High officials of the Defense Department and the National Security Training Commission have informed members of Congress that the universal military training program, if approved by Congress, will be free of racial segregation, no matter where it is carried on.

This information has been passed on to both opponents and proponents of segregation in the armed services by Acting Secretary of Defense, William C. Foster; James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the National Security Training Commission; and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant Secretary of Defense.

"It is very important that this should have been made clear because the subject of non-segregation is not separately dealt with in the UMT bill reported by the House Committee on Armed Services," commented Rep. Jacob K. Javits, (Rep., N.Y.) who has consistently prodded the Army to abolish segregation.

Miss. Congressman Opposes

But Rep. John Bell Williams, (Dem., Miss.) a consistent advocate of racial segregation, announced Tuesday that, in the absence of safeguards against racially mixed units, he did not intend to support universal military training.

Javits made public letters he received from Foster and Wadsworth. In his letter, Mr. Foster said:

"The contemplated universal military training in the National Security Training Corps will be basic military training conducted by the several military departments. There is no segregation on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin in the training establishments of the armed forces, nor is any such segregation contemplated for the training establishments of the National Secuirty Training Corps."

Integration Is Opportunity

"One of the major disquieting aspects about UMT is the moral conditions under which young men will be training. Non-segregation will afford a great opportunity for starting the trainees off with a truly American foundation and outlook regarding differencces in race, creed and color in our country."

Rep. Williams, however, on the House floor, said "Is it to be expected that Mississippi youths being trained in the State will be mixed in interracial units?"

If such would be the case, he continued, no southern congressman could "support legislation of this type, which fails to provide safeguards ag inst the integration of our white sons."

He added that he would fight the UMT bill when presented.

ARMY SEGREGATION CALLED ON WAY OUT

Times

Gains in Achieving Complete Integration Listed, but Some 'Hard Cores' Seen Remaining

Dat. 4-5-52

By AUSTIN STEVENS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 4—Army officials, conceding that compliance with Administration policy in the integration of Negro and white personnel in the service is not yet total, listed today the progress being made.

P C 13

Orders to end segregation were issued to the Army, Navy and Air Force more than two years ago after the official adoption of recommendations made by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

Although the Army has made considerable strides in removing restrictions that formerly barred Negroes from many Army training schools and assignments requiring higher skills, there is still some segregation in the European Command, and at least one division in this country—the Thirty-first Dixie Division—has no Negroes in its 15,000-man complement.

The Thirty-first Division, now participating in large-scale maneuvers in Texas, is a National Guard organization that was called to Federal service fifteen months ago. Its basic units were composed of officers and men from Alabama and Mississippi. There were no Negroes in the division when it was called up and none has been assigned to it, though the division has received more than 10,000 draftees and volunteers to bring it up to present strength.

The Army Personnel Section said that since the Thirty-first Division was on a "white table of organization and equipment" when it came on Federal duty, the assignment of Negro "fillers" had been "precluded."

Neither had Negroes been assigned to any of the other seven National Guard divisions now on active duty so long as they remained in this country, Army spokesmen said. They added that the Fortieth, from California, and the Forty-fifth, from Oklahoma, National Guard divisions now in Korea, had been completely integrated after their arrival in the Far East.

Army officials stressed that the integration process had necessarily been a gradual one. They said that segregation had been eliminated in the Far East Command and that integration was under way in Europe. It has been completed among United States forces stationed in Austria, the officials added.

Integration at all levels was said to have been accomplished in this country in such a highly-rated division as the Eighty-second Airborne as well as in all ten training divisions. The latter units account for about 22 per cent of the strength of the Army in the so-called zone of the Interior.

The Army originally opposed complete integration. However, Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray, who has since resigned to become president of the University of North Carolina, it adopted the principle eof integration. All commanders received strict orders that Negro manpower possessing appropriate skills and qualifications should be made eligible for any assignment, and that all training schools must be opened to Negro students.

Army officials said today that some "hard cores" of resistance to complete integration continued to exist, but predicted that with time, example and performance the internal opposition would disappear. The number of Negroes in the Army was put at 180,000.

Earl D. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Army, said he was confident that the complex problem of intergration would be solved if carried out in an atmosphere of understanding rather than emotional tension. He expressed belief that the Army's policies and actions of integration were sound.

Eisenhower's Views Sought

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UP)—Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, asked General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower today to clarify his views on "segregation of Negro troops."

Army Integration In Europe Farce

Afro-American P.5

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

(This is the second answer to charges by Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, that racial integration in the European Army is a farce. This story is a result of a letter to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the question of Army jim-crow.)

30a-Army

CHICAGO (ANP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has refused to make a statement on the segregation of troops stationed in Europe.

In a letter signed by Birg. Gen. C. T. Lanham, his chief of public information, General Eisenhower said his duties do not cover the question of integration of troops. He is, you may recall, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops in Europe.

As I intepret the letter, General Eisenhower is disclaiming all responsibility for any jim-crow policies or racial policies practiced by American troops in Europe.

Colonial Armies Jim Crow

It also may be noted that under General Eisenhower's NATO command are French Armed Forces. Although the French are eulogized for their liberal policies towards other races, they operate one of the most rigid of all jim-crow armies.

Their famed Senegalese troops serve under white officers. Rarely are they stationed in Europe or utilized to fight against a white enemy. They usually serve to quell colonial rebellions and uprisings in such places as Indo-China.

The ANP News dispatch of last year stating that the closing of Kitzengen was a step toward ending segregation was premature. Judging by what I saw in Europe last month and by the answers I have received from General Eis hower and General Thomas T. Handy, commander - in - chief of American troops there, Jim Crow still rules the Army in Europe.

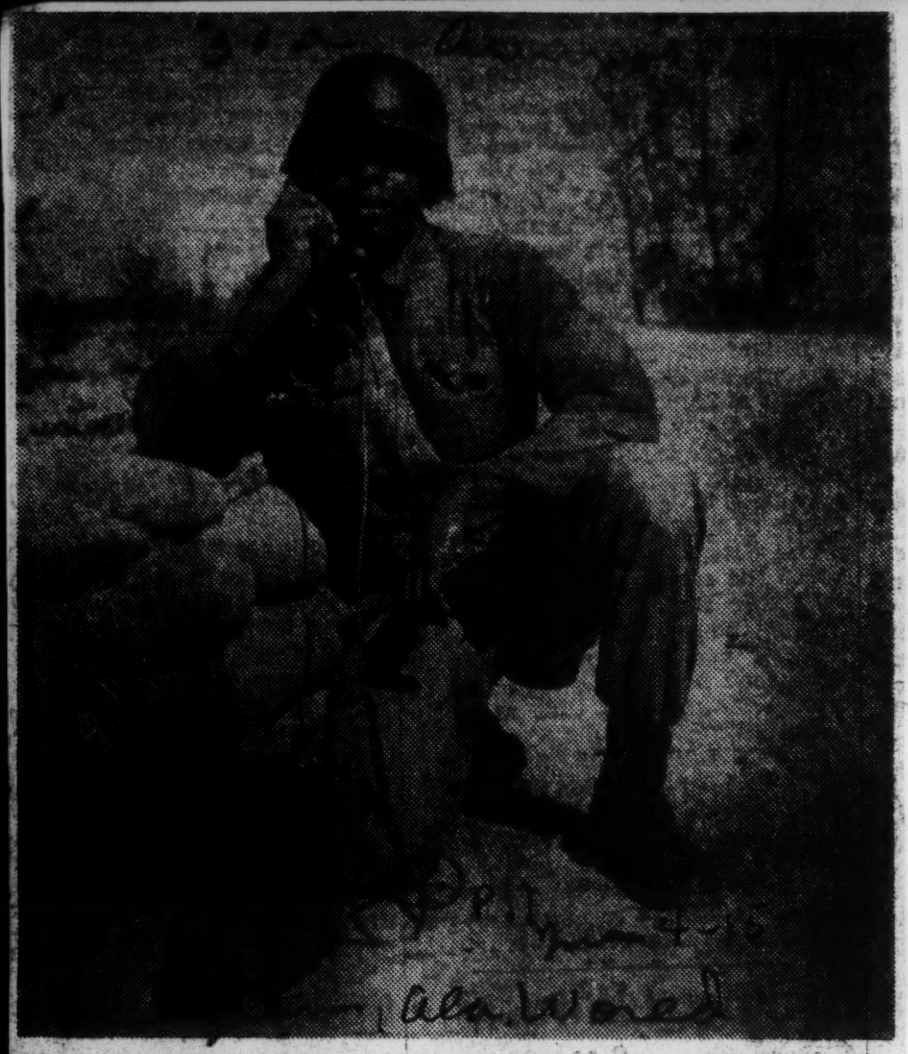
Pace's Reply Awaited

So far, I have not received an answer to my inquiries from Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. His reply should tell the story from the viewpoint of the Army's top echelons.

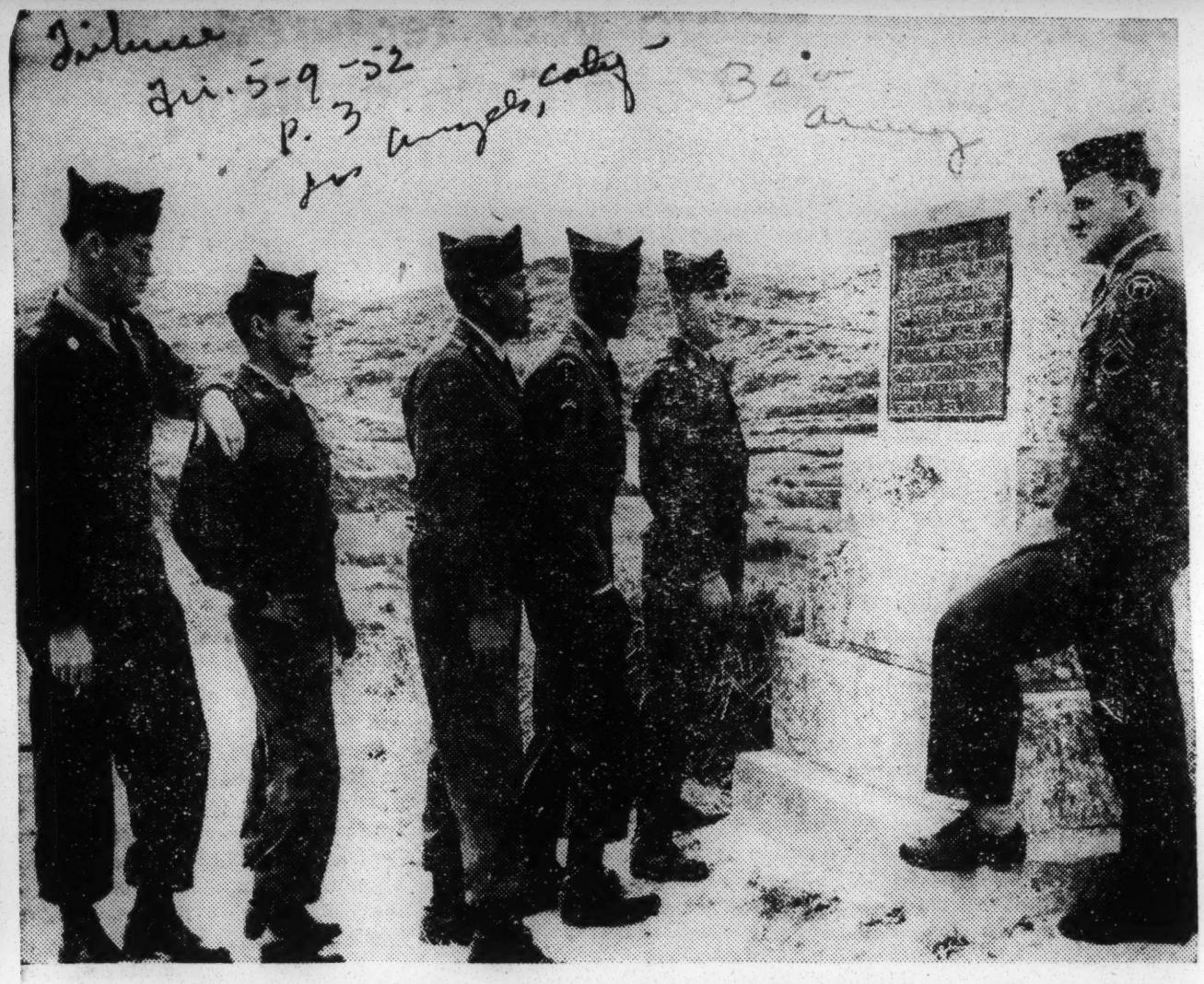
At this time, General Eisenhower said that he did not feel colored soldiers were ready for integration yet because they could not successfully compete with white soldiers for promotion.

General Eisenhower's statement to me, of course, does not tell just how he stands on the issue of segregation in the Army. On April 2, 1948, however, the general did give his views on the topic. The occasion was a hearing of the senate committee on armed services in discussion of universal mili-

tary training.



BIRMINGHAMIAN DIRECTS MORTAR FIRE — Pvt. Fletcher Moss (above), Birmingham, is seen contacting members of his mortar firing squad with his field phone and directing their fire to its target in basic training exercises with the 8th Division at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He is the grandson of Mrs. Carrie Byrd, of No. 50 Donald, Birmingham. He is currently undergoing his 11th week of training with "H" Company, 61st Regiment.—(U. S. Army Photo).



IN CELEBRATION—of the 7th anniversary of the American landings on Okinawa, five Los Angeles soldiers of the 29th Infantry Division visit a monument, marking the site of one of the major battles in the campaign for the tiny Pacific island. Left to right: Pfc. James B. Norman, Pvt. Samuel Orona, Pfc. Albert J. Butts, 9524 Compton, Cpl. Frank M. Rasbury, 3517 9th ave.; and Cpl. Jean R. Jennewein. On the right is Sgt. Henry Strankowski, of Hendersonville, Pa., a veteran of the initial D-Day landings, who conducted an anniversary tour of the island.

Today Okinawa bears little resemblance to the Ryukyuan island battleground of April, 1945.

Now known as the "Gibraltar of the Pacific," the island is covered with modern, typhoon-proof barracks, American style homes, theaters, grocery stores, schools, libraries and other modern facilities.



HIGH ABOVE GROUND IN OKINAWA.—High above the terra firma of Okinawa, Pfc. Willie J. Murray of Kansas City, Mo., repairs a communications line near his installation. The husband of Mrs. Josephine Murray of 2938 Lockridge, Kansas City, he is a linemen with the 71st Chemical Smoke Generator company. A graduate of the R. T. Coles Vocational school and a pressman for the Kansas City Call before entering the Army, he has been on Okinawa since November, 1951.—U. S. Army Photo.

Korea Threat Used On GIs Who Refused Longer Terms

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

By JAMES L. HICKS

FORT LEE, Va.—Army officials at Fort Lee have admitted that 25 colored soldiers stationed here were threatened with shipment to Korea if they did not sign a certificate to increase their term of enlistment, but said the action was due to the "over zealousness" of a white company commander and the threat was withdrawn as soon as it was discovered.

The action came when men of the 978th Quartermaster Service Company stationed at Fort Lee were alerted for overseas shipment to Europe. About 25 men of the unit were enlisted reservists who had been recalled to duty for a specified period of service.

THE MEN had completed all but a few months of their service and t[illegible]re could not be sent to Eur[illegible] with their unit unless they extended their time in the Army by reenlisting for another term.

According to Fort Lee officials, when the white company commander of the unit learned that many of the key men of his outfit were among the 25 men who could not be taken to Europe unless their period of service was extended, he attempted to persuade them to sign for a longer period so that they could go along with the other men to Europe.

THE MEN refused. The captain then drafted a certificate which he demanded that all 25 of the men sign. The certificate read as follows:

"I the undersigned, have been given an opportunity to extend my enlistment, for a period of one year. I understand that if I do not extend my enlistment that I am eligible for immediate shipment to the Far East Command.

I (will, or will not) extend my enlistment for one year."

THE SOLDIERS signed the statement under pressure but sent an anonymous letter to the National Newspaper Publishers Association and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, complaining of their commander's action.

Mrs. Rosenberg acted with dispatch. When this correspondent arrived at Fort Lee to determine if the facts were true as set out in the anonymous letter, he found that the Fort Lee authorities had gathered up all copies of the certificates which had been signed by the men and destroyed them.

COLONEL BRUCE and Captain Hemingway, Fort Lee officers who had been concerned with the withdrawal of the certificate after Mrs. Rosenberg's letter, explained it this way. They said everything contained in the certificate which the commanding officer of the 978th had asked his men to sign was all right, with the exception that he had worked it so that it gave the impression that Korea was being used as a threat to make the men sign up for another year.

ACTUALLY, THEY said, this had not been the case at all. They said under current regulations enlisted men can only be released though "regular pipelines" and that while men are unassigned to a particular unit awaiting assignment, they are eligible for shipment to Korea. They said since the men could not go to Europe with their unit they would have to be taken out of the unit, and while waiting for reassignment they would under regulations be eligible for shipment to the Far East. This is standing operating procedure, they explained.

But, they added, Captain Diamond, commanding officer of the 978th, had been "over zealous" in trying to keep his key men in his unit. When he worded the certificate he made it appear that they would be sent to Korea if they did not sign up.

FORT LEE authorities were not able to state whether or not any of the men who had been forced to sign the statement had actually been shipped to Korea, but this correspondent learned through checking with Army authorities at the Pentagon that none of them have been sent out of the United States. On Mrs. Rosenberg's orders they will be discharged when their time as reservists is up.

Officials at Fort Lee also [illegible] been destroyed.

THE NNPA papers, as a public service, have encouraged military men to write letters notifying them of conditions under which they feel they have been unjustly treated in violation of military regulations.

Mrs. Rosenberg has become well known for her investigations of such complaints by servicemen.

UMT Bill Assailed By Adam C. Powell

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) last Thursday made a bitter attack upon the universal military training and service bill, which the House had under consideration.

He declared that UMT will not save money, time in getting armies into action overseas if war breaks out, nor will it do many of the other things the American public has been told it will do.

Outside of professional militarists, Powell, a minister, said, "there is not a single decent, self-respecting organization in the entire United States," including farm, labor, education, civil liberty, youth and religious organizations, in favor of UMT.

Vote 3 Per Cent Pay Increase For Armed Services

WASHINGTON (AP) — The senate armed services committee Friday voted a three percent across-the-board base pay increase for members of the armed services, plus cost-of-living increases for rations and quarters.

The base pay raise approved by the committee was substantially under the 10 percent increase voted by the house. But the increases for quarters and subsistence in most cases and higher than the house boosts, which also were 10 percent.

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) explained that the committee felt it should increase the items directly related to the cost of living rather than giving a large across-the board pay increase.

He said his committee's bill will be an estimated $375,000,000 a year cheaper than the house version.

The house bill was estimated to cost $850,095,800 a year based on 3,540,000 men in the armed forces in the next fiscal year. The senate committee's bill would cost an estimated $474,634,800.

Among the changes in the senate bill, contrasted with the house increase of 10 percent:

1. Subsistence allowance for officers—now $42; senate bill, $54.
2. Subsistence for enlisted personnel authorized to mess off the post—now $2.25 a day, senate bill $2.75 a day.
3. Rental allowances for officers not furnished housing—no dependents—no increase; with one or two dependents, $10 a month increase, with three or more dependents, $20 a month increase. President rates range from $75 a month for second lieutenants to $150 for one and two-star generals. Russell said this is the first time an extra allowance was made for officers with large families

of the 10 per cent across-the-board increase requested by the Defense Department. The House has approved the department's full request.

Living Costs Considered

However, the committee worked out a system of extra allowances which amounts to more than the flat 10 per cent hike the House provided for subsistence and quarters.

Chairman Russell (D., Ga.) said the committee reasoned that allowances closely related to the cost of living should be raised more than basic pay.

Russell estimated the committee's bill would cost $375,000,000 less than the House version, which would total about $850,095,000 a year for 3,540,000 men in the armed forces, the anticipated strength for fiscal 1953.

The Senate bill would raise:

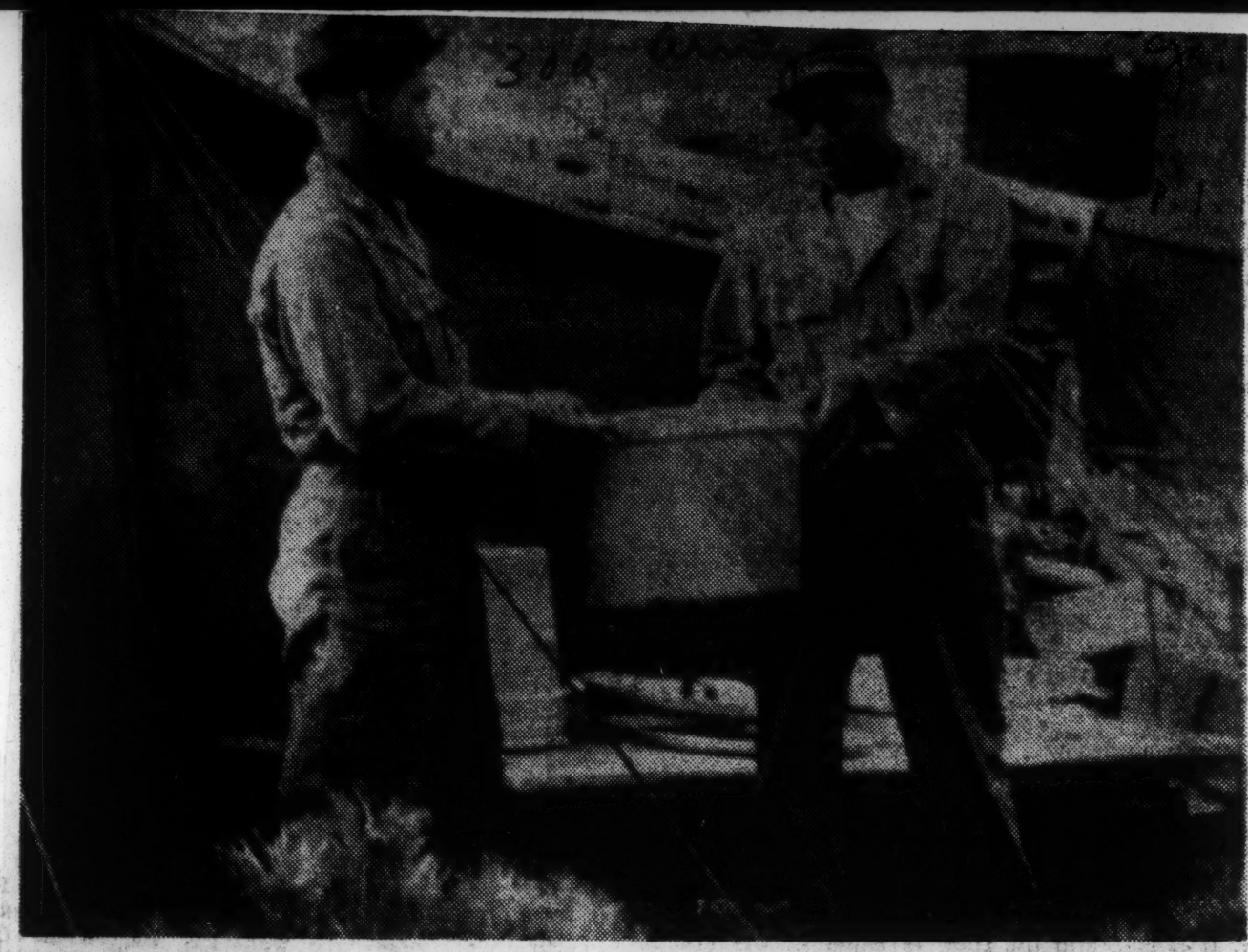
1. Subsistence for officers from $42 to $54.
2. Subsistence of enlisted men authorized to eat off the post from $2.25 to $2.75 a day.

Rental Allowances Upped

3. Rental allowances of officers with one or two dependents $10 a month.
4. Rental allowances for officers with three or more dependents $20 a month.

Officer rental allowances presently range from $75 a month for second lieutenants to $150 for one and two-star generals. Russell said this would be the first time officers with large families would get extra benefits.

The House bill would raise the above four items a flat 10 per cent.



FOOD FOR FIGHTERS—Pvt. Sidney Hant (left) of 948-A Delmar Ave., Memphis, and Sgt. Eugene Marshall Jr., Detroit, set up a chow line outside of their mess tent on the east-central front in Korea. Both men are serving as cooks with the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment which is taking part in the action in the "Punch Bowl" area.—(U. S. Army Photo).

MILITARY PAY RAISE SQUEEZED IN SENATE

Committee Approves Only 3 Per Cent Basic Raise, But Ups Allowances

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. — The Senate Armed Services Committee approved a new Military Pay Bill Friday providing a 3 per cent basic increase for service men, plus higher allowances for rations and quarters.

The base pay raise fell far short



MOUNTS MACHINE GUN.—Pfc. Herman Lacey is shown mounting a 50mm machine gun on a four gun mount M55 in C Battery 80th AEN AA Battalion, 82nd Airborn Division. Pfc. Lacey, whose home address is Box 906, Raleigh, Texas, is participating with his unit in exercise Long Horn being held at Fort Hood, Texas.

Truman Signs Bill Raising Military Pay

More Than 3 Million Servicemen to Get Increases This Month

By the Associated Press

More than three million men and women in uniform got a raise yesterday when the White House announced that President Truman has signed a bill increasing military pay and allowances by 484 million dollars a year.

Everybody from buck private to five-star general gets a 4 percent boost in base pay beginning this month.

Allowances for food and rent in the armed services go up 14 percent.

The increases were voted by Congress to help offset higher living costs. They apply to all ranks in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, including retired personnel.

They also extend to cadets at West Point, midshipmen at Annapolis, aviation cadets and members of the Public Health Service, the Coast Guard and the Geodetic Survey. In all, an estimated 3½ mililon persons are affected.

The announcement that the bill had been signed came while Mr. Truman was at West Point taking part in ceremonies commemorating the Military Academy's 150th anniversary.

Under the new law, the raises range from $3 a month for privates and seamen to $65 for two-star generals and rear admirals, the equivalent flag rank in the Navy.

For enlisted personnel with dependents, the monthly increase in pay and allowances will range from $13 to $19.

Army Wastes Tan Soldiers, Senate Subcommittee Says

Afro-American p. 22, Dat. 1-19-52

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee recently accused the Army of flagrant, inexcusable and indefensible waste of manpower and taxpayers' dollars, in a report of the subcommittee headed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem., Texas).

While the report did not classify by race or color men in various units which have been endlessly repeating training cycles, apparently marking time for utilization, an Army spokesman admitted that the Army has always employed its colored personnel wastefully. Baltimore.

Despite studies on the use of manpower and the issuance of special regulations calling for equality of treatment and opportunity, the Army has not yet attained maximum use of colored men, except perhaps in the Far East Command, where the integration of colored personnel has been effected.

8 Installations Cited

The waste of manpower through repeated training was revealed in a report on investigations made by the subcommittee at:

Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Camp McCoy, Wis., where racial segregation and discrimination are said still to be flagrant; Fort Devens, Mass.; Camp Edwards, Mass.; Camp Kilmer, N.J.; Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort Lewis, D.C., and Camp Rucker, Ala.

At Fort Devens, where 90 per cent of the colored troops are in the Quartermast Corps, it was found that quartermaster specialist units have been engaged in basic training for over a year.

Antiaircraft gun battalions at Camp Edwards, the report said, have "repeated training cycles over and over."

Of the 370th Major Port Unit, a reserve unit from New Orleans, the report said it was "repeating elementary courses, such as scouting and patrolling field fortifications, basic infantry formations, and Army parades and ceremonies."

Either there are objectives for these units or there are not," the report said. "If there are none, the Army should explain the expenses incurred in the organization and maintenance of these unit."

Investigators found still too many combat-fit men in the "Chair Corps"—able-bodied men in jobs which could be capably filled by limited service, female military or civilian personnel.

Total military personnel at the eight installations surveyed was approximately 164,000 men, military overhead strength was 17,251, and civilian employees. 16,107. There were 814 WAC's on duty, representing less than 5 per cent of the military overhead strength But Camp Edwards and Camp Rurker had no female military personnel.

Qualified Men Wasted

Investigators found physically qualified men still assigned as typists, clerks, light-vehicle drivers, PX employees and to other jobs not requiring Class-A physical fitness.

The report said only a few installations have made "real progress" in using "limited service" personnel. "There are almost unlimited opportunities for replacement of combat-qualified men by the so-called IV-F's," the report asserted.

The abuse from which colored soldiers suffer—malassignment or misuse— is a waste of time and money, the report declared. One example of such waste found was a law-school graduate, classified as a truck officer, assigned to a graves-registration unit. His duties consisted of instructing men in the care and upkeep of cemeteries.

Another example was a college graduate assigned as a duty soldier in a graves-registration unit. This man had applied for officers' candidate school in the Armored or Infantry branch of the Army. His main job was to cut laws and receive instruction in the care and upkeep of cemeteries.

Typical Examples

Both of these examples are typical of the malassignment which colored men have suffered because of the pattern of segregation whict the Army has maintained. The report said they point out the need "for the more intelligent and realistic assignment of personnel.

The subcommittee questioned five installations. Fort Belvoir, where an NNPA reporter found flagrant segregation, had two golf courses.

In addition, there are 41 golf courses at overseas installations 18 in the European Command, 17 in the Pacific and Far Eastern Command, one in Alaska, and five in the Carribean Command.

Facilities Wasted

The report said recreational facilities are essential, but listed these among those available at Fort Belvoir, where the NNPA reporter found segregated facilities:

Seven swimming pools, two golf courses with clubs for use free, a sportsman's club on the Potomac River equipped with boats and motors, three service clubs with television and organized entertainment;

Three theaters, two field houses, four basketball courts with stands for spectators, one football field and complete track layout, two baseball fields;

One lighted softball diamond, 10 permanent softball diamonds and many temporary softball fields in unit areas, 18 tennis courts, 50 volleyball courts, 24 bowling alleys, a library with three branches, an amphitheater seating 5,000, one photo laboratory and dark room.

Ten sets fishing equipment (rod, reel, line, ets.), one skett range and four skeet traps, small-arms practice at Rifle and Pistol Club, and two recreation areas on the Potomac River with facilities for group picnics.

Similar recreational facilities are available generally at the other installations, the report said.

Word From Congress Awaited

30a Army

Plans Outlined For Putting UMT In Effect Next Fall

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON (INS)— The Defense Department has announced that it will inaugurate a universal military training program next October or November if Congress puts UMT into effect. P. 4

Assistant Secretary of Defense Rosenberg outlined the department's plans to the House Armed Services Committee, which is considering the UMT plan for inducting 18 and 19 year olds for six months of training.

Norfolk, Va.

MRS. ROSENBERG said that the plan is to proceed first on a volunteer basis by training 60,000 men aged 18 during the first year. There would be monthly calls of 5,000 men.

She said the men would be placed in the "ready" reserve upon completion of their six months' training, but would be immediately called up thereafter for 18 months of military service. Dat. 1-26-52

They then would be released from active duty, but would be subject to another six years in the Armed Forces Reserves.

• • •

MEN WHO volunteered for UMT would be given the choice of selecting their own branch of service and also would be paid $75.00 a month, instead of $30.00 a month, during the six-months' training.

Earlier, Defense Secretary Lovett said that UMT can begin within six months after Congress gives the go-ahead signal.

Lovett told the House group that initiation of UMT is the best way to curb possible aggression without maintaining a large standing army.

He added:

"It (UMT) should be started as soon as possible. The military departments believe that a UMT program can be begun, on a limited scale, approximately six months after the enactment of the implementing legislation before you."

In A Nutshell

The Army was charged recently, by a Senate subcommittee, of "indefensibly wasting taxpayers' money" by repeating basic training courses for colored outfits rather than utilize the personnel in white advanced units under the integration program ordered for the Armed Forces.

It was further charged that combat-capable soldiers were holding "4-F" jobs in 8 installations in the U.S., because Army "brass" opposed their being integrated with white combat units; and that college graduates were being kept in jobs which did not utilize their full capabilities in order to keep them from being promoted over white soldiers.

Another "inexcusable waste' pointed out in the report was the maintenance of duplicatory recreational facilities on the posts in order to maintain the pattern of segregation.

Army Blamed For "Flagrant" Waste Of Manpower, Money

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA)—The Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee last Wednesday accused the Army of flagrant, inexcusable and indefensible waste of manpower and taxpayers' dollars. The accusation was made in a report of the subcommittee headed by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat of Texas.

While the report did not classify by race or color men in various units which have been endlessly repeating training cycles, apparently marking time for utilization, an Army spokesman admitteed that the Army has always employed its colored personnel wastefully.

Despite studies on the use of colored manpower and the issuance of special regulations calling for equality of treatment and opportunity, the Army has not yet attained maximum use of colored men, except perhaps in the Far East Command where the integration of colored personnel has been effected.

The waste of manpower through repeated training was revealed in a report on investigations made by the subcommittee at Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, wnere racial segregation and discrimination are said still to be flagrant; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Edwards, Massachusetts; Camp Kilmer, New Jersey; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Lewis, Washington, and Camp Rucker, Alabama.

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Both of these examples are typical of the malassignment which colored men have suffered because of the pattern of segregation which the Army has maintained. The report said they point out the need "for the more intelligent and realistic assignment of personnel."

The subcommittee questioned the necessity for golf courses at five installations. Fort Belvoir, where an NNPA reporter found flagrant segregation, had two golf courses. In addition, there are forty-one golf courses installations— eighteen in the European command, seventeen in the Pacific and Far Eastern command, seventeen in the Pacific and Far Eastern command, one in Alaska, and five in the Carribean command.

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Similar recreational facilities are available generally at the other installations, the report said.



The Washington Post

RICHARD C. JONES
Veteran at 13

Richard Gets His Marching Papers—At 13

Richard Cecil Jones came marching home yesterday. At the age of 13—he'll be 14 on February 28—he can boast of being an Army veteran.

Former Private Jones, an erstwhile Kelly-Miller Junior High School pupil, hankered to be a soldier since he was knee-high. As he grew up he yearned to emulate his uncles and stepfather who served in World War II.

Why, Richard could handle marching orders like a drill sergeant, and he liked nothing more than to lead his two younger brothers and a sister around—hep, hep, hep—in march cadence.

The home drills, however, began to pall last summer. So on August 31, he upped and enlisted in the Army.

Richard says there was nothing to it, might have done it before had he known how easy it was to get into the Army. Richard just went to the recruiting station at 403 10th st. nw., and said he was 18 and wanted to enlist. Nobody questioned his age, he says, because Richard stands 6 feet 2 and weighs around 150, stripped.

The rest was routine—processing at Fort Meade and basic training at Camp Breckinridge in Kentucky.

Richard's mother, Mrs. Alberta Scott, of 5086 Jay st. ne., a National Production Authority clerk, was unaware of his enlistment until three days later. She thought the boy had taken off to Aliquippa, Pa., to visit his grandmother. Then, on the advice of friends, she decided to let Richard get the Army out of his system.

Last Christmas, on a visit here, Richard informed his mother that Army life was'nt all he'd imagined it to be. Oh, he liked it all right, particularly when he got in his licks as squad leader—hep, hep, hep—but he was kind of lonesome for home cooking and things like that.

On December 28, Mrs. Scott wrote the Army Adjutant General explaining that Richard was really a little too young. The letter zig-zagged through channels and yesterday Richard was home.

Next month he's due to reenter the eighth grad eat Kelly-Miller School. In the meantime, he can practice squads right—hep, hep, hep—with the authority only a veteran can voice.

94th Infantry Stages Final Combat Exercises

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.— The first combined small-arms exercise in the Fifth Army area and the first of its kind in the United States since the end of World War II was run off Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Fort Leonard Wood.

The entire 94th Infantry battalion, supported by medium tanks from the 146th Armored Signal company, both stationed at Fort Leonard Wood; a battery of 105 m.m. Howitzers from Camp Carson, Colo.; and one squadron of F-8 Navy Bearcat fighters from the 41st Marine Air Group at Lambert Field, St. Louis, were the participating units.

For the 94th, Lt. Col. Arthur Downey commanding, the exercise served as a final examination prior to a possible combat assignment. The Marine flyers utilized the problem as one in which strafing, bombing, and rocket launching must be carried out to pave the way for an infantry assault.

ALL INFANTRY weapons being fired today in Korea were used in the problem by the men of the 94th. The list include 57 and 75 m.m. recoilless rifles; both the 2.36 and its big brother, the 3.5 rocket launcher; the 60 and 81 m.m. mortars; the .30 and .50 cal. light machine guns and the usual rifles and carbines.

The latest in field communications were also used by the 94th in co-ordinating its attack with the tanks, artillery and planes.

Army Integration Program "Gradual" Change Says Pace

New Policy Under Test In Far East

Spokesman Replies To Bias Charges Of ANP Director

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Editor's Note: A month ago when Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, returned to Chicago from Europe, he reported that integration in the American army in Europe was a farce. As a result of his observations, he wrote letters to top level army men about what he saw. Today's article is the answer from the top man in the army, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr., through Earl D. Johnson, assistant secretary of the army.)

This is the answer from the Secretary of the Army to my queries about the apparent jim-crow I saw in Europe in connection with Negro army troops. The answer, dated March 11, was written by Earl D. Johnson, assistant secretary of the army.

According to Johnson, army policy on integration is guided by President Truman's Executive Order 9981, issued July 26, 1948 and calling for equality of opportunity in the armed forces without regard to race, creed, or color, and Special Regulation 600-629, issued Jan. 16, 1950 in connection with personnel and entitled, "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Army."

PRESENT ARMY policy, he said, still calls for a number of all-Negro units, but the army is working on the basis of observation and experience. Here is how he explained the philosophy of the army's integration program:

"Since the adoption of this policy (SR 600-629) the department of the army has authorized complete integration in the Far East Command. Today all training divisions and military schools in the United States are operated on an integrated basis.

"I wish to assure you that the equality of treatment and opportunity for all army personnel regardless of race is of continuing concern to the department of the army."

Judging by this answer, integration in the army is only partial. In Korea on the battle front according to reports and in Japan, units are mixed. It is also in effect in recreational facilities run by the army. Certain other phases of the army such as training camps also are fully integrated.

* * *

THE EUROPEAN command, however, apparently is not included among the integration commands. Neither is the United States in its domestic area. There are many all-Negro outfits within the U. S.

As stated in SR 600-629, here is army policy in regard to Negro personnel:

"1. Policy — The policy of the department of the army is that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the army without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. All manpower will be utilized to obtain maximum efficiency in the army."

Commanders of all echelons will see that all personnel under their command "are thoroughly orientated in the necessity for the unreserved acceptance of ... these policies."

* * *

HERE IN CHICAGO, John S. Sengstacke, a member of that committee and also publisher of the Chicago Defender, commented that the committee in its report to President Truman last year found far less progress in the army than in the Navy and Air Forces.

Since then, he said, the committee has not heard from either the President or the armed forces, and Charley Fahey, chairman of the committee, has become a federal judge. Other members of the committee, he said, are not sure whether or not it is yet a functioning body.

Members of this committee have this feeling, he said: "Declaring a policy is one thing, but seeing that the policy is put into active effect is what is needed."

* * *

IT IS APPARENT that the army has been far more hesitant to mix black and white troops than have either the air force or the navy. Certainly integration could have been accomplished in Germany and France with little difficulty. The best proofs is that in schools and installations where mixing has been made the rule, soldiers of varied colors get along well.

The color question is one of the deciding factors in America's whole program to convert European people to her way of thinking. We are trying to prove that the democracy which the United States preaches can be a shining light pointing to a better world.

Segregation of our Negro citizens whom they see serving as defenders of our nation is accepted as direct proof of the failure of our democratic practices if not hypocrisy. The army heads must bear the responsibility.

* * *

THE DISTINGUISHED head of a Danish hospital in Copenhagen summed up the European view of the United States after criticizing what he chose to call American emotionalism, naivete and adolescence:

"I shudder when I think of the United States with her prejudices and immaturity, assuming the leadership of the Western World."

Soldiers Disfranchised

Men and women serving in the armed services overseas are practically disfranchised in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, as was shown in detail in an article in THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL on Monday, April 21. As was pointed out carefully, the laws in these three states do recognize the right of soldiers abroad to vote. In practice, however, the procedure is so hemmed around with red tape that casting a ballot becomes almost entirely out of the question for such citizens.

Unquestionably the right of military personnel overseas to vote is superior to that of any other class of citizen, if that be possible. The men and women who leave the country to represent it on the outposts of our zones of interest make more than average sacrifice in many respects, and if trouble should begin they would be the first to feel its shock. On that account the laws governing the opportunity for soldiers abroad to vote ought to be made workable at the first chance.

Another point that is pertinent lies in the fact that it looks now as though we shall have soldiers abroad for a long time to come, so that their deprivation of a great privilege and responsibility is no temporary thing as long as regulations remain unchanged. Tennessee's system seems especially cumbersome, but it should be made easier in all three states for soldiers to cast their ballots. Safeguards against the manipulation of absentee ballots by anyone should be had, of course, but surely that can be managed at the same time.

European Army Bias Is Laid To U.S. Army Policy

ANP Director Says Army Lags 'Far Behind' Navy, Air Force

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Last week, Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, reported that integration of American Negro soldiers in the army in Europe was a force, according to what he saw. He also reported sending letters to Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief of European Troops, and to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops in Europe. Gen. Handy has replied, and this story is the result).

CHICAGO (ANP)—Segregation of American Negro soldiers stationed in Europe is army policy. This fact was admitted to me in a letter which arrived at my office last week from Gen. Thomas T. Handy, a Texan and commander-in-chief of American troops on the continent. Dated Feb. 7, the letter missed me in Europe, but finally caught up with me in Chicago.

Gen. Handy pointed out these facts about integration in Europe:

Army policy directed from Washington has ordered a specific number of all-Negro units established in Europe.

There is a limited amount of integration of colored soldiers who have special qualifications not covered in the all-Negro troops.

All WACs (Women's Army Corps) are integrated.

The commanding general did not dodge any questions asked him, but gave straightforward answers. Here is how he described American integration policy in Europe in answer to questions I asked him in my letter:

HOW MANY UNITS?

How many all-Negro units of the U. S. Army are there in Germany?

"The number of units of any particular type or group in this command is classified information and cannot be released to the public. I am sure you understand the reasoning which compels this ruling."

Why have these units not been integrated?

"The final determination as to the number of units, their type, and the number of each type that we have in the European Command is made by the department of the army. Because it has been determined that certain units in this command shall be Negro units, it becomes necessary for us to assign available Negro personnel to fill those units."

What is the policy of the U. S. Army on integration in your command?

"In an announcement of EUCOM policy made in March, 1951, it is specifically provided that 'if individual Negro officers or enlisted personnel (including incoming replacements) possess primary qualifications which cannot be utilized in Negro units because of the individuals are or would be excess to the needs of such units, or because there are no Negro units in the command employing personnel who have such primary qualifications, it is the policy of this command to assign these individuals to units which can most effectively utilize their qualifications regardless of race or color.'"

FUTURE PLANS VAGUE

Will integration be carried out in Germany under your command and when?

"As indicated in your letter a certain measure of integration is in being in my command at this time. Nearly 2,000 Negro enlisted men serve in units not designed as Negro. All Negro women, enlisted and officer, are assigned to units not designated as Negro. Slightly over 17 per cent of my Negro officers are assigned to no other than Negro units.

"However, I am certain you intend by 'integration' the abolition of Negro units as such. Our present troop authorization calls for such type units at this time. Any decision to change the composition and nature of our troop units here must stem from the department of the army."

As a result of this answer from Gen. Handy, I am now sending a letter to Frank Pace, Secretary of the Army in Washington, concerning army integration.

The lack of integration amazed me in Europe because of the glaring difference in this crusty attitude on race relations and the improved policy of the navy and the air force.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, I met Lt. John J. Johnson of Kent, Ohio, and Sgt. Frederick White of Philadelphia, both stationed at the air base in Weisbaden, Germany. They had flown to Copenhagen for the week-end.

Both men praised the integration at Weisbaden. They said at least a dozen officers and a number of enlisted men are stationed with various units there with no regard to race.

A good example of disregard of racial lines took place at the airport just before the airmen took off for their home base. Sgt. White was surrounded by an entire Danish family—father, mother, two sisters and a brother—at whose home he had been a week-end guest. One of the girls had her arms around his waist and rested her head on his shoulder.

This scene, which would have excited much attention in the United States, was not even noticed at the Danish airport.

And nobody paid undue attention to another scene at the airport. A white United Nations official who flew from Paris to Copenhagen to have a few words with Mrs. Edith Sampson, who spoke in Copenhagen, upon saying goodbye, placed a resounding kiss in European fashion on her cheek. On the scene were Miss Etta Moten, Bill George, a consular in Copenhagen, and his wife, Juanita, and others. Mrs. Sampson was guest of American Ambassador Eugenie Anderson.

In Liberia, the troopship Monrovia which participated in the inaugural festivities, carried an interracial crew with Negroes working in numerous duties. There were two colored petty officers, but no commissioned officers.

Because of what is being done successfully in the other two services, I wonder just why the army is lagging behind. Maybe Gen. Eisenhower or Secy. of the Army Pace has the answer.

Army Asked To Clear Its Integration Order For Troops In Europe

WASHINGTON

A request that Secretary Frank Pace Jr. of the Department of the Army make public a restricted order which directs the end of segregation among the troops in Europe was made May 20 by the NAACP's Washington bureau.

Pointing out that the NAACP had been aware of planned integration in Europe for some time, Clarence Mitchell, the bureau's director, expressed surprise that a weekly magazine published the story while the matter is still considered restricted information.

Mitchell's Letter Quoted

The text of the Mitchell letter follows:

"For some time, we have been anticipating that the Department of the Army would announce that integration of colored and white troops was under way in Europe.

"We were aware of some planning in this direction and, as an interested organization which has consistently urged that all segregation in the Army be eliminated, we assumed that some official notice of this would be given at an appropriate time.

"In the May 7, 1952 issue of the Pathfinder magazine, the following statement appeared:

General Eisenhower has ordered integration of white and colored troops in the European command. The order went into effect last month. It means that as much as one-third of some units will be colored. It also means Eisenhower will have a good talking point in winning colored support for his candidacy.

"At the time this announcement appeared in the magazine we understood that the change directing integration of colored and white troops in Europe was on the restricted list of the Department of the Army documents. Hence, it was surprising to see it in print.

"A more recent check reveals that this order is still considered restricted and, for that reason, we do not know its full contents. Since the Pathfinder appears to have a channel through which it has attained access to this restricted document, we urge that it be released to the general public in the Department of the Army."

The Pathfinder states this was an action taken by General Eisenhower. On the other hand, we have been advised that the action was initiated in Washington and is a part of an overall plan to eliminate segregation on the basis of race

"Needless to say, it will greatly encourage all who believe in full democracy if this order much a copy of the order and some clarification of how it was issued.

completely abolishes segregation in the European troop assignments. We will appreciate very

Writer Says Close Look At Ft. Belvoir Reveals Bias

BY JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy, and Air Force Installations

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Although the Engineering School at Fort Belvoir presents a picture of perfect integration, a closer look at the Fort's "housekeeping" or permonently stationed personnel shows the same old story of segregation and discrimination against colored troops in other parts of the Fort.

This is the pattern found at so many other Army camps. It should be explained to persons not trained in the ways of military life.

Here is a brief explanation:

Each Army installation usually has a prime mission in which it serves as a training center for a particular branch of the service. Thus at Fort Benning, Ga. there is the Infantry School which trains personnel all over the Army in infantry tactics. At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, personnel is trained in artillery warfare. The Signal Corps School is at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. And at Fort Belvoir, which is primarily an engineering base, personnel from all over the Army are sent here for basic and advanced training in Engineering. Hence the Engineer Center.

Now these students come to Fort Belvoir for a prescribed number of weeks, take their training, are graduated, and then return to their home stations. While here they actually do not become a part of the life of the Fort because their duties are so manifold that there is little time for anything else but classes and training problems. The Army, neither at Belvoir or any other camp visited, does not make any attempt to segregate these "visitors" who are here today and gone tomorrow.

Thus if a colored student in any Army school is questioned as to race relations he will undoubtedly comment on "good" situation prevailing at the base because about all that he knows about it is what he sees in his immediate classroom, living quarters, and training tactics.

On the other hand, in order to maintain such a school the Army must have permanent personnel who remain at the base at all times to provide maintenance for the school, to keep the base in repair and provide work details fo. firing furnaces, ditch digging, paper work, and other "housekeeping" details.

This personnel usually lives on the base, they often have their families around and they must look to the base to provide them whatever social life or off duty living that they enjoy. Thus, if there is any fraternization of the races it will come between the colored and white personnel permanently stationed at a military base.

And here is where one finds that the Army is not practicing what it preaches at its military base. Here is where one finds abject segregation and discrimination at Fort Belvoir.

While the personnel of the Engineering School is mixed, the 94th Engineer Battalion which helps maintain the school is strictly segregated. This unit is a part of an Engineer Group known as the 79th Engineer Group. It is commanded by a Major F. V. Mercado whose racial identity was undetermined but whose Group commander stated possibly has "some colored blood."

When I asked Major Mercado about the types of duties performed by his men he immediately began assuring me that they were all of a military nature. "We don't dig ditches for anybody," he volunteered. Yet a few minutes later I saw nearly a hundred of his men out sawing and chopping firewood to be used for firing furnaces on the base. Had I not been on a military base I would have sworn that I had walked into a North Carolina chain gang camp. There was absolutely nothing military about what they were doing or the way in which they were doing it.

Serving as executive officer for Major Mercado is Captain Jerry Vallery, 5335 Wyalusing Avenue, Philadelphia, who is married and lives with his family in jim crow Youngs Village. This reporter is inclined to treat the complaints of soldiers lightly, for soldiers traditionally complain, but there were more complaints lodged against Captain Vallery and Major Mercado about the way they treat their men than has been found at any other base.

The 94th, like so many other jim crow units of its kind, is far above strength. The battalion has only two colored company commanders, first Lt. Walter H. Jordan, 141 Bolton Street, Norfolk, Virginia, and Captain Willie Williams, 2016 Braddish Avenue, Baltimore, Md., whose native home is Tallulah, La.

In talks with the men and listening to their numerous complaints about conditions in the 94th, all of the men were high in their praise of Captain Williams whom they stated will stand up and demand that they be treated like soldiers. They said this of no other officer in the battalion.

Fort Belvoir officials like to make much of the singing of the 94th and the "honor guard" they provide for Army brass. To listen to Major Mercado one would think that singing is a military duty. The organization does have an excellent choir led and directed by the talented Odell Davis, one-time singer for the Wings Over Jordan chorus. Davis lives at 300 S. Division Street, Buffalo, New York.

However, anyone who has been to Korea cannot help but feel that if the 94th under Major Mercado is going to spend its duty hours chopping firewood and digging ditches, it might well use ts off duty time in training for combat instead of singing because all men in the unit are subject to call to Korea. As to the honor guard, this front line reporter never saw any occasion in combat where an honor guard was needed.

Chaplain Captain Clifford B. Spears of Los Angeles is chaplain of the 94th. Only one commendable thing was found by the writer about this unit. The organization has a unit school which is endeavoring to train some of its men for civilian duties and Major Mercado appears to be pushing this program.

I interviewed two of three men from the unit who have been recomended for Officers Candidate School. They were Sfc. Jerry Davis, Jr., Route 1, Box 330, Oak Grove, La. and operation sergeant in Company A and Sfc. Charles H. Gillespie, Bronx, New York, a clerk in the supply section of Battalion Headquarters.

Another flagrant case of segregation at Fort Belvoir is in the set-up involving Company B of the 982nd Technical Service Unit. This unit is broken down roughly into two colored companies and two white companies, with the colored companies forming custodial and janitorial work for the post while the two white companies perform headquarters duties.

Their duties involve details on ice trucks, warehousing, cooks, officer's mess, and some paper work duties. Their training program consisted, when I was there, of close order drill and a safety lecture. The unit is over-strength and has only one officer, a white Mississippian, First Lt. Olin I. Rayburn who seemed to be doing his best with the job he had on hand. The organization's First Sergeant, M-Sgt. Willie Lewis of 960 Broad Street, Jacksonville, Fla., told me that he would rather be in a segregated unit than in a mixed unit.

The hospital at Fort Belvoir is integrated. There are three colored nurses, Lt. Delfren Dunbar of 1629 Prentice Street, Louisville, Ky. and Mrs. Senora Whitfield, only recently assigned to Fort Belvoir after a tour of duty in Hawaii. She is a 1940 graduate of St. Phillips in Richmond, Va. Lt. Dunbar is a grauate of Grady Hospital in Atlanta. The first colored nurse assigned at Fort Belvoir was Lt. Gurie Lightsey of Laurel, Miss.

EXCLUSIVE

See Effort To Clarify Race Stand

(SPECIAL TO THE CHICAGO DEFENDER)
(Copyright 1952 By Chicago Defender)

PARIS — Gen. Ike Eisenhower is going to issue a dramatic order, soon, similar to that of Gen. Ridgway's, abolishing segregation in the armed forces under his command, it was predicted here this week.

The order will be in line with recommendations made by a committee appointed by President Truman that started the first moves toward ending racial segregation in the armed forces.

The expected order, however, will affect only the troops assigned to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and will not change the racial policies of the American Occupational forces.

A new order abolishing segregation in the latter is expected to be issued from Washington shortly.

Eisenhower's order, long overdue, will be aimed at offsetting statements he made befor a senate committee considering universal military training legislation in 1948.

The General's order, it is said, will probably be accomp. nied by a statement or interview stating his position on racial question and will be designed to make him more acceptable to Negro and liberal voters should he get the Republican nomination for president.

Eisenhower's testimony that he did not favor complete integration of white and Negro troops at that time (1948) is regarded by the General's supporters in the United States as the weakest part of his appeal to the nation's voters.

In his senate testimony he said he favored integrating troops only to the platoon level, and that he believed complete integration possible ultimately through education and the development of mutual respect.

Negro organizations in the United States that have been pushing Eisenhower for a direct statement on the race issue have pointed out that Ridgway's order calling for complete integration has not developed any friction within his command in the Pacific.

Army Apologizes For 'D—' In GI Song Folio

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A spokesman for the Army, Navy and Air Forces last Saturday offered apologies to colored soldiers for the publication of a song folio containing the word "darkies" which has been circulated to military personnel around the world.

A copy of the song folio fell into the hands of the writer at Fort Belvoir, Va., where it was distributed to the men throughout the various service clubs on the post.

One of the nine songs published in the folio is titled "Down Yonder," written by L. Wolfe Gilbert and published in the folio through permission of La Salle Music publishers Inc., of New York, holders of the copyright of the song.

One line of the song reads "My but I feel glad, I'm gonna see you all soon. 'Lasses cakes, Mammy bakes, I taste them now. I can hear the darkies croon."

The writer, upon noting the use of the term "darkies," inquired of the Pentagon as to whether or not military officials considered this offensive to colored people, and called attention to the Armed Forces recent efforts to integrate troops and bring about interracial harmony in its ranks.

A spokesman for the Special Services, a Mr. Cottrell, said it was not felt that the term was offensive to colored people and that if it was he was certain that he could offer Pentagon apologies to anyone who felt offended.

Probably A Slip Up

The spokesman said the song was included in the list of other songs for its beautiy, its popularity, and the ease with which it adapted itself to male voices and no offense had been intended. He added that the use of the word "darkies" had probably been a "slip up."

When asked whether or not some action might be taken to recall the song folios the spokesman said they had been circulated to the troops for Christmas singing and he doubted if this was possible. He promised, however, to contact some higher officials and give further details on Monday.

The twenty-two page folio marked "Issued Monthly by the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the United States of America" stated on its cover that it is "For Use by Armed Forces Personnel Only. Not for Sale." Each bore the caption "special Service Edition for U. S. Armed Forces Only."

Other Songs

Among the other songs included were "Sin," "And So To Sleep Again," "I'll Get By," "Turn Back the Hands of Time," "Yours," "Undecided," "A Kiss to Build a Dream On," and "Great Smoky Mountains in Dixie."

The cover of the folio bore a drawing of a shapely girl sitting under some mistletoe singing from the folio with a sailor an airman, a marine and a soldier beaming over her shoulders.

Powell Hits Gen. Ike On Integration

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—General Eisenhower, who this week indicated his availability as Republican candidate for the Presidency, will stand a poor chance of capturing the Negro vote unless he is willing to repent of the stand he took on integration of Negro and white troops in the Army, Congressman Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) declared here this week.

"If Eisenhower expects to get the Negro vote he must first confess 'I am a sinner' after the position he took on the integration of white and Negro soldiers when he appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee," Congressman Powell said. "Then we'll see where we go from there."

General Eisenhower's opposition to the individual integration of Negro and white soldiers has been quoted as a military Bible by Dixiecrat opponents to every move proposed in Congress for the complete elimination of segregation in all branches of the armed forces.

BALANCE OF POWER

Moreover, the continued segregation of Negro-white troops in Europe at the present time where Gen. Eisenhower is top military authority, is in sharp contrast to the integration effected in the Pacific Command under General Matthew Ridgway. It is hardly reassuring to that huge block of Negro voters who have been the balance of power in every national election for more than 16 years.

There are those who contend that the integration of Negro and white troops in Europe during World War II at the Battle of the Bulge was ordered by General Patton over the opposition of General Eisenhowevr, who then was Supreme Commander of the European theatre.

But it was General Eisenhower's statements made on Negro-white troop integration following his return to America after hostilities ceased in Europe which Negro votes will remember best.

Appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee during the second session of the 80th Congress in support of the universal military training bill, General Eisenhower asked by Senator Saltonstall (R., Mass.) to express his views on the possibility of segregating trainees by race, color and creed in UMT training, and to comment on his experience with troop integration in the Army.

FORSEES TROUBLE

General Eisenhower said that there were "certain incontrovertible facts that you must walk right up to. One of them is that there is race prejudice in this country, and when you put in the same organization and make live together under the most intimate circumstances men of different race, we sometime have trouble."

The General admitted that there was no opposition to the integrating of platoons at the Battle of the Bulge and that Negro troops gained a self confidence among themselves when utilized in smaller units than when used in the larger units.

"I personally have always stood since that time for organizing the Negro down to include units no larger than platoons. It does create certain social problems on a post, because you always have men that do not like to mingle freely between the races, and therefore, if you have a dance for your soldiers, you have a problem.

"But I believe these things can be handled. They are not too difficult; particularly since we are going to have large posts, the social problem could be met without difficulty. I personally see no reason why he should not be amalgamated to that extent."

PROMOTIONS BLOCKED

On the matter of promotions, General Eisenhower said, "In general, the Negro is less well educated than his brother citizen that is white, and if you make a complete amalgamation, what you are going to have is in every company the Negro is going to be relegated to the minor jobs, and he is never going to get his promotions to such grades as technical sergeant, master sergeant, and so on, because the competition is too tough.

"If, on the other hand, he is in smaller units of his own, he can go up to that rate, and I believe he is entitled to the chance to show his own wares."

Concluding, General Eisenhower left this final word, "I do not mean to say that I have any final answer to the problem and I believe that the human race may finally grow up to the point where it will not be a problem. It will disappear through education, through mutual respect, and so on. But I do believe that if we attempt through merely passing a lot of laws to force someone to like someone else, we are just going to get into trouble."

Under direct questioning by Senator Russell (D., Ga.) leader of the Southern reactionary bloc in the Senate, General Eisenhower admitted that the rate of crime and venereal disease among Negro troops in his theatre was higher than that among white troops.

He, however, stated that he believed it was due to the lower educational standards of the Negroes. "I believe that a Negro can improve his standing and his social standing and his respect for certain of the standards that we observe, just as well as we can."

Racialism Damages U. S. In Japan, Couple Says

NEW YORK — America's segregated Army of Occupation posed a perplexing riddle for the Japanese "when America was making such an effort to democratize them," state Hugh H. and Mabel M. Smythe, in their article, "Report from Japan: Comments on the Race Question."

The article is published in the March issue of The Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Integration In Army, Not In Richmond

RICHMOND

Some parts of the Army may be integrated, but a couple of Fort Lee soldiers on leave here found out that this is not the case in Richmond.

Pvt. Issac Black, 22, of Fort Lee, and a white buddy came into Richmond together on Sunday. They were touring the colored section when a group of MPs came along and told the white soldier he would have to leave.

According to Black's testimony in court, the MPs were leaving when he and his friend started walking from the Fifth street section together.

But the white soldier, in a fit of rage, took his tie off and threw it on the ground. Black testitfied that he attempted to find a cab for the soldier for he realized that the MPs would probably apprehend him.

Asks Defense Dept. To End Bias At Army Post School

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The department of defense last week was asked to end segregation in schools on Army posts.

In a letter to Robert A. Lovett, secretary of defense, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, said Negro children at Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston in Texas, Fort Sill in Oklahoma and Fort Bolivor in Virginia were shunted to inferior schools.

He asserted that at Fort Sill, military officials had announced that white children would get transportation to a new school while colored would get no transportation.

In blasting conditions on the Army posts, Mitchell said:

"An important part of the Communist propaganda in the Far East is that our fight in Korea is for the purpose of promoting white supremacy rather than democracy.

"If the Armed services themselves wantonly humiliate colored children and their parents in our own country, how can we answer this propaganda that the Communists use?"

Recession Noted In Segregation Of Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg says elimination of segregation in the armed forces is proceeding at a steady pace.

She gave a summary in a letter made public today by Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn). Humphrey said in a statement he has been impressed "with the steady determination to eliminate segregation once and for all in the armed forces."

"In some areas progress has been slow," he said, "In others satisfactory, but I am convinced that in most cases the change has been in the good."

Mrs. Rosenberg said:

1. Since March, 1951, integration has been accomplished in all training divisions and in replacement training centers throughout the United States.

2. In May, 1952, the Far East Command completed the process of integration, including the discontinuance of racial designations previously applicable to certain units.

Rosenberg Says Bias Eliminated From Army Units

BY RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Assistant defense secretary Anna Rosenberg said racial segregation has been elimated in all army training divisions and replacement centers in the U. S. and the far East.

Mrs. Rosenberg reported to Sen. Humphrey (D) Minn., on progress made in the Armed Services on integrating Negro units with white groups. Elmination of racial segregation in the military was directed by President Truman in 1949.

Humphrey, who requested the information, was told that "these are two highly significant advances. Mrs. Rosenberg added that the action has been accomplished since March, 1951, being completed in the Far East in May, 1952.

The defense official also reported additional progress in eliminating Negro-white segregation in other parts of the Army.

She stated that in continental United States, integration is nearing completion in the three regular army divisions and many non-division units, regardless of geographical location.

Mrs. Rosenberg advised the Senator, a strong civil rights advocate, that programs of "gradual integration" have been initiated also in the army's Alaskan, Austrian and European commands.

She noted that previously individual integration had been accomplished in all army schooling and in most training divisions.

She emphasized that the process of army integration "must be gradual and not geared to a specific timetable,' adding that "the record is one of steady and consistent progress, with no untoward incidents of any significance."

Mrs. Rosenberg reported that at present the number of all-Negro units in the army is approximately one-third less than that of May 1952 "and the decline is continuing." She said racial designation has been removed from 134 army units.

Regarding the other services, the Assistant Secretary in charge of Manpower problems said there is no segregation in the Navy or Marine Corps "and equality of treatment of all races and creeds has been amply demonstrated in fact" in both services, "especially during the present Korean action.'

In the Air Force, Mrs. Rosenberg asserted that field reports indicate that "while there have been scattered racial incidents of small importance, there has been a general acceptance of the non-segregation policy by all personnel."

Segregation Still Exists Says Fort Benning, Ga., GI

To the Editor:

According to the President's directive, segregation in the armed forces is supposed to be a thing of the past. Integration is supposed to be an "order of the day." But here in Fort Benning, Ga., the order apparently means little or nothing at all.

When I was transferred to this post from Fort Jackson, S. C., last April, there was in existence a unit designated as the 3440 Army Service Unit. This unit was divided into two groups: Section 1, 3440 ASU, for white troops, and Section 2, 3440 ASU, for Negroes.

These units, however, no longer exist. Instead, we have a First Special Troops Battalion comprised of all white troops and the old Section 2, 3440 ASU unit made up of Negro troops.

Here in Fort Benning, we have a trucking battalion consisting of four line companies—"A," "B," and "C" (all white); "HG" (white), and "D" Company (Negro).

For some unknown reason, Negro enlistees and Korean veterans have been arriving on the post in larger numbers than white enlistees and Korean veterans. Consequently, "A," "B" and "C" Companies have been getting smaller due to discharges, rotation and transfers while "D" Company, on the other hand, has been growing larger and larger.

The situation soon warranted the attention of the "big brass" and here is what they did:

All white troops were transferred out of "B" Company into "A," "C" and "E" Companies.

Then, the surplus Negro troops in "D" Company were shifted over to "B" Company, creating another all-Negro company in the First Transportation Batallion.

Do you wonder why we here at Fort Benning scratch our heads in amazement after returning from front lines of the world where mixed units are the rule rather than the exception only to find "ole jim crow" dead in the saddle here in Georgia?

A DISGUSTED SOLDIER

Forces' Anti-Segregation Strides Cited

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—(UP)—The armed forces have made "steady and consistent progress" in wiping out racial segregation in the services, Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant Secretary of Defense, reported today.

In a letter to Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.), Mrs. Rosenberg said "great further strides may be anticipated."

She said the services' program to eliminate segregation of Negroes has brought "more effective utilization of the total manpower resources of the nation."

There has been "no untoward incidents of any significance," she said. The Air Force reported some scattered racial disturbances of "small importance" but said the nonsegregation policy has been accepted generally by all personnel.

Progress Report

At Humphrey's request Mrs. Rosenberg submitted this progress report from the various services:

Navy and Marine Corps—No segregation and equal treatment of all races and creeds.

Army—No segregation in the Far East command or in training divisions and replacement training centers in the United States. Integration of Negro and white troops nearing completion in the three regular Army divisions and many nondivision units in the United States and gradually progressing in the Alaskan, Australian and European commands.

Air Force—Nonsegregation policy in force. Personnel, including Negroes, assigned throughout the world "solely on the basis of their job classification." No Negroes are assigned to Iceland because the State Department requested there be none stationed there.

Humphrey Commended the Defense Department for its "steady determination to eliminate segregation once and for all in the armed forces."

Army's "No Segregation" Claim Held Not Accurate

By CLAUDE BARNETT

CHICAGO— (ANP) — Although various recent reports given to the press by such persons as Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, an assistant secretary of defense, say that integration of Negro and white troops in the army have progressed a long way, there is much evidence to the contrary in various camps in the United States.

Last week while President Harry S. Truman was reporting to 25,000 Negroes in front of the offices of ANP that he sees army jimcrow fading away, ANP received in its hands evidence of gross discrimination against Negro soldiers in For Sill, Okla.

It appears that outside the United States, overseas commands are beginning slowly to carry out the President's orders in regard to equal opportunity for all men in the armed forces.

Within the United States, however, it seems that much needs to be done before the army can begin to brag about integration here.

Individual Negro newspapers have criticized the administration of various camps within continental U. S. A. and so have soldiers. The GI who suffer from this bias, however, dare not complain too openly. According to reports from Fort Sill, here is a basic list of nine evils making life miserable for Negro soldiers stationed there. for Negro soldiers stationed.

SCHOOLS

Schools are run on a jimcrow basis. The post has a new modern school, but only white children may attend. White children ride to school in army buses provided by the post driven by men on the government payroll. Colored youngsters have to go to school in Law ton, Oklahoma in a 1948 Dodge bus furnished by the state of Oklhoma and driven by a boy ,10 years old.

NCO CLUBS

The past has two clubs for non commissoned officers, but No. 1 is for white NCO's and No. 2 for Negroes. Whites occasionally visit No 2, but Negroes cannot become members of No 1.

SERVICE CLUBS

Officially, there is no service club segregaton on the post, but hostesses (white) remind the colored soldiers that Service Club No. 6 is for them.

INTEGRATION OF UNITS

There is very little integration at Fort Sill. There is some token integration of Negro enlisted men in lower grades in certain standards units, but that is all. The attitude here appears to be that (according to a statement accredited to a high ranking white officer) Negroes cannot compare to white soldiers and that there really seemed to be no need for Negroes in the army.

HOUSING

Negro enlisted men live together and are not allowed to live in so-called white areas. Even the Wherry housing act (for GI families) is on a jimcrow basis. A civilian, J. D. Sanders, who controls billeting on the post, has told Negro noncoms there was temporary housing available, but only not only for white folks.

POST DUTY DETAILS

Orders published for units to pull guard duty at the post stock [illegible] specify what number of guards [illegible]lored. Negro troops feel [illegible]vent the possibilities [illegible]aving charge of white prisoners.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

Although Mrs. Ida W. Boyd, a Negro is technically senior hostess at the post, a Caucasian woman has been brought in, promoted and given the title of post director and though qualified Negroes have applied for positions, they cannot get a job regardless of vacancies. Negroes do work as janitors and a few waitresses.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL FACULTY

The Artillery School does not have a single Negro officer on its faculty. There is a feeling that there are some qualified Negroes able to fill a faculty post.

Captain Edward Moon, Negro dental officer, reportedly is not permitted to practice on Caucasians.

This is the stroy of integration at Fort Sill, known as the "artillery center of the world."

When President Truman addressed the cheering throngs here in Chicago at the monument to Negro soldiers in the midst of Bronzeville, he presented to the people the picture given him by his advisors about army integration.

It appears that in Europe the spirit of his executive order of 1949 as being carried out after Negroes had complained, but here in the United States, this seems to be true according to the camp you visit.

The President apparently is not being told the whole story.

Surrounding the President was as smart military guard of honor made up of Negro soldiers from the 178th Regimental Combat Team of the Illinois National Guard.

ILLINOIS GUARD SEGREGATED

The President in his eloquent speech praised Gov. Adlai Stevenson for issuing an executive order requiring integration of Negro troops but the Illinois National Guard has dragged its feet. To all intents and purposes it is still a segregated state national guard without Negro soldiers in any white unit and without any appreciable mixture of whites in Negro units.

If our counrty is to be the "arsenal of democracy," we must first practice it right here at home — particularly among the fighting men who are bearing arms to defend democracy.

Probably, the best Christmas gift our America.. boys in uniform here at home could receive would be the honest practice of integration and equal opportunity in troops in the United States as well as it is said to be practiced on the fighting front in Korea.

The Negro people, themselves must work to see that integration does become a fact, and not depend upon an executive order alone to do the job

SEGREGATION IN U. S. ARMED UNITS REACHES DISAPPEARING POINT DECLARES OFFICIAL

Jim Crow in Marines and Navy Completely Abolished; One Separate Air Unit Left

STATE DEPARTMENT WANTS WHITES ONLY IN ICELAND

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Segregation in the armed forces is rapidly decreasing according to a report recently released by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant secretary of defense.

The report sent to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) stated that the all-Negro units in the Army at present are approximately one-third fewer than those of a year ago, and the decline is continuing. Racial designation has been progressively removed from 134 units throughout the army.

There was only one Air Force unit which was predominantly manned by Negro personnel as of June 30. This unit's strength of 98 officers and airmen, of whom 92 were Negro personnel. At that time the total number of air force units comprising some Negro personnel had increased to more than 3,000.

At the present time there is no segregation in the navy or marine corps and the equality of treatment of all races and creeds has been amply demonstrated in both the navy and marine corps, especially during the present Korean action," the report stated.

Mrs. Rosenberg reported that in March, 1951, individual integration had been accomplished in all military school and in most training divisions. Since that time Negro units had been made organic parts of larger white units. Since that time integration has been accomplished in all training divisions and in replacement training centers throughout the United States, she said.

By May, 1952, she said, the Far East Command completed the process of integration, including the discontinuance of racial designations previously applicable to certain units.

In Alaskan, Austrian and European Commands, programs of gradual integration have been initiated and are being "progressively" implemented. In the continental United States, integration is nearing completion in the three regular army divisions and many non-division units, regardless of geographical location, the report stated.

In the Air Force, personnel are assigned as required throughout the world on the basis of their job classification, according to Mrs. Rosenberg.

One exception to this procedure is Iceland, due to U. S. state department's request that Negro personnel not be assigned to units stationed in Iceland.

All personnel in the navy will be enlisted or appointed, trained, advanced or promoted, assigned duty and administered in all respects without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, declared the report.

No special or unusual provisions are made for the accommodations of any minority race in the utilization of housing, messing, berthing and other facilities.

Upon receiving the report, Sen. Humphrey commended the defense department for the tremendous progress toward integration.

"I have been impressed with the steady determination to eliminate segregation once and for all in the Armed Forces," said Sen. Humphrey. "In some areas progress has been slow; in others, satisfactory; but I am convinced that in most cases the change has been to the good."

General Eisenhower And The Question Of Segregation In The Armed Forces

A letter received by this paper from the mother of a veteran of World War II Gremont, Nebraska in comment on our editorial endorsement of General Eisenhower for President, stated that she understood that General Eisenhower favored segregation in the Armed Forces.

It is true that while he was General of the Army there was segregation in the Armed Forces which had been in effect ever since the establishment of an American Army. In reply to this writer and others we quote below in substance a part of the testimony General Eisenhower gave before the congressional Committee on Armed Services in March, 1948. General Eisenhower was asked by Senator Saltonstall to give comment on the question of segregation in the Army.

Here is what the General said in part:

"It has been the problem of course that has been with the Army ever since it has been with the country. We must never forget that in a very definite way the Army is merely one of the mirrors that holds up to our faces the United States of America. It has never been easy to solve because you have certain incontrovertible facts that you must walk right up to.

"One of them is that there is race prejudice in this country ..... When I first joined the Army, there were two regiments of infantry that were Negro, two regiments of cavalry. We began to organize smaller units, and I believe at the present regulations allow us to build down to company strength, the company being the smallest administrative unit. It allows them to live together, mess together, sleep together, and so on.

"In the war, when we became so desperate for infantry replacements in the fall of 1944, we did not make the best use of our Negro manpower. We had some 600,000 in Europe. We told the Negroes we would take volunteers for service in the line, in the front lines; 2,400 of them volunteered. Those 2,400 were organized as platoons, the real reason being this. There was not time to train them in larger units, and because we found that they fought better when distributed in small units, with the white troops ..... There was no opposition to it. In fact, General George Patton thought that it was the finest way in the world to use them.

"I do not mean to say that I have any final answer to the problem, and I believe that the human race may finally grow up to the point where it will not be a problem. It will disappear through education, through mutual respect, and so on. In other words, I believe that a Negro can improve his standing and his social standing and his respect for certain of the standards that we observe, just as well as we can."

General Eisenhower admits the existence of race prejudice in this country and in his speeches and also in the Republican Platform there is a pledge to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in the National Capitol and he has also pledged to work toward the elimination of racial discrimination in other states.

In his speeches he has also stated he would eliminate the remaining segregation in the Armed Forces if elected President.

Alderman Archibald Carey in addressing a meeting in Atlanta Wednesday stated that General Eisenhower had also promised him personally that segregation would be eliminated in the Armed Forces if he became President.

We consider the General an able man of high integrity and we are willing to take his word on this issue. We believe he will do what he has promised and we believe that he will do all within his power to carry out his pledges and those of his party.

We are among the millions of Americans who are willing to give him a chance and therefore repeat our pledge of support to his election as President on November 4.

FORT SILL ARMY JIM CROW IS SCORED WHEN CHILDREN OF NEGRO SOLDIERS BARRED AT POST

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Although various recent reports given to the press by such persons as Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, an assistant secretary of defense, say that integration of Negro and white troops in the army have progressed a long way, there is much evidence to the contrary in various camps in the United States.

Last week while President Harry S. Truman was reporting to 25,000 Negroes in front of the offices of ANP that he sees army jimcrow fading away, ANP received in its hands evidence of gross discrimination against Negro soldiers in Fort Sill, Okla.

It appears that outside the United States, overseas commands are beginning slowly to carry out the President's orders in regard to equal opportunity for all men in the armed forces.

Within the United States, however, it seems that much needs to be done before the army can begin to brag about integration here.

Individual Negro newspapers have critized the administrations of various camps within continental U. S. A., and so have soldiers. The GI's who suffer from this bias, however, dare not complain too openly. According to reports from Fort Sill, here is a basic list of nine evils making life miserable for Negro soldiers stationed there:

1. SCHOOLS—Schools are run on a jimcrow basis. The post has a new modern school, but only white children may attend. White children ride to school in army buses provided by the post driven by men on the government payroll. Colored youngsters have to go to school in Lawton, Okla., in a 1948 Dodge bus furnished by the state of Oklahoma and driven by a boy, 19 years old.

2. NCO CLUBS—The post has two clubs for non-commissioned officers, but No. 1 is for white NCO's and No. 2 for Negroes. Whites occasionally visit No. 2, but Negroes cannot become members of No. 1.

3. SERVICE CLUBS—Officially, there is no service club segregation on the post, but hostesses (white) remind the colored soldiers that Service Club No. 6 is for them.

4. INTEGRATION OF UNITS—There is very little integration at Fort Sill. There is some token integration of Negro enlisted men in [illegible] in certain standards but that is all. The attitude here appears to be that (according to a statement accredited to a high ranking white officer) Negroes cannot compare to white soldiers and that there really seemed to be no need for Negroes in the army.

5. HOUSING—Negro enlisted men live together and are not allowed to live in so-called white areas. Even the Wherry housing act (for GI families) is on a jimcrow basis. A civilian, J. D. Sanders, who controls billeting on the post, has told Negro noncoms there was temporary housing available, but only for white folks.

6. POST DUTY DETAILS—Orders published for units to pull guard duty at the post stockade specify what number of guards may be colored. Negro troops feel this is to prevent the possibilities of a Negro having charge of white prisoners.

7. CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT—Although Mrs. Ida W. Boyd, a Negro, is technically senior hostess at the post, a Caucasian woman has been brought in, promoted and given the title of post director. Although qualified Negroes have applied for positions, they cannot get a job regardless of vacancies. Negroes do work as janitors and a few waitresses.

8. ARTILLERY SCHOOL FACULTY—The Artillery School does not have a single Negro officer on its faculty. There is a feeling that there are some qualified Negroes able to fill a faculty post.

9. Capt. Edward Moon, Negro dental officer, reportedly is not permitted to practice on Caucasians.

This is the story of intergration at Fort Sill, known as the "artillery center of the world."

When President Truman addressed the cheering throngs here in Chicago at the monument to Negro soldiers in the midst of Bronzeville, he presented to the people the picture given him by his advisors about army integration.

It appears that in Europe the spirit of his executive order of 1949 is being carried out after Negroes had complained, but here in the United States, this seems to be true according to the camp you visit.

The President apparently is not being told the whole story.

Surrounding the President was a smart military guard of honor made up of Negro soldiers from the 178th Regimental Combat Team of the Illinois National Guard.

The President in his eloquent speech praised Gov. Adlai Stevenson for issuing an executive order requiring integration of Negro troops but the Illinois National Guard has dragged its feet. To all intents and purposes it is still a segregated state national guard without Negro soldiers in any white unit and without any appreciable mixture of whites in Negro units.

If our country is to be the "arsenal of democracy," we must first practice it right here at home—particularly among the fighting men who are bearing arms to defend democracy.

Probably, the best Christmas gift our American boys in uniform here at home could receive would be the honest practice of integration and equal opportunity in does become a fact, and not de- troops in the United States as pend upon an executive order well as it is said to be practiced alone to do the job. the fighting front in Korea. The Negro people, themselves, must work to see that integration

Says Army Integration Still Has Long Way To Go In U. S.

Claude Barnett Lists Complaints From Ft. Sill

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

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Probably, the best Christmas gift our American boys in uniform here at home could receive would be the honest practice of integration and equal opportunity in troops in the United States as well as it is said to be practiced on the fighting front in Korea.

The Negro people, themselves, must work to see that integration does become a fact, and not depend upon an executive order alone to do the job.

Danish Newspapers Protest Racial Prejudices Among American Soldiers

COPENHAGEN—Once again the hardy American race problem has managed to swim across 3,000 miles of ocean, to affect North Atlantic military aims and to damage America's reputation abroad.

Twice recently in Denmark, influential anti-Communist voices have been raised in protest against efforts by U.S. citizens to "smuggle" racial discrimination into an environment where such practices are wholly alien and universally deplored.

In strong terms, the "Aarhuus Stifstidende," a conservativ daily in Jutland, denounced editorially the demands by some white American marines during the recent Main Brace maneuvers that restaurant owners in Copenhagen bar colored soldiers. Backed by threats that "we'll throw them out if you don't" order them to leave," the demands were successful on several occasions. Said this editorial.

Disgusting To Danes

". . . . The American soldiers exceeded the rules, which despite all reasonable dispensations must apply also to them when they stay on foreign soil. They carried ashore with them the embarrassing race conflict which prevails in the USA between whites and blacks, and enforced it in certain restaurants and forbade entrance to their Negro companions, right in the face of the racial viewpoint which is in force here in Denmark. It must be said straight out that the episodes which occurred created a most disgusting impression on the whole Danish people . . . . . The American race conflict shall not be fought out on our soil."

Red Papar Gloats

Needless to say, "Lang og Folk," the Danish Communist daily, reprinted in full these critical words from a conservative, pro-Atlantic Pact paper, and gleefully commented on the racial incidents as evidence of Denmark's fate when allied with the American "fascist warmongers."

And on Nov. 4, as all eyes in Denmark, as elsewhere, were focussed on America, Erik Knudsen, renowned Danish poet and [illegible]ral editor of "Social-Demokraten" in Copenhagen, wrote a "letter to the editor" of "Information," an independent non-party afternoon paper. He cited the racial episodes during Main Brace as a likely foretaste of what Danes could expect "if American bases in Denmark become a fact."

Knudsen concluded his letter with an appeal to Danish political leaders to pause and consider carefully the racial effects which U.S. bases may have on colour-blind Danish democracy. "When the race fanatics from Mississippi and Georgia first stand on Danish soil. it will be too late," he said

Commander Says His Duties Do Not Cover Integration

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has refused to make a statement on the segregation of Negro and white troops stationed in Europe.

In a letter signed by Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, his chief of public information, Gen. Eisenhower said his duties do not cover the question of integration of troops. He is, you may recall, commander in chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops in Europe.

Dated February 12, but mailed out too late to reach me in Europe, the letter signed by Gen. Lanham read as follows:

"It appears that you are under the impression that Gen. Eisenhower is charged with administrative responsibilities for the national military forces allocated to his command. In point of fact, Gen. Eisenhower has no authority over the internal matters of those forces.

"Each contributing nation reserves that right to itself. Accordingly, your query concerning integration in the European Command, which is a United States force, should be addressed to the Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., rather than to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe."

As I interpret this letter, General Eisenhower is disclaiming all responsibility for any jimcrow policies or racial policies practiced by American troops in Europe.

It also may be noted that under Gen. Eisenhower's NATO command are French armed forces. Although the French are eulogized for their liberal policies towards other races, they operate one of the most rigid of all jimcrow armies. Their famed Senegalese troops serve under white officers. Rarely are they stationed in Europe or utilized to fight against a white enemy. They usually serve to quell colonial rebellions and uprisings in such places as Indo-China.

A little more than a year ago ANP dispatched a news from Kitzengen, Germany, which started as follows:

"Saturday, February 10, 1951, has marked the last official day of the Kitzengen Training Center of the American army in Germany. This camp has trained more than 18,000 Negro enlisted men and officers.

"Closing of this camp to many Negroes means one more step towards the ending of segregation in the army."

This story was premature. Judging by what I saw in Europe last month and by the answers I have received from Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief of American troops there jimcrow still rules the army in Europe.

Say Orders Call For Jim Crow

Insist Units Not Inconsistent With Integration Plans

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Top level Army officials in the Pentagon admitted last Monday that the Army is still issuing orders calling for the establishment of Jim Crow Army units, and that its commanders in the field do not have the authority to integrate white men into such units, even if they desire to do so.

At the same time, however, the same officials said the Army is moving towards the elimination of all segregation within its ranks, and that in creating new jim crow units it is not being inconsistent with its plans for integration.

It this is confusing to the reader, let it be said that the statement itself is the result of confusion on Army policy in the mind of this writer, and that the Army's latest confusing statement simply added further confusion to the confusion.

The statement which was made directly to this writer from the Army's policy making level, came as the result of a written query which this reporter submitted to high level Army officials after becoming confused over finding jim crow units at every camp he visited, while being told by Army officials that colored men are being integrated.

They Can't Do It

Whenever this reporter had found an all-colored unit at an Army installation during a tour for the Negro Newspaper Publishers, the question was asked of the commanding officer, "Have you ever given any consideration to integrating this unit?"

The answer was generally the same: The commanding officer concerned would reach into his desk and pull out an order from Washington which stated that the enlisted personnel in the particular organization would be "all colored." He would then say to the writer: "I can't integrate this unit because the top brass in Washington itself says it will be segregated." This happened over and over again during the tour.

Many of the officers questioned said they would gladly integrate the various jim crow units if they had the authority. Some had integrated all parts of their command except those specifically designated by Washington as the ones to be "colored."

General MacArthur himself hit at his inability to have full integration in his command when he said, "I asked for soldiers, and Washington sent me colored units."

It must now be admitted that there were times when this correspondent felt that field commanders had the authority to integrate these units and that they were simply hiding behind the brass in Washington because they themselves really did not want to do so.

There were other times when this writer talked with a particular general, that he felt the general was sincere when he said, "I'd integrate them if I had the authority."

Confusing To Writer

The result was confusion in the mind of the writer. Last Monday the opportunity came to go to Washington and seek to clear up the confusion. The following written query was submitted to the chief, Organization and Training Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, G-3. It was later learned that the query was sent to "G-1," the office in the Pentagon which is directly concerned with the assignment of personnel in the Army.

Here is an exact reproduction of the query sent to the Army by the writer. The answers the Army gave are printed after the questions:

"A six-month tour of Army installations by this correspondent disclosed numerous Army units, both TD and T/O and E, which are composed of colored personnel.

"When commanders in the field at these various installations were asked if they had ever given consideration to integrating such units, they invariably would call the writer's attention to the activation orders of the unit and point to the fact that many of these orders specifically state that the personnel of these units will be colored. Many commanders said they would like to integrate such units, but felt they did not have the authority. They state the responsibility for their failure to integrate these units lies in the Pentagon.

"Questions: (By Hicks)

"1. Does the commanding general of a fort, camp or station have authority to integrate white men into units which are activated under orders stating that the unit will be composed of colored personnel?

(Answer to above question by Department of Army) "No"

"2. In the light of the plan to integrate colored personnel, why are such orders issued in the activation of certain units?

(Answer to above question by Army) "The Army is moving toward the end of integrating all its personnel. There is still some segregation into all colored units, but these are organic parts of larger white units. The expansion of integration will depend upon the results of experience in Korea and studies in the United States. Scientific research is being applied to both the military and social aspects of the problem.

"3. Are the above mentioned orders inconsistent with SR 600-629-1 dated January 16, 1950. subject: Utilization of Colored Manpower in the Army?"

(Answer to above question by Army) "No. The implementation of the policy of utilization of colored manpower in the Army does not yet include an Army-wide abolition of segregated units."

"4. Are the issuance of such orders (orders establishing all-colored units) a part of present Army policy?"

(Answer to above question by Army) "Yes."

The Army's surprise answers to this query raised questions which could only lead to the confusion already in the writer's mind.

The Army states on one hand that it is trying to end segregation in accordance with the President's directive of July 26, 1948. But on the other hand, it turns around and admits that it is still establishing jim crow units.

General Ridgeway has stated that integration is working in Korea, but the Pentagon now says the expansion of integration will depend on "the results of experience in Korea and studies in the United States."

The Pentagon says that field commanders cannot integrate units which have been designated as all-colored, but SR 600-629-1, which is a special regulation on using colored soldiers says, "qualified colored specialists may be assigned to any appropriate unit by order of the major commander concerned."

The whole thing adds up to double talk for which the Pentagon has become noted, and meanwhile, despite the President's orders, segregation goes on in the Army.

Army Still Has All Negro Units

BY CLAUDE A. BARNETT

EDITORS NOTE: Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press just returned home last week after an abbreviated tour of Europe with his wife.

CHICAGO— (ANP)--If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and white in the American army is a farce.

The United States Army still has "all-Negro" units serving in Germany, and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command.

Integration as directed by President Truman and ordered by the secretary of defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

The closing of the all-Negro Kitzengen Training Center last year apparently was more of a front than a genuine step to end segregation in Europe.

Gen. Thomas Handy, a native Texan, is chief of the American forces in Germany. He apparently is following the same pattern set by his predecessors here.

This situation is the reason, Europeans told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops here except in England. He never had made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation.

Just a few miles from Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command office in Paris is located the 77 th Construction Bn. Housed in tents in the biting weather of France in February, these troops must wade ankle deep in mud to leave their reservation.

Then in Munich there is a segregated trucking outfit and a special service club known as the Orlando club. Located not far from the famous museums taken over by Hitler is another service club, euphoniously called 'The American Way." I looked around and asked whether or not Negro officers or men ever frequented it. Only now and then the girl at the desk said.

In Frankfurt, there is an all-Negro 24th T. P.Bn. at Francois Kasem, a suburb commanded by a white colonel with a Negro lieutenant colonel second in command. The night I was there white and Negro soldiers engaged in a free for all brawl. It began in one of the many dives in Frankfort. As you might suspect, it was about frauleins.

A taxi driver put it to me this way:

"All these women want is money whether it comes from white or black boys. The women put them against each other. The boys don't seem to understand that all the women want is money."

There was one bright spot in Frankfort--the Basic Education Center in 7811 Station Company unit. A white lieutentat was in charge. White and colored soldiers rated him tops.

Negro and white GI's here eat, sleep, work and play together.

One of the soldiers said he wanted his name to appear in a colored paper with his Negro buddies, but the latter soldier said he did not mind but his folks in South Carolina would have a fit if they saw my name in a colored paper.

I learned here that no officer had succeded Col- Marcus Ray as liaison ofifcer for colored troops because the high command had decided there no longer were any Negro problems.

As I see it, the high command has erred. The only Negro problem in the army in Germany is the basic one of segregation with all its ills.

Every European including Germans who appear capable of breaking into a goose step, knows it. The treatment of the Negro soldiers by the American army is one of the weak links in Americas effort to build a defense against, Russia.

Since my trip covered only a limited area, I have sent letters asking about the situation to both Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Handy. This letter asks them about the official army policy in Europe, and how it affects Negro troops.

I left Europe before they could reply to me there. If they intend to answer, they should do so during this week. When they report then I expect to do the same for the American Negro public.

Jim Crow In Air Force Ended by Symington Order

Took Lead Toward Integration; Named Negro To RFC Post

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

Stuart Symington, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate from Missouri, became the first Secretary of the Air Force on Sept. 18, 1947. He had previously served from Jan. 3, 1946, as Assistant Secretary of War for Air when the Army Air Forces was a part of the War Department.

Symington had served in the government since he accepted appointment as Chairman of the Surplus Property Board in 1945. Previously, he had been president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Emerson Electric company of St. Louis one of the largest manufacturers of electric equipment in the United States. Under Symington's leadership the labor relations and racial integration policies of the company became so successful that they attracted national attention.

Shortly after Symington became Secretary of the Air Force, President Truman in 1948 issued his directive to abolish segregation in all branches of the armed services. He sent letters to the head of all defense agencies requesting that the directive be complied with as quickly as possible.

Carries Out Order Promptly

Upon receipt of the President' directive Secretary Symington promptly sent letters to all commanding officers of the Air Force ordering them to immediately integrate their commands and to comply fully with the President's directive. He then appointed an assistant to see that the order was carried out.

Through Symington's order, the Air Force became the first of the branches of the armed services to take the steps to eliminate segregation of Negro personnel. It led the way to later acceptance of non-segregation by the Navy and subsequent steps that have been taken by the Army.

95 Per Cent Integrated

By March of 1951, the Air Force could announce that 95 per cent of all Negro personnel had been integrated into mixed units, in the entire range of specialty jobs. All facilities are open to all Air Force personnel, and in some of the most advanced technical schools, such as the radar school, Negroes have comprised as much as seven percent of the students.

All this was made possible by Symington's order which put the Air Force far ahead of the other services in carrying out the spirit and letter of President Truman's directive.

In 1949, Symington resigned as Secretary of the Air Force and on April 26, 1950, he was sworn in as chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which position he held until May, 1951.

Names Negro Assistant

As head of the NSRB, Symington set up an advisory committee to effect the coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization. He went to the labor movement and asked the aid of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO. He asked Carey to suggest the name of a man in the labor movement who could serve as an administrative assistant of the NSRB. Carey suggested the name of a Negro, George L. P. Weaver assistant to Carey and director of the CIO committee against discrimination.

Symington promptly appointed Weaver as one of his six administrative assistants. He told Weaver that he did not want him confined to the handling of minority group problems and assigned him to work in the department of critical materials.

In 1951, when Symington took over as clean-up head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, he took Weaver and three other assistants with him. Weaver thus became the first Negro to hold an administrative post in the RFC.

Already familiar with critical materials, Weaver was made an assistant on tin and was sent on many important missions to Europe and the Far East to negotiate for the purchase of tin, tungsten and other critical materials.

'A Fair Man'

Here is what Weaver had to say about Symington: "He is undoubtedly one of the fairest men I have ever met. He accepts people as human beings, without question of their race or color. During the three years in which I was in close contact with Symington in the NSRB and the RFC, I suffered no embarrassment on account of my race. This was because Symington made it clear at the outset that as one of his administrative assistants, I was to be accorded the same courtesy and respect due his other assistants."

Weaver feels that as United States senator from Missouri, Symington would show the same fairness and consideration of all that he has shown toward him.

BIAS LAID TO ARMY POST

Ban Demanded on Segregation of Children in Schools

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UP)— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded today an end of segregation in schools on Army posts.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the association's Washington bureau, sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett in which he said that Negro children at Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston in Texas, Fort Sill in Oklahoma and Fort Belvoir in Virginia were shunted to inferior schools.

"An important part of the Communist propaganda in the Far East is that our fight in Korea is for the purpose of promoting white supremacy rather than democracy," Mr. Mitchell declared.

"If the armed services, themselves, wantonly humiliate colored children and their parents in our own country, how can we answer this propaganda that the Communists use?"

He asserted that at Fort Sill military officials had announced that white children would get transportation to a new school while colored children would get no transportation.

Ft. Lee Advertises For White Troops To Fill Unit

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.— Despite the advances of Army integration on all fronts, indications were at Fort Lee Va., last week that differences were still being made between Negro and white troops.

Bulletin No. 106, issued by Headquarters, Fort Lee, over the signature of Lt. Col. Frederick A. Sturm, "by command of Major General Graham," and authorized by Lt. Col. Ivan W. Elliott, acting chief of staff made this fact plain.

Item III under official notices, read in part as follows: "Volunteers for duty with T/O and E Units: The following Caucasian Enlisted men are needed to fill a Fort Lee ..... Unit going overseas in the early fall:. . ."

The bulletin had troops at Fort Lee wondering about the strength of President Truman's directive about policy regarding racial integration in the Army. Some personnel reported to the Guide that they were fearful that further segregation at the Fort might be indicated by the tone of the bulletin.

* * *

THEY SAID, however, that the situation at the Fort had improved over last year when considerable publicity was directed at the policy of openly segregating Negro officers and enlisted men in recreation as well as Army activities.

The reference to "Caucasian Enlisted Men," they said, was the first they had seen in the Bulletin, which is distributed, they disclosed, in the same manner as mail.

ONE OFFICER said that Negro officers are "kept out of command positions" in units on the post. He said that although Negro officers are given positions as adjutants, to handle administrative work, despite their experience they are not allowed to command troops.

The officer said further, that when he asked about the policy he was told that Negro troops made up approximately ten per cent of troops on the post, and that Negro officers were not allowed to command units because the majority of whites in mixed units would resent taking orders from them.

Body of Negro GI Faces New Burial Delay

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (U.P.)— The body of a Negro veteran of the Korean war, denied a plot in the veterans' section of a local private cemetery for five weeks, will remain unburied at least for several more days, until the cemetery's board of trustees "clarifies its policy."

Board Chairman Franklin G. Hanna, of the Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery, said today the body of Pfc. Thomas Reed could not be interred unless three veterans' organizations send letters of request specificially asking for Reed's admittance—or unless the cemetery trustees decide in an emergency meeting to make an exception.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans both sent letters three months ago requesting that the cemetery, owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, bury all Negro veterans on the request of relatives, instead of waiting for veterans' organizations to request it. The American Legion followed suit yesterday with a similar request.

But Hanna said, "We still must have separate letters on each Negro veteran unless the board takes some other action . . ."

Four other Negro veterans are already buried in the veteran's plot.

CEMETERY TO WEIGH STAND ON NEGRO G.I.

Burial of Korea Veteran Must Wait for 'Clarification' by Trustees in Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (UP)— The body of a Negro killed in action in Korea, denied a plot in the veterans section of a private cemetery for five weeks, will remain unburied at least several more days until the cemetery's board of trustees "clarifies its policy."

Franklin G. Hanha, board chairman of the Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery, said today the body of Pfc. Thomas Reed could not be buried unless three veterans' organizations sent letters of request or unless the cemetery trustees decided in an emergency meeting to make an exception.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans both sent letters three months ago requesting that the cemetery, a corporation owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, bury all Negro veterans on the request of relatives. The American Legion followed suit yesterday.

But Mr. Hanna said, "because of policy, we still must have separate letters on each Negro veteran unless the (cemetery) board takes some other action * * * and what they will do, I don't know."

[The Associated Press said the cemetery was the only non-Roman Catholic cemetery in Phoenix that allowed Negro burials. It said that besides separate sections for Negro and white veterans, the cemetery had separate sections for other Negroes and whites as well as for Chinese and Japanese.]

Four other Negro veterans already are buried in the veterans' plot.

"If we had received a specific letter on this veteran he would have been buried long ago," Mr. Hanna said.

A cemetery spokesman added, "Why should an exception be made of the fifth Negro veteran? * * * All the others had specific letters."

Segregation is a standard practice in this Southwestern city. Negro high school students attend separate schools, but in many parts of the state there is no segregation.

Mr. Hanna said that until the trustees met, nothing could be done, despite the request of Private Reed's elderly father, George E. Reed, who has two other sons fighting in Korea.

Negro War Victim Is Denied Burial In Cemetery In Arizona

By The United Press

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6.—The body of a Negro Korean War veteran denied a plot in the veteran's section of a local private cemetery for five weeks, will remain unburied at least for several more days until the cemetery's Board of Trustees "clarifies its policy."

Board Chairman Franklin G. Hanna of the Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery said Sunday the body of Pfc. Thomas Reed could not be buried unless three veterans' organizations send letters of request specifically asking for Reed's admittance—or unless the cemetery trustees decide in an emergency meeting to make an exception.

'Policy' Is Blamed

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans both sent letters three months ago requesting that the cemetery, a corporation owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, bury all Negro veterans on the request of relatives instead of waiting for veterans' organizations to request it. The American Legion followed suit Saturday with a similar blanket request.

But Hanna said, "because of policy, we still must have separate letters on each Negro veteran unless the (cemetery) board takes some other action . . . and what they will do, I don't know."

Four other Negro veterans are already buried in the veteran's plot.

But the body of Reed, killed in combat, has lain in a mortuary five weeks.

"If we had received a specific letter on this veteran he would have been buried long ago," Hanna said.

A cemetery spokesman added, commenting on the veterans' organization's action, "Why should an exception be made of the fifth Negro veteran? . . . all the others had specific letters."

The case stirred controversy in this Southwestern city, where segregation is a standard practice. Negro high school students in Phoenix attend separate schools, but in many parts of the state there is no segregation.

Hanna said that until the trustees meet to examine "policy," nothing could be done, despite the request of Reed's elderly father, George E. Reed, who has two other sons fighting in Korea.

Specifically Requested

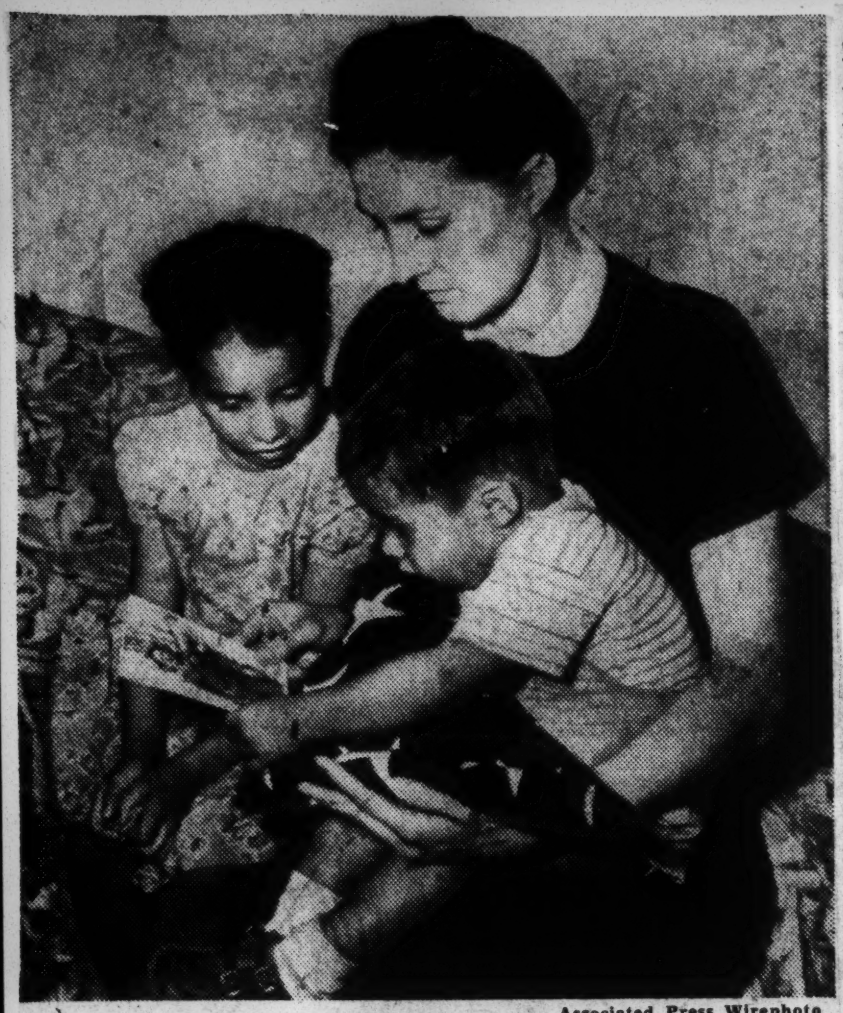
The elder Reed, hard of hearing, spoke through his niece, Mary Jackson, asking that his dead son, returned from Korea Nov. 28, be buried alongside the four men he fought with in Korea.

The Arizona Republic, a Phoenix newspaper, said permission for Negro veteran burials in the plot had to be requested specifically for each case by the American Legion, the VFW and the DAV—a policy established by the cemetery last Summer.

When the American Legion's post forwarded its blanket request to the cemetery Saturday it declared it had not passed a resolution earlier because it had been informed that such action would be unacceptable to the cemetery trustees.

When a local newspaper Saturday quoted a cemetery spokesman as denying that such a request would be turned down, the Legion post promptly passed its resolution, similar to that of the DAV and VFW.

And that tossed the matter back into the hands of the cemetery, where it remained Sunday and probably will remain unless the trustees call an emergency board meeting.



Associated Press Wirephoto

UNBURIED HERO'S FAMILY LOOK AT HIS PICTURE

Denied Burial In Sioux City, Indian to Rest In Arlington

Truman Intervenes To Arrange Hero's Rites For Sergeant Killed In Action In Korea

By The Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 29.—An American Indian killed in Korea, whose body was barred from burial in a Sioux City, Iowa, cemetery will rest among the nation's heroes in Arlington National Cemetery.

Through direct intervention by President Truman today, the Indian veteran of two American wars will be given a hero's burial.

Truman made the offer after reading of the Sioux City incident. The widow, Mrs. Evelyn Rice, Winnebago, Neb., said she would be "very pleased" to accept the President's offer.

Her husband, U. S. Army Sgt. John R. Rice, 37, a Winnebago Indian, was killed in action in Korea. He had fought also in World War II.

Along with Truman's action, protests rolled up after the disclosure that the sergeant's body had been denied burial in a Sioux City cemetery because he was an Indian. The Association of American Indian Affairs demanded a public apology from the cemetery.

Vaughan Wires Mayor

Maj. Gen Harry H. Vaughan, White House military aide, telegraphed the Mayor of Sioux City:

"Please advise the family of Sgt. John R. Rice that arrangements for burial in Arlington Cemetery have been authorized.

"The President feels that the national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color, or creed."

Truman acted after reading that cemetery authorities halted the burial of Rice yesterday just as the body was about to be lowered into the grave.

The White House said Truman ordered the Army to arrange for the interment of Rice among the nation's heroes at Arlington, in the tree-shaded Virginia hills across the Potomac from Washington.

Truman also directed the Army to invite members of the sergeant's family here at Government expense for the rites.

Action Protested

The Association of American Indian Affairs sent a telegram of protest to the Sioux City Cemetery, declaring:

"The Associated Press reports you halted the burial with full military honors of Winnebago Indian killed in action in Korea because interment in your cemetery is racially restricted.

"This is horrible if true. Manifestation of such an inhuman and anti-American attitude dishonors you and brings disgrace upon our country.

For the sake of your good name and that of the nation, we urge you to reconsider and reverse your action."

The telegram was signed by the association's president, Oliver La Farge, whose novel of an Indian youth, entitled 'Laughing Boy," won the 1929 Pulitzer prize.

La Farge also sent a telegram to Mayor Dan Conley of Sioux City, urging him to take the lead in denouncing the episode and in demanding a public apology from the cemetery.

William A. Shuminsky, commander-elect of an American Legion post in Sioux City, said he would urge a legion committee to look into the case.

"It will be recommended," he said, "that the committee communicate with officials of Memorial Park Cemetery with a view in mind that nothing like this happens again. It is very regrettable that a war hero, be he an Indian or anyone else, should be denied burial in any cemetery."

In Sioux City the widow said she did not know that Indians could not be buried in the cemetery.

Mrs. Rice, a white woman, said she bought a lot in the cemetery and signed the contract without noticing a clause that barred her husband from burial.

A cemetery spokesman said it was an established policy that only members of the "Caucasian" race could be buried in the memorial park. The cemetery is nonsectarian, he said, and does not recognize "class or caste," but this does not apply to race.

Wouldn't Perjure Herself

Lt. Edward J. Krischel, budget officer of the Nebraska Military District, said a lawyer representing the Sioux City cemetery had typed a statement for the sergeant's wife to sign so that "in case anything was ever said, the statement would clear them."

Krischel said the statement certified that Rice was a member of the Caucasian race. He said he advised Mrs. Rice not to sign it because she would be perjuring herself.

J. M. Gunnell, secretary-treasurer of the cemetery association, said the burial of an Indian would have violated the association's articles of incorporation and exposed the cemetery to possible suits from lot buyers.

Mrs. Rice and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Fannie Davis, left the cemetery yesterday without knowing the burial had been forbidden. They learned about it 5 hours later.

Rice was killed in action September 6, 1950, two weeks after he landed in Korea, while serving with the Eighth Regiment, First Cavalry Division. He was also a veteran of World War II.



Associated Press Wirephoto

SGT. JOHN RICE
Will get hero's funeral

Ban War Memorial Plaque That Omits Colored Dead

CHARLES CITY, Va.—(ANP) —Because it omits the names of 10 Negroes and one Indian, a war memorial plaque has remained unhung here.

The board of supervisors for three years have been denied permission for the hanging of the plaque in the courthouse because it only includes the name of white men who deid in World Wars I and II.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter sponsored the memorial to the dead of the two wars. Chapter officials explained that the size of their group—12 members with only five active—prevented a larger plaque.

"We thought the colored people would like to recognize their servicemen with a plaque of their own, just as we want to honor our men," Mrs. A. G. Copeland, chapter president, said.

Army Fiddles With Truman Equality Edict

Talks Integration, But Backs Outfits On Separate Basis

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Correspondent On Tour Of Army, Navy And Air Force Installations)

WASHINGTON

Top level officials in the Pentagon admitted last Monday that the Army is still issuing orders calling for establishment of jim-crow Army units and that its commanders in the field do not have the authority to integrate white men into such units, even if they desire to do so.

At the same time, however, the same officials said the Army is moving towards the elimination of all segregation within its ranks and that in creating new jim-crow units it is not being inconsistent with its plans for integration.

If this is confusing to the reader, let it be said that the statement itself is the result of confusion on Army policy in the mind of this writer and that the Army's latest confusing statement simply added further confusion to the confusion.

The statement which was made directly to this writer from the Army's policy making level, came as the result of a written query which this reporter submitted to high level Army officials after becoming confused over finding jim-crow units at every camp he visited, while being told by Army officials that colored men are being integrated.

Each Had An Alibi

Whenever this reporter had found an all-colored unit at an Army installation during a tour for the Newspaper Publishers Association, the question was asked of the commanding officer: "Have you ever given any consideration to integrating this unit?"

The answer was generally the same: The commanding officer concerned would reach into his desk and pull out an order from Washington which stated the enlisted personnel in the particular organization would be "all colored."

He would say to the writer: "I can't integrate this unit because the top brass in Washington, itself, says it will be segregated." This happened over and over again during the tour.

Many of the officers questioned said they would gladly integrate the varigus jim-crow units if they had the authority. Some had integrated all parts of their command except those specifically designated by Washington as the ones to be "colored."

MacArthur Blamed Superiors

General MacArthur, himself, hit at his inability to have full integration in his command when he said, "I asked for soldiers and Washington sent me colored units."

It must now be admitted that there were times when this correspondent felt that field commanders had the authority to integrate these units and that they were simply hiding behind the brass in Washington because they themselves really did not want to do so.

There were other times when this writer talked with a particular general that he felt the general was sincere when he said, "I'd integrate them if I had the authority."

Seeks To End Confusion

The result was confusion in the mind of the writer. Last Monday, the opportunity came to go to Washington and seek to clear up the confusion. A written query was submitted to the chief, Organization and Training Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, G-3.

It was learned later that the query was sent to "G-1," the office in the Pentagon which is directly concerned with the assignment of personnel in the Army.

Here is an exact reproduction of the query sent to the Army by the writer (The answers the Army gave are printed after the questions):

Here's Text Of Query

"A six-month tour of Army installations by this correspondent disclosed numerous Army units, both TD and T/O and E, which are composed of colored personnel.

"When commanders in the field at these various installations were asked if they had ever given consideration to integrating such units, they invariably would call the writer's attention to the activation orders of the unit and point to the fact that many of these orders specifically state that the personnel of these units will be colored.

"Many commanders said they would like to integrate such units, but felt they did not have the authority. They state that the responsibility for their failure to integrate these units lies in the Pentagon.

Commanders Can't Act

QUESTIONS:—(By Hicks)

1. Does the commanding general of a fort, camp or station have authority to integrate white men into units which are activated under orders stating that the unit will be composed of colored personnel?

ANSWERS (Department of Army)

"NO"

"2. In the light of the plan to integrate colored personnel, why are such orders issued in the activation of certain units?"

ANSWER: "The Army is moving toward the end of integrating all its personnel. There is still some segregation into all colored units, but these are organic parts of larger white units.

"The expansion of integration will depend upon the results of experience in Korea and studies in the United States. Scientific research is being applied to both the military and social aspects of the problem.

"3. Are the above-mentioned orders inconsistent with SR 600-629-1 dated Jan. 16, 1950, subject: Utilization of Colored Manpower in the Army?"

Admitted Army Policy

ANSWER: "No. The implementation of the policy of utilization of colored manpower in the Army does not yet include an Army-wide abolition of segregated units."

"4. Are the issuance of such orders (orders establishing all-colored units) a part of present Army policy?"

ANSWER: "Yes."

The Army's surprise answers to this query raised questions which could only add to the confusion already in the writer's mind.

The Army states on the one hand that it is trying to end segregation in accordance with the President's directive of July 26, 1948. But, on the other hand, it turns around and admits that it is stiill establishing jim-crow units.

General Ridgway has stated that integration is working in Korea, but the Pentagon now says that the expansion of integration will depend on "the results of experience in Korea and studies in the United States."

Belies Own Statement

The Pentagon says that field commanders cannot integrate units which have been designated as all-colored, but SR 600-629-1, which is a special regulation on using colored soldiers says:

"Qualified colored specialists may be assigned to any appropriate unit by order of the major commander concerned."

The whole thing adds up to double talk for which the Pentagon has become noted and, meanwhile, despite the President's orders, segregation goes on apace in the Army.

The Story In Brief

Top Army officials in the Pentagon admit that President Truman's directive ordering elimination of segregation in the U.S. Army is simply a "scrap of paper" and that, in spite of that order, they still are ordering establishment of jim-crow units.

A thoroughly "confused" Jimmy Hicks reveals for the first time in this story that commanders of Army installations cannot break up segregated units under their command and that Gen. Douglas MacArthur was right when he blamed Washington for his jim-crow army in Japan.

To Begin Mixing GI's in Europe

FRANKFURT, Germany — (NNPA) — Orders issued by the European Command, at the direction of Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, are beginning to be put into effect as colored and white soldiers are being mixed in the same units, Army sources report.

This action has been expected for a long time and the decision to start integration of troops in Europe is believed to be based on the experiences of integrated units in the Far East Command particularly in Korea.

About 30,000 colored soldiers are reported to be serving in Europe, representing a tenth of the Army's full strength in the European Command. Most of them are serving in transport battalions. There are a few segregated infantry battalions and scattered quartermaster, ordnance and signal units.

During the recent United States Armed Forces Day parades in West Germany, many colored soldiers marched side by side with white soldiers. Germans watching the parades frequently remarked about the numerous colored soldiers mixed in the ranks of the Fourth and Fifth Division battalions, which led the parade. Military police units also were mixed.

Other units in this parade included a mobile battery of .50-caliber anti-aircraft guns, manned by colored enlisted personnel with white officers.

Colored and white soldiers also are mixed in the second Armored Division, the only United States armored division in Europe.

Personal relations between white and colored soldiers have steadily improved and racial clashes are rare.

Generally, however, segregation in off-duty hours is maintained, although it has become increasingly common in West German cities to see white and colored soldiers walking together.

This results of the "checkerboard integration" policy, as some Americans call it are expected to have a bearing on integration of colored units in the Army in the continental United States, which is scheduled to follow integration in the European Command.

Colored soldiers in Germany, a country steeped in racial superiority myths and long poisoned with race hatred policies, often find themselves enjoying greater freedom than they would in certain parts of the United States.

The colored soldiers can go into any bar or cafe with a German girl like any other American though Germans and some American soldiers often mutter disapproving comments.

Army Integration Program Still Has A Long Way to Go

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

FRANKFURT, Germany—With the institution of full racial integration in the Army in Germany, the United States Army moves another step forward toward making itself the most democratic branch of our military might. With almost no fanfare, it is accomplishing a minor social revolution.

When the process is completed—and it is still far from complete—the Army will stand in front of the Air Force on the matter of racial integration, if only on the basis of the numbers of enlisted men and officers involved.

And both the Army and the Air Force will stand far ahead of civilian American life in respect to the treatment of racial minorities. The entire South and most of our larger cities in the North — Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh — could well take lessons from the military on the question of race.



Mr. George

It must, however, be emphasized that the process of integration in the Army still has a long way to go. Great strides have been made . . . in Korea, in Austria, in Germany. But until full racial integration is achieved, those of us who believe in democracy as a way of life must pay the price of strict vigilance, must be eternally ready to criticize the process when it seems to take a wrong direction or to slacken up its forward pace.

To the surprise of no one who has watched earlier attempts at integration in all branches of the Army, integration here in Germany is moving along without a hitch, almost without any attention being paid to it by the men involved.

The 272nd Field Artillery Battalion, originally a National Guard outfit from Boston which, as an all-Negro outfit, had a history of trouble almost from the time it was called into active service, was one of the first outfits over here to be completely integrated.

One colored first sergeant in the remade 272nd told me: "Sure, I miss a lot of the guys that came over with us, but making this unit over like they have has really made a fighting outfit of it. Yeah, I like it better this way."

And that seems to be the response of the majority of Negro soldiers I have talked to who now serve in integrated outfits. The frustration they felt in all-colored outfits is gone; the stigma of being in a "sepaarte" outfit has disappeared, and the fact that they are holding their own in competition with whites has developed a new self-confidence in the Negro soldier.

* * *

THE WHITE soldiers to whom I have talked all seem to accept the new setup without question, most of them completely unaware that the Army has not always been so. Not one had a word to speak against the new setup and most of them directed their remarks to the qualification or faults of individual Negro soldiers they have come to know. And, most of them, apparently coming to know Negroes intimately for the first time, find far more to praise than to find fault with.

The affect on the German civilian is equally good. Most of them became aware of the new policy in the recent Armed Forces Day parades, which took place in many German cities. Here for the first time they saw Negro and white soldiers in nearly every unit marching together, and saw in many instances Negro officers commanding these units. The continual Communist propaganda against American race policies could have had no more effective answer.

The Negro officer is little more skeptical. His attitude is, "Well, it seems to be working out so far, but let's wait and see." Many have served in theoretically mixed situations before and they know what it means to get the run-around because of race, what it means to be overlooked when it comes to appointment to specific and responsible positions to which seniority and ability normally would entitle them.

* * *

ONE NEGRO officer told me: "Of course, in an integrated setup I become just another captain with the thousands of others awaiting my turn for promotion. I'd get my major's leaf quicker if we still had separate troops."

But he agreed that the program as a whole was a step forward and that his own gripe was a selfish one.

No Negro officer, particularly the majors and lieutenant-colonels affected, like the fact that Negro field grade officers are not being given commands. The Army, of course, denies that this is a matter of policy and states that the practice of not giving commands is merely to protect the military careers of the officers themselves during the period of transition.

There have been four full colonels—Negro — in the Army now for at least two years. None has yet exercised a command over integrated troops. Of the six lieutenant-colonels in Germany, there are certainly some whoo could acquit themselves who could acquit themselves in any situation. And the same goes for the numerous colored majors over here. And just one of them exercising a command would have untold effect both on the health of the integration program and the morale of the Negro soldier and officer.

* * *

AND, OF course, the question arises everywhere: "Just how long will this period of adjustment and transition last, during which our field grade officers will not exercise commands?" No one seems to have the answer for that but everyone fears that what is at present mere practice will harden into policy, just as it seems to have done in the Air Force.

* * *

The Air Force

There has been litle to write about the Air Force in Germany. It set up its integration policy years ago and has served practically as a model for the other outfits. It is no different in Germany from in the United States. Full integration is its policy and it works.

The men like it and the officers like it. There are gripes, of course, as one finds everywhere in military service. But it is difficult to find a single Negro airman or officer who would go back to the old days of segregation in the Air Force.

* * *

THE OFFICERS have the same worries of officers everywhere. "Will I get my promoion?" "Am I being overlooked because of my color?" But those who worry about color are few and far between, most of of them feeling that they receive equal treatment with any other officer. And I have yet to find a Negro air officer, however supersensitive he may be about his race, who would like to go back to the old

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Negro officers come into the Air Force seems disproportionately small. On that basis alone, when the Army completes its integration, the Army will stand ahead of the Air Force.
* * *
IT IS difficult to place the blame for this. Some of it may lie with our own men who will not strive to become officers. Some may lie in the fact that many of our men coming into the Air Force have been handi-
days of the "Spookwaffe," as the colored flying units used to be called.
Yet, one can notice one or two flaws in the Air Force integration. As in the Army, the higher the Negro officer advances, the less likely it seems that he will be given a command. Once above the grade of captain, the Negro air officer tends to become a desk man.

Eisenhower Mum On Troop Mixing

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — "General Eisenhower is an international commander. As commanding general of NATO forces (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) he cannot comment upon matters that are purely national."

That is the answer I got this week when I sought to get from General Eisenhower a statement of his views on the mixing of white and colored soldiers

Specifically, I tried to ask the general if he had changed his mind about integration since 1949 —when, according to press reports, he was alleged to have said that he didn't favor the mixing of white and colored troops and didn't feel that the Army was the proper place for social experiments

Hard Man to Reach

Approaching a top official in the SHAPE press section, I asked for an interview with General Eisenhower. Two things were told to me immediately:

(1) That I would probably have a long wait, because Eisenhower's schedule was full for some time to come; and (2) that if I finally managed to get an interview, I couldn't quote anything Eisenhower told me.

I thereupon submitted my question in writing, and asked the press official to present it to the general —and telephone me when he had an answer.

Three days later, he called me and gave me the statement quoted above. Integration, he said, was a national (American) matter — and General Eisenhower's work was on an international level. He could not, therefore, comment upon it.

Denies Ike Said It

The press official further stated that, after searching the records, he could find nothing to support the report that Eisenhower had made the alleged statement regarding integration in 1949 at Fort Knox, Ky.

Such a statement, he added, would certainly have been played up in the American press.

He ended by saying that the question of integration would not be settled by Eisenhower — but by the Defense Department in the Pentagon.

Ike's 1948 Statement

The statement made by General Eisenhower on April 2, 1948, to which I referred, was made during the hearings before the Armed Services Committee in New York City, when the General was being questioned by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Rep., Mass.).

The Senator said:

"May I ask you one further question. There have been some very extreme statements made before this committee, and I have heard most of the evidence concerning the program of segregation in the Army, and in the possibilities of segregation of races or creeds or colors in this UMT program.

"You have been the Chief of Staff, a very distinguished general. I think it would be extremely helpful if you would elaborate briefly your views on that problem and what the Army is doing about it at the present time?"

Sometimes Have Trouble

To this General Eisenhower replied:

"It has been the problem of course that has been with the Army ever since it has been with the country. We must never forget that in a very definite way the Army is merely one of the mirrors that holds up to our faces the United States of America.

"It has never been easy to solve because you have certain incontrovertible facts that you must walk right up to.

"One of them is that there is race prejudice in this country, and when you put in the same organization and make live together under the most intimate circumstances men of different races, we sometimes have trouble.

"Therefore, there has been a sort of a compromise made with this problem, right down through the years with the Army.

Admits Manpower Wasted

"When I first joine the Army, there were two regiments of infantry that were colored, two regiments of cavalry. We began to organize smaller units, and I believe at the present regulations allow us to build down to company strength, the company being the smallest administrative unit.

"It allows them to live together, mess together, sleep together, and so on.

"In the war, when we became so desperate for infantry replacements in the fall of 1944, we did not make the best use of our colored manpower. We had some 600,000 in Europe. We told the colored soldiers we would take volunteers for service in the line, in the front lines; 2,400 of them volunteered.

"Those 2,400 were organized as platoons, the real reason being this: there was not time to train them in larger units, and because we found that they fought better when distributed in small units, with the white troops.

"They do not seem to gain a self-confidence among themselves when used in larger units, and the platoon worked out very well.

Would Keep JC Platoons

"There was no opposition to it. In fact, Gen. George Patton thought that it was the finest way in the world to use them.

"I personally have always stood since that time for organizing the colored soldiers down to include units no larger than platoons.

"It does create certain social problems on a post, because you always have men that do not like to mingle freely between the races, and therefore if you have a dance for your soldiers, you have a problem.

"But I believe those things can be handled. They are not too difficult. Particularly since we are going to have large posts, the social problem can be met without difficulty.

"I personally see no reason why he should not be amalgamated to that extent.

Repeats Old Argument

"Now, if you are going to go further, here is the problem you run into, Senator. In general, the colored soldier is less well educated than his brother citizen who is white; and if you make a complete amalgamation, what you are going to have is in every company the colored soldier is going to be relegated to the minor jobs.

"And he is never going to get his promotion to such grades as technical sergeant, master sergeant, and so on, because competition is too tough.

"If, on the other hand, he is in smaller units of his own, he can go up to that rate, and I believe he is entitled to the chance to show his own wares.

Wouldn't Pass Any Laws

"I do not mean to say that I have any final answer to the problem, and I believe that the human race may finally grow up to the point where it will not be a problem.

"It will disappear through education, through mutual respect, and so on. But I do believe that if we attempt merely by passing a lot of laws to force someone to like someone else, we are just going to get into trouble.

"On the other hand, I do not by any means hold out for this extreme segregation as I said when I first joined the Army 38 years ago."

The CHAIRMAN: "Senator Russell has a question, General."

Senator RUSSELL: "My question will not be the one I first had in mind, due to the question that Senator Saltonstall asked.

"The question of segregation is one that is always painful for me to discuss, particularly unpleasant for me to ask these questions. More is involved than racial prejudice, it goes directly to such vital factors as the morale, discipline and health of the troops.

Georgian's Dirty Licks

"You are familiar, I am sure, with the ratio of crime among colored troops as compared with white troops in the service, are you not?"

General EISENHOWER: "It was higher."

Senator RUSSELL: "You are familiar with the reports that indicated the incidence of venereal diseases, were you not?"

General EISENHOWER: "Yes, sir."

Senator RUSSELL: "How did those reports compare the colored troops as against the white troops?"

General EISENHOWER: "It was higher."

Senator RUSSELL: "I am sure you are familiar with the figures that among the men examined for the draft, the incidence of venereal diseases, gonerrhea and syphilis, was 252 per 1,000 among the colored race, as compared 17 per 1,000 with the white race."

General EISENHOWER: "I am not familiar with those particular records."

Senator RUSSELL: "I would like to later offer those reports for the record. Mr. Chairman."

Commander Says His Duties Do Not Cover Integration

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has refused to make a statement on the segregation of Negro and white troops stationed in Europe.

In a letter signed by Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, his chief of public information, Gen. Eisenhower said his duties do not cover the question of integration of troops. He is, you may recall, commander in chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops in Europe.

Dated February 12, but mailed out too late to reach me in Europe, the letter signed by Gen. Lanham read as follows:

"It appears that you are under the impression that Gen. Eisenhower is charged with administrative responsibilities for the national military forces allocated to his command. In point of fact, Gen. Eisenhower has no authority over the internal matters of those forces.

"Each contributing nation reserves that right to itself. Accordingly, your query concerning integration in the European Command, which is a United States force, should be addressed to the Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., rather than to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe."

As I interpret this letter, General Eisenhower is disclaiming all responsibility for any jimcrow policies or racial policies practiced by American troops in Europe.

It also may be noted that under Gen. Eisenhower's NATO command are French armed forces. Although the French are eulogized for their liberal policies towards other races, they operate one of the most rigid of all jimcrow armies. Their famed Senegalese troops serve under white officers. Rarely are they stationed in Europe or utilized to fight against a white enemy. They usually serve to quell colonial rebellions and uprisings in such places as Indo-China.

A little more than a year ago ANP dispatched a news from Kitzengen, Germany, which started as follows:

"Saturday, February 10, 1951, has marked the last official day of the Kitzengen Training Center of the American army in Germany. This camp has trained more than 16,000 Negro enlisted men and officers.

"Closing of this camp to many Negroes means one more step towards the ending of segregation in the army."

This story was premature. Judging by what I saw in Europe last month and by the answers I have received from Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief of American troops there jimcrow still rules the army in Europe.

Ike Is On Record With High Praise Of Negro Progress

Collier's Magazine for March 1, in an article, "What Ike Believes" reveals what the general stands for with regard to Negro Americans, and his sentiments, it is certain will be widely commented upon by the Negro press this week and probably in weeks to come.

The article reviews what Gen. Eisenhower said at the dedication of the Harlem Branch of the YMCA in 1949.

The general said:

"The people who would have us forsake the ancient principles, who would have us forego some of our liberties and our freedoms in return for what they call security from the federal government, are aided and abetted by a type of person called the agitator. He hopes, through the unrest that he can engender through class warfare—racial differences—create divisions that will allow him to get into position of power where he, and groups like him, can tell us what to do. One of the groups that the agitator is always attacking is the Negro section of the population. To my mind one of the greatest glories of the American Negro today is that this agitator has had no slightest measure of success. In my mind, not so great a success as he has had in other groups.

"It has been my privilege more than once to appear before Congressional committees and elsewhere and testify to the loyalty and the value of us of that great 10 per cent of our population that is the Negro race. They like their white brothers have their representatives lying under the crosses of Tunisia, of Normandy and the Rhine. They have never hesitated to spill their blood for this great country.

"It is not for any man to say today that any of us have erased from our hearts the last vestiges of prejudice. That is not true. We are a fallible people and although we may have been created in the image of our Maker, we certainly have not, at this time of the world development, attained to that spiritual perfection that we can claim the virtue we know the Creator possesses. But we can strive toward it and what I am trying to say is the virtue is in the striving.

"That is the reason I think you should be so proud of Booker T. Washington—the man we heard so eloquently described today—Dr. Anderson; Dr. Carver; Dr. Bunche, one of the greatest statesmen this country has produced. And I assure you I admire Jackie Robinson right along with them. But more than that—more than in those mere special cases—I should like to point one thing our which I fervently believe—that there is no race in the history of man—none—going back to the Pharaohs and the Ark—that has in 85 years, come so far on the road to understanding useful citizenship—satisfaction in its own future and its own advancement as the American Negro.

Gen. Eisenhower stated that along about the year of 2000, less than 50 years from now, they will not be saying things about the Negro race. "We will just say Americans, because that is what we all are." He concluded his remarks with: "If this great country is going to endure, then we must practice democracy, which means that we are all merely, but proudly, Americans."

The writer of the article interpreted Gen. Eisenhower to have adopted the "gradualist" theory ascribed to Booker T. Washington, "rather than the more impatient Negro leaders who advocate the quick and violent reforms which so often cause an equally violet and opposite reaction."

Of interest to all Americans is the assurance in the Collier's article that Gen. Eisenhower, while believing strongly in preparedness, has a hatred for war. Well trained armies, he says are like firemen at the fire department houses—sometimes you see them playing checkers, but says he, that doesn't mean you fire them and send them home. They may be vitally needed a few minutes later."

Integration In Army In Europe To Take 2 Years

HEIDELBERG, Ger. (NNPA)—The European Command of the United States Army last week estimated that it will require a two-year period to carry out completely orders for integration of colored and white troops in Europe.

The Army spokesman said the Department of the Army at Washington had ordered plans for carrying to completion the integration of colored personnel to begin last April 1. Integration in Europe follows a similar program carried out last year in the Far East Command which was based on the demonstration that colored soldiers in Korea served more efficiently in integrated units.

* * *

THE TWO- YEAR figure was described as an estimate based on the foreseeable complicated juggling of trained technicians. The spokesman said the program may be completed in shorter time.

The Army said about 10 per cent of all troops in Europe are colored. Unofficial estimates put the total number of troops in Europe at 30,000.

The plan calls for full integration of colored officers as well as enlisted personnel, the Army said.

EISENHOWER REFUSES TO MAKE STATEMENT REGARDING JIM CROW REGIMENTS UNDER HIS COMMAND

Black Dispatch Dat. 3-8-52 p. 12

Dodges Issue When Asked Question and Says Inquiries Should Be Directed to Pentagon

Oklahoma City Okla.

TOLD SENATE NEGROES NOT READY FOR INTEGRATION

30a Army Integration

By CLAUD A. BARNETT

(This is the second answer to charges by Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, that integration of Negroes in the European army is a farce. This story is a result of a letter to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the question of army jimcrow.)

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has refused to make a statement on the segregation of Negro and white troops stationed in Europe.

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A little more than a year ago, ANP dispatched a news item from Kitzengen, Germany, which started as follows:

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"Closing of this camp to many Negroes means one more step towards the ending of segregation in the army."

This story was premature. Judging by what I saw in Europe last month and by the answers I have received from Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief of American troops there, jimcrow still rules the army in Europe.

So far, I have not received an answer to my inquiries from Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. His reply should tell the story from the viewpoint of the army's top echelons.

Gen. Eisenhower's statement to me, of course, does not tell just how he stands on the issue of segregation in the army. On April 2, 1948 ,however, the general did give his views on the topic. The occasion was a hearing of the senate committee on armed services in discussion of universal military training.

At this time, Gen. Eisenhower said that he did not feel Negroes were ready for integration yet because they could not successfully compete with white soldiers for promotion. Here are basic quotations from his testimony at that time:

". . . there is race prejudice in this country, and when you put in the same organization and make live together under the most intimate circumstances men of different races, we sometimes have trouble. Therefore, there has been a sort of a compromise made with this problem, right down through the years with the army . . ."

After referring to the use of 2,400 Negroes in mixed fighting units and the good results from their use during World War II in Europe, Gen. Eisenhower said:

"I personally have always stood since that time for organizing the Negro down to include units no larger than platoons . . . Now, if you are going to go further, here is the problem you run into, senator. (He was answering Sen. Saltonstall of Massachusetts.)

"In general, the Negro is less well educated than his brother citizen that is white, and you make a complete amalgamation, what you are going to have is in every company the Negro is going to be relegated to the minor jobs, and he is never going to get his promotion to such grades as technical sergeant, master sergeant and so on because the competition is too tough.

Dodges Questions Put By American Newsman

30a Army Integration

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT
Director ANP

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Chicago Defender p. 4

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Army Still Working Toward Integration, Savs F. Pace

(A month ago when Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, returned to Chicago from Europe, he reported that integration in the American Army in Europe was a farce. As a result of his observations, he wrote letters to top level army men about what he saw. Today's article is the answer from the top man in the army, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr., through Earl D. Johnson, assistant secretary of the army.)

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

CHICAGO (ANP)—The United States Army is working out a "gradual and progressive" program of integration, according to Secretary of the Army Frank M. Pace Jr.

This is the answer from the secretary of the army to my queries about the apparent jim-crow I saw in Europe in connection with Negro army troops. The answer, dated March 11, was written by Earl D. Johnson, assistant secretary of the army.

According to Johnson, army policy on integration is guided by President Truman's Executive Order 9981, issued July 26, 1948 and calling for equality of opportunity in the armed forces without regard to race, creed, or color, and Special Regulation 600-629, issued Jan. 16, 1950 in connection with personnel and entitled, "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Army."

Present army policy, he said, still calls for a number of all-Negro units, but the army is working on the basis of observation and experience. Here is how he explained the philosophy of the army's integration program:

FAR EAST MIXED

"Since the adoption of this policy (Sr 600-629) the department of the army has authorized complete integration in the Far East Command. Today all training divisions and military schools in the United States are operated on an integrated basis.

"These steps were taken after careful evaluation of experiences and in the interest of improving operational efficiency in the army.

"The results obtained are being closely observed to provide future guidance in the evaluation of integration, which must be gradual and progressive, if a sound, effective military organization is to be maintained . . .

"I wish to assure you that the equality of treatment and opportunity for all army personnel regardless of race is of continuing concern to the department of the army."

ARMY'S OVERALL POLICY

Judging by this answer, integration in the army is only partial. In Korea on the battle front according to reports and in Japan, units are mixed. It is also in effect in recreational facilities run by the army. Certain other phases of the army such as training camps also are fully integrated.

The European command, however, apparently is not included among the integrated commands. Neither is the United States in its domestic area. There are many all-Negro outfits within the U.S.

As stated in SR 600-629, here is army policy in regard to Negro personnel:

"1. Policy—The policy of the department of the army is that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the army without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. All manpower will be utilized to obtain maximum efficiency in the army."

Commanders of all echelons will see that all personnel under their command "are thoroughly orientated in the necessity for the unreserved acceptance of . . . these policies."

COMMANDERS IN CHARGE

"Commanders of organizations or installations containing Negro personnel will be responsible for the execution of these policies."

"A board of senior army officers will be convened from time to time to determine current progress under the policies and implementation prescribed herein and to re-examine and review the fundamental policies for the utilization of Negro manpower."

The following phases of army activity will be integrated without regard to race, creed or color: processing of enlisted personnel, army school training, eligibility for military occupational specialties, enlisted promotions, officer personnel management, ROTC students at summer training camps, and utilizations and assignments.

SR 600-629 is signed by J. Lawton Collins, chief of staff, United States Army, by order of the secretary of war.

Johnson in his letter noted that the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces had reviewed the army situation, and had given "general approval to the progress being made in the army." This review, he said, resulted in SR 600-629.

Here in Chicago, John S. Sengstacke, a member of that committee and also publisher of the Chicago Defender, commented that the committee in its report to President Truman last year found far less progress in the army than in the navy and air forces.

Since then, he said, the committee has not heard from either the President other armed services, and Charley Fahey, chairman of the committee, has become a federal judge. Other members of the committee, he said, are not sure whether or not it is yet a functioning body.

Members of this committee have this feeling, he said:

"Declaring a policy is one thing, but seeing that the policy is put into active effect is what is needed."

Asks Views On Army Integration

WASHINGTON — Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's "shell of silence" on integration in the Army was battered when Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., demanded that Ike, "tell the nation his views on the segregation of Negro troops."

In a cablegram to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.,Mass.), Eisenhower's campaign manager, in Paris consulting with the general, the New York comgressman said he asked Lodge to talk with Ike about his attitude in favor of segregating Negro troops.

Powell said he sent the general a questionnaire about two weeks ago and had received no reply early this week.

Powell, who has waged a battle for full integration in the armed services for several years, said he pointed out to Lodge some weeks ago that Eisenhower, in testifying before the Senate Armed Services committee, came out "specifically in favor of segregating Negro troops."

Supporters and opponents of Eisenhower are predicting the general will face a showdown if he comes home to campaign for the GOP nomination. They say he will be forced to take a definite stand on such controversial issues as a compulsory FEP act.

Several sources have predicted in recent months that Ike would declare himself on civil rights issues. There is feeling that the move might strengthen his position in the forthcoming presidential race.

Nevertheless, the general is on the spot. And some who like Ike now may change their minds when they find out just what Ike likes.

U.S. SEGREGATION IN SERVICE FALLS

Integration Work Steady, Mrs. Rosenberg Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg says elimination of segregation in the armed forces is proceeding at a steady pace.

She gave a summary in a letter made public today by Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn). Humphrey said in a statement he has been impressed "with the steady determination to eliminate segregation once and for all in the armed forces."

"In some areas progress has been slow," he said, "In others satisfactory, but I am convinced that in most cases the change has been for the good."

Mrs. Rosenberg said:

1. Since March, 1951, integration has been accomplished in all training divisions and in replacement training centers throughout the United States.

Significant Advances

2. In May, 1952, the Far East Command completed the process of integration, including the discontinuance of racial designations previously applicable to certain units.

"These are two highly significant advances," Mrs. Rosenberg said.

"In the Alaskan, Austrian and European commands, programs of gradual integration have been initiated and are being progressively implemented.

"In the continental United States, integration is nearing completion in the three regular Army divisions and many non-division units, regardless of geographical locations.

Navy Policy Stated

"At the present time, the number of all-Negro units in the Army is approximately one-third less than that of May, 1951 and the decline is continuing."

She said the secretary of the Navy in 1949 stated it was the policy of that branch that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity "for all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

She also said there has been a "general acceptance of the non-segregation policy by all personnel of the Air Force."

European GI's Jimcrowed

Chicago P. 13 Jan. 2-22-52

ANP Director Discovers

30a Army Integration

General Eisenhower Found Silent On Matter of Integration

CHICAGO — (ANP) — If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American army is a farce.

The United States Army still has "all-Negro" units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command.

P. 13

Integration as directed by President Truman and ordered by the secretary of defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

The closing of the all-Negro Kitzengen Training Center last year apparently was more of a front than a genuine step to end segregation in Europe.

Gen. Thomas Handy, a native Texan, is chief of the American forces in Germany. He apparently is following the same pattern set by his predecessors here.

This situation is the reason, Europeans told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

Gen. Ike Silent

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops here except in England. He never has made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation.

Just a few miles from Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command office in Paris is located the 97th Construction Bn. Housed in tents in the biting weather of France in February, these troops must wade ankle deep in mud to leave their reservation.

Hardships of this sort grow common to soldiers, but these troops also have to face a commander from Mississippi and a second in command from Florida.

Tough, grueling labor is the duty of this outfit. It includes a number of college graduates doing pick and shovel work. Some of the men I met included Cpl. Robert L. Vaughn, Petersburg, Va., a graduate of Virginia State college with a master's degree from Columbia university. .. Pvt. Moses F. Hammond, Fuller Road, Elyria, O., graduate of Miami university, Oxford, O.... Pvt. Kennety L. Jewell, New York, who attended City College of New York... Pfc. Mosby R. Turner, Richmond, Va., B. S. Virginia State college. . . . Cpl. Oliver C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J., B.S. Morgan State college.

These men went about their tedious duties without griping.

Then in Munich there is a segregated trucking outfit and a special service club known as the Orlando club. Located not far from the famous museums taken over by Hitler is another service club, euphoniously called "The American Way". I looked around and asked whether or not Negro officers or men ever frequented it. Only now and then, the girl at the desk said.

In Frankfurt, there is an all-Negro 24th T.P. Bn. at Francis Kasern, a suburb, commanded by a white colonel with a Negro lieutenant colonel second in command. The night I was there white and Negro soldiers engaged in a free for all brawl. It began in one of the many dives in Frankfurt. As you might suspect, it was about frauleins.

A taxi driver put it to me this way:

"All these women want is money whether it comes from white or black boys. The women pit them against each other. The boys don't seem to understand that all the women want is money".

There was one bright spot in Frankfurt—the Basic Education Center in 7811 Station Company unit. A white lieutenant was in charge. White and colored soldiers rated him tops. His name was Lt. Berry. As men enter this school which teaches elementary school courses, he tells every man as he enters, no racial differences will be tolerated.

Negro and white GI's here eat, sleep, work and play together. Here I saw Pfc. Henry Mallory, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Herman Wright, Welsh, W. Va.; Pfc. Jeff Davis, Whiteville, N. C.; Pfc. James E. Wilson, also of Whiteville; Pfc. Peter R. Thomas, and a soldier from South Carolina. The latter two were white.

Thomas said he wanted his name to appear in a colored paper with his Negro buddies, but the latter soldier said he did not mind but his folks in South Carolina "would have a fit if they saw my name in a colored paper".

I learned here that no officer had succeeded Col. Marcus Ray as liasion . . for colored troops becaus. high command had decided t... no longer were any Negro problems.

As I see it the high command has erred. The only Negro problem in the army in Germany is the basic one of segregation with all its ills.

Every European including Germans who appear capable of breaking into a goose step, knows it. The treatment of the Negro soldiers by the American army is one of the weak links in America's effort to build a defense against Russia.

Since my trip covered only a limited area, I have sent letters asking about the situation to both Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Handy. This letter asks them about the official army policy in Europe, and how it affects Negro troops.

I left Europe before they could reply to me there. If they intend to answer, they should do so during this week. When they report, then I expect to do the same for the American Negro public.

Mixed Fighting Units Teach Army A Lesson

30a Army

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Possibly the most important lesson learned by the Army in Korea is that mixed units of white and colored soldiers make stronger fighting teams than segregated units.

Defender

In an analysis of the combat record of the Negro soldier in Korea in the current issue of THE REPORTER magazine, John B. Spore and Robert F. Cocklin, both associated with the Combat Forces Journal, declare that "experience taught the Army that the average Negro soldier is as able and spirited as his white counterpart when he is convinced that his superiors have confidence in him and are treating him as an equal."

P. 1 Col 1-12-52

Although the lesson could have been learned during the Second World War, the Army was reluctant to act as a "vehicle for social reform."

Segregation dies hard in the Army despite recommendations as early as 1922 that racial difficulties could be avoided if one or two Negro soldiers were placed in every white squad.

In 1945 the Gillem board, headed by Lt. Gen. A. C. Gillem, recommended what in actual practice would have meant the creation of a "second Army consisting entirely of Negroes."

This proposal was demolished by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services—the Charles Fahy Committee.

The President's Executive Order in 1948 finally led to the opening of all jobs and school courses to Negroes in September, 1949. The elimination of segregation in the Army is not yet complete, THE REPORTER states:

P. 3

"Progress has been slow in Europe. It is almost completely abolished in the Far East."

Negro noncoms and officers have had "conspicuous success" in the command and training of mixed units of draftees and the authors say, "one of the earliest bright spots on the nor segregation map was Fort Jack son, S. C."

Reporters Say Integrated Army Makes Better Fighters

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Segregation dies hard in the army despite recommendations as early as 1922. The elimination of segregation in the army is not yet complete, the Reporter states, but results thus far have been significant.

"It has given the Negro soldier a sense of intimate membership in the Army of the United States.

Army Wants More Time To Integrate

HEIDELBERG, Germany —(NNPA)—The European Command of the United States Army last Thursday estimated that it will require a two-year period to carry out completely orders for integration of colored and white troops in Europe.

The Army spokesman said the Department of the Army at Washington had ordered plans for carrying to completion the integration of colored personnel to begin last April 1. Integration in Europe follows a similar program carried out last year in the Far East Command, which was based on the demonstration that colored soldiers in Korea served more efficiently in integrated units.

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The Army said about 10 per cent of all troops in Europe are colored. Unofficial estimates put the total number of troops in Europe at 30,000.

Non-Segregation In UMT Assured, Says Rep. Javits

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Rep Javits (R) N. Y., said Wednesday he has been assured that there will be no racial segregation in the proposed universal military training program.

Javits said he received this assurance from Acting Defense Secretary William C. Foster and from James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the National Security Training Commission set up to administer UMT if Congress enacts it.

* * *

JAVITS SAID he sought this assurance because the UMT bill approved by the House Armed Services Committee does not deal separately with segregation.

He declared: "non-segregation will afford a great opportunity for starting the trainees off with a truly American foundation and outlook regarding differences in race, creed and color in our country."

Saturday Evening Post Investigates Integration In Army; It's Working

Whether the hope of reward or the fear of punishment is the better stimulus for correct behavior, long a much debated question, can continue to be debated, with both sides to the debate being able to deduce a good point from what is going on in Europe close to the "Iron Curtain" in the form of integrating colored with white soldiers in the U. S. Army.

The Saturday Evening Post for December 13 has an article revealing that integration is an accomplished fact in the U. S. Army, and that no unfavorable reports are heard from any source "over there."

The article by Ernest Leister is captioned, "For Negroes, It's a New Army Now."

Back in World War II days there was considerable agitation for integration in war by a horde of noncombatants back on the home front. But it was learned from the colored GI's that they never were so much worked up about being integrated in war as they were over how to escape all baptisms of fire on battlefields. Some GI's never did appreciate the battles that were waged by the aged noncombatants back home to get colored soldiers integrated and close up front where the bullets were flying the thickest.

But apparently for the present war and the other one that is just over the hill, the program of integration is being carried out with neatness and dispatch. The POST article says, regarding integration in Europe:

"This is not the armed forces' first experiment in integration. It was back in 1948 when President Truman issued an executive order that henceforth

"This is not the armed forces' first experiment in integration. It was back in 1948 when President Truman issued an executive order, that henceforth 'there shall be equality of treatment and of opportunity for all persons in the armed forces with regard to race! By May, 1950, a special President's committee created to oversee the services' imposition of this policy, reported considerable progress had already been made by the Navy and the Air Force. Even the Army, with its far greater Negro enlistment, was beginning to move in the direction ordered, the committee noted at the time. Since then the army has put integration to the test of combat in Korea. The European Command is actually one of the last to be integrated --in fact, there were charges by Negro groups of heel-dragging on the part of military authorities over here.

Nevertheless the program as it is being carried out today among the United States forces in Germany, Austin and France, is particularly notable in three respects. Once begun, its going farther faster, than in any other command. It is taking place especially, 'sensitive' areas, in lands whose people have been indoctrinated, by noisy communist propaganda to believe that lynching is the standard method of treatment of Negroes in the United States. When Europeans see white and black American soldiers in casual comradeship in arms today, our moral prestige is raised. And finally, nowhere has the program been implemented with less fuss and friction and with a slittle public attention."

The article states that American newspaper men covering Germany did not know what was going on under his nose until the command staged a farewell review for General Dwight D. Eisenhower in early May, just before Ike gave up his SHAPE assignment to return to home and politics.

The article tells how Southern Commanders, as well as Northern ones fell into line when they found out that the order to integrate meant business. That is why there was no friction, the effect of integration on the men, when they were off duty, and off for recreation, the article says:

"Off duty the white soldiers would most frequently, but not always pair off with white, and Negro soldiers would team up with Negro to go to town for a beer at the local Gasthaus or a date with Frauleins. But intermingling on the job and in the barracks was complete.

It is claimed that segregation had lowered the efficiency of the armed forces. Its elimination is destined greatly to help morale, it is believed.

But integration "works" in the army like it does in school-teaching on Northern soil, one would judge from this little item:

"Negroes total about 13 percent of enlisted strength in the command, but only 3 percent of the officers are Negroes."

"There are six Negro lieutenant colonels in the European Command, but not one has been assigned the command of an integrated battallion to which their silver leaves would entitle them. Army personnel officers, while maintaining for the record that nothing bars a Negro from assuming any command for which his rank, experience and ability qualify him, say privately they feel it would be wiser to let people get used to the idea of seeing Negroes as platoon and company commanders before placing them in battalion or higher command.

Yet the most impatient for full Negro equality concede that integration in the European Command has progressed beyond their highest hopes and expectations. One correspondent for a Negro newspaper over here on a tour, reflected to me, "If you had told me ten years ago that this would have come to pass so soon, I wouldn't have believed it."

The POST article is long and Mr. Leister, the author, appears to have done a good job of thorough investigating and objective reporting on Army integration in Europe.

Troops in Austria Fully Integrated; Officers Problem







Integration in Austria—U. S. Army integration is at its best in our forces in Austria where, in left photo (left to right), Capt. Walter T. Davidson of Charlotte, N. C.; Lieut. Howard H. Marx, Astoria, Ill., and Pvt. Wiliam B. Trott, Ringgold, La., are shown in the dental labs of the Thirty-second Evacuation Hospital near Hellbrunn. Center photo: "Exercise Avalanche," joint French-American maneuvers in Austrian mountains brought out again the extent of integration. Here loader Rennie Bennett, left, Norristown (Pa.) private and son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bennett works with his mixed crew on Number One Gun of Battery "C," 510th FA Bn. Right photo: Wac Col. Mary A. Hallaren, right, touring Europe, chats at Salzburg with Pfcs. Dorothy P. Feety, left, Clairton, Pa., and Mary A. Parker, center, Panama City, Fla.—U. S. Army Photos.

Command Rotation For Higher Echelon Is Disturbing Item

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Foreign Correspondent)

SALZBURG, Austria—Without any fanfare and almost no publicity, the United States forces in Austria (USFA) completed full racial integration in all its units well over a year ago.

The policy was initiated in 1950, shortly after and in accordance with President Truman's Executive Order demanding equal opportunity and treatment for all men in our services. It was carried out, without incident, under USFA Commander Lieut. Gen. S. Leroy Irwin, who left the theatre only this week.

So far as enlisted personnel are concerned, integration here in Austria could well serve as a model for EUCOM in Germany, which is now attempting to carry out such a policy.

But on the score of Negro officer policy—where most apprehension is felt in Germany—the Austrian theatre falls down badly and should serve as a warning to those in charge of making integration work in Germany.

FIRST OF ALL, in the whole nation of Austria there are only six Negro officers to be found . . . and four of these are medical officers.

This fact alone causes much chagrin to the Negro enlisted men who comprise about thirteen per cent of all the soldiers here. They want to see more officers of their own race, and want to see them exercise commands.

Not one of the six officers here has ever exercised any sort of command while he has been in the theatre.

In Salzburg, where USFA headquarters are located, three of the Negro officers are to be found; in Linz there are two, and in Vienna there is one. I have heard of a seventh who serves as a courier traveling back and forth between the German and Austrian high commands.

* * *

THE OFFICERS IN Salzburg are:

Capt. Walter Davidson, a dental officer from Charlotte, N. C., and a graduate of Howard University Dental College. Captain Davidson was the first Negro officer in USFA and has served in the Salzburg Hospital ever since he has been here, although it has been the policy to rotate other dental and medical officers to clinics and smaller outfits where they get experience in being in command. Somehow Captain Davidson has always been overlooked when it came to the matter of being rotated to a command.

There is Capt. Robert Foster, a surgeon from Monroe, La., and a graduate of Meharry Medical College, acknowledged to be the best surgeon on the post, but serving under a man of much less experience than he has.

In the service company of the 350th Infantry Regiment in Salzburg, one will find First Lieut. Jesse Irvin of Chicago as the assistant motor pool officer. Lieutenant Irvin has had twelve years of military service, having served under Patton in Europe during the last war. He holds a B. A. degree from Wilberforce and a divinity degree from Payne Theological Seminary, with some study at the Sorbonne in Paris, and is seeking a transfer to the chaplain's section of the Army.

In Linz, one finds Capt. Arthur Davidson as a medical officer, a Howard graduate and the brother of Salzburg's Captain Davidson, and the sole Negro officer in Vienna is a Captain Bowseman, a Meharry graduate, a gynecologist, who, as head of his section, is the sole officer of the six who comes anywhere near exercising a command.

* * *

AS COMMENDABLE, then, as the full integration of the enlisted men in USFA is, the officer policy contains everything that the Negro officer in Germany fears from integration. The Negro officer is avoided as far as possible. He is not given a command if there is any way to get around it. He is not assigned t line companies but will be giv en assignments in service, sta or special fields.

And neither the Negro officers nor enlisted men in Austria like what they see happening here to our officers.

A second flaw in Austria's i tegration can by no means b blamed on the command he but on the continuance in th United States of the policy of se arate racial outfits.

Recently the Army has sent into Austria a construction engineer unit composed of all colored enlisted men . . . completely contrary to the area policy. This outfit, however, will be changed in character by transfers, rotation and replacement until its character conforms to that of all other outfits in USFA and it is a fully integrated American unit.

In the higher non-commissioned officer ranks, the Negro percentage also dwindles. There are less than a handful of colored master sergeants in Salzburg and not too many more staff sergeants. Whether this is due to the failure of the Negro soldier in competition with whites or to prejudice, cannot be determined, but one colored non-com told me: "When they want anything done, they can always find us, but when it comes to promotion, man, they're great at looking all around and right through us!"

Except, then, for the matters mentioned above, the men, for the most part, like the Austrian command and the American situation in which they find themselves.

Ike Was 'Silent' On Mixing

The complete end of segregation of United States troops in Europe was reported to the St. Louis Argus this week. According to unofficial reports, Negro and white soldiers are not only being mixed in clubs and PX's, but are sharing sleeping quarters as well, the informant said.

The report comes closely on the heels of a sweeping investigation conducted by Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press and a series of revealing articles exposing the segregated system under which American GI's were serving in Europe in violation of the President's Executive Order.

Barnett, in his series, which was carried exclusively in St. Louis by the Argus, pointedly declared:



EISENHOWER

"If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American Army is a farce. The U. S. Army still has 'all-Negro' units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command."

In one of the series, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was reported as having refused to make a statement on the segregation of Negro and white troops.

Gen. Eisenhower has been on record as being against the mixing of Negro and white soldiers.

In 1948, before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, Gen. Eisenhower took the position of "education and gradualism" in the approach to Army integration.

Although no official word has been forthcoming on the report, the current issue of the European edition of Army Times, headlined the end of segregation in the European command.

A front page headline of the newspaper, declared: "EUCOM Segregation Nears End."

The article said that "an early end to segregation and a complete integration of Negroes into troop units in the European Command seems likely as a result of the successful completion and subsequent observation of a similar program in the Far East."

It is the opinion in these quarters that the integration program is coming directly as a result of the series of articles as reported by ANP director Barnett, and widely published in the Negro press throughout the country.

...grate Soldiers

Negro And White Soldiers In Europe Now Being Mixed In The Same Units Army Report Says

About 30,000 Negro Soldiers Now Reported Serving In Europe

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 25 — Orders issued by the European Command, at the direction of Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, are beginning to be put into effect as colored and white soldiers are being mixed in the same units, Army sources report.

This action has been expected for a long time and the decision to start integration of troops in Europe is believed to be based on the experience of integrated units in the Far East Command, particularly in Korea.

About 30,000 colored soldiers are reported to be serving in Europe, representing a tenth of the Army's full strength in the European Command. Most of them are serving in transport battalions. There are a few segregated infantry battalions and scattered quartermaster, ordnance and signal units.

During the recently United States Armed Forces Day parades in West Germany, many colored soldiers marched side by side with white soldiers. German watching the parades frequently remarked about the numerous colored soldiers mixed in the ranks of the Fourth and Fifth Division battalions, which led the parade. Military police units also were mixed.

Other units in this parade included a mobile battery of .50-caliber anti-aircraft guns, manned by colored enlisted personnel with white officers.

Colored and white soldiers also are mixed in the second Armored Division, the only United States armored division in Europe.

Personal relations between white and colored soldiers have steadily improved and racial clashes are rare.

Generally, however, segregation in off-duty hours is maintained, although it has become increasingly common in West German cities to see white and colored soldiers walking together.

The results of the "checkerboard integration" policy, as some Americans call it, are expected to have a bearing on integration of colored units in the Army in the continental United States, which is scheduled to follow integration in the European Command.

Colored soldiers in Germany, a country steeped in racial superiority myths and long poisoned with race hatred policies, often find themselves enjoying greater freedom than they would in certain parts of the United States.

The colored soldier can go into any bar or cafe with a German girl like any other American, though Germans and some American soldiers often mutter disapproving comments.

Troops In Europe Mixing 'Gradually'

Full Integration To Take Some Time, Says Pentagon

WASHINGTON

"Gradual" integration is taking place among U. S. troops in Europe, according to an official statement sent last week from the Pentagon to Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

The statement, which comes from U.S. Army headquarters, also declares that the integration is starting in combat units and will require some time to complete. Mixing of service type units and administrative organizations may require even a longer period of time, the statement adds.

Mr. Henderson recently returned from a fact-finding tour of Europe during which he visited various Army installations in Germany. The organization which he heads has long advocated complete integration of troops on all levels throughout the armed services.

'Gradual' And Progressive'

The complete text of the Pentagon statement is as follows:

"Integration of personnel in the European Command is being accomplished in a gradual, progressive manner. The procedures followed in this regard and comparable to those used successfully in the Far East Command.

"Initial integration which is presently under way, will be made in combat units. This includes the changing of racial composition of combat units heretofore designated solely for Colored personnel.

"Individual colored replacements assigned to the European Command will be assigned in accordance with their training, regardless of race or color. This transition will require some time to complete.

Other Mixing Later

"As the program progresses integration will include service type units and administrative organizations as was the case in the Far East Command.

"Although integration in some such organizations and service units may be undertaken simultaneously with combat integration, it is anticipated this aspect may require a longer period of time for completion.

"But you may be assured that integration in the European Command will proceed in consistency with the efficiency of that command."

Congressman Reports U. S. Troops Integrated In Austria

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Since the complete integration of American troops in Saulsbury, Austria, efficiency has been greatly improved, declared Cong. Samuel W. Yorty (D. Calif.

Having just returned from a six week observation tour of Europe, the California representative reported that integration in the armed forces has been, followed to the letter in Austria as well as in Berlin.

This integration move has greatly increased America's prestige abroad he said. Prior to the integration, Communists in Austria had been attempting to stir up trouble for the United States on the question of color, he said. Whenever it was necessary for a Negro soldier to be punished, the Commies played up the issue on a racial angle, he reported.

ANTI PROPAGANDA

To offset this propaganda, said the congressman, the punishment for colored soldiers has been lightened but administered fairly.

The armed forces in Austria are operating under a separate command reporting directly to Washington. They are not a part of the European command, nor are they a part of Notrh Atlantic Treaty Organizations

Rep. Yorty observed that the Communists are in some ways smarter in their operation of propaganda machines than are the Americans. He related having witnessed two parades on the same day in Paris. The first was an American military parade. This was followed by a three-hour parade of Communists. The American parade showed armament and military men, while the Communist parade was composed mainly of little children. The implication, he said, was that America is displaying her military strength and seeking war, while the Communists are looking forward to a peaceful world for the future generation.

He claimed that the Communist vote has not declined much in Europe, and he felt that America is getting too complacent in its attempt to help the people of European countries regain their moral and spiritual strength.

These countries need more confidence in themselves, he observed and a greater determination to defend their own countries aaginst Communist aggression.

On the question of the Europeans' opinion of the forthcoming Presidential election in this country, Rep. Yorty said he found upon his arrival there that the European people knew practically nothing about Gov. Stevenson, and many hoped that Eisenhower would be President.

Although he is a Democrat, Rep. Yorty said he did not wish to minimize Gen. Eisenhower's popularity in Europe. There is no question about it, he added, Eisenhower is a symbol there of international affairs.

Rep. Yorty talked with the press in his office following a conference with President Truman.

He and his wife made the European tour on his own expense, he said, and he hoped to make a similar tour of Korea in the near future.

CONGRESSMAN REPORTS U. S. TROOPS INTEGRATED IN AUSTRIA

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Army Segregation Still Exists!

Integration Has Long Way to Go

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Although various recent reports given to the press by such persons as Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, an assistant secretary of defense, say that integration of Negro and white troops in the Army has progressed a long way, there is much evidence to the contrary in various camps in the United States.

Last week while President Harry S. Truman was reporting to 25,000 Negroes in front of the offices of ANP that he sees Army jim-crow fading away, ANP received in its hands evidence of gross discrimination against Negro soldiers in Fort Sill, Okla.

IT APPEARS that outside the United States, overseas commands are beginning slowly to carry out the President's orders in regard to equal opportunity for all men in the armed forces.

Within the United States, however, it seems that much needs to be done before the Army can begin to brag about integration here.

Individual Negro newspapers have critized the administrations of various camps within continental U. S. A., and so have soldiers. The GI's who suffer from this bias, however, dare not complain too openly. According to reports from Fort Sill, here is a basic list of nine evils making life miserable for Negro soldiers stationed there:

1. SCHOOLS: Schools are run on a jim-crow basis. The post has a new modern school, but only white children may attend. White children ride to school in Army buses provided by the post driven by men on the Government payroll. Colored youngsters have to go to school in Lawton, Okla., in a 1948 Dodge bus furnished by the State of Oklahoma and driven by a boy, 19 years old.

2. NCO CLUBS: The post has two clubs for non-commissioned officers, but No. 1 is for white NCO's and No. 2 for Negroes. Whites occasionally visit No. 2, but Negroes cannot become members of No. 1.

3. SERVICE CLUBS: Officially, there is no service club segregation on the post, but hostesses (white) remind the colored soldiers that Service Club No. 6 is for them.

4. INTEGRATION OF UNITS: There is very little integration at Fort Sill. There is some token integration of Negro enlisted men in lower grades in certain standard units, but that is all. The attitude here appears to be that (according to a statement accredited to a high-ranking white officer) Negroes cannot compare to white soldiers and that there really seemed to be no need for Negroes in the Army.

5. HOUSING: Negro enlisted men live together and are not allowed to live in so-called white areas. Even the Wherry Housing Act (for GI families) is on a jim-crow basis. A civilian, J. D. Sanders, who controls billeting on the post, has told Negro noncoms there was temporary housing available, but only for white folks.

6. POST DUTY DETAILS: Orders published for units to pull guard duty at the post stockade specify what number of guards may be colored. Negro troops feel this is to prevent the possibilities of a Negro having charge of white prisoners.

7. CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT: Although Mrs. Ida W. Boyd, a Negro, is technically senior hostess at the post, a Caucasian woman has been brought in, promoted and given the title of post director. Although qualified Negroes have applied for positions, they cannot get a job regardless of vacancies. Negroes do work as janitors and a few waitresses.

8. ARTILLERY SCHOOL FACULTY: The Artillery School does not have a single Negro officer on its faculty. There is a feeling that there are some qualified Negroes able to fill a faculty post.

9. Capt. Edward Moon, Negro dental officer, reportedly is not permitted to practice on Caucasians.

This is the story of integration at Fort Sill, known as the "artillery center of the world."

* * *

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN addressed the cheering throngs here in Chicago at the monument to Negro soldiers in the midst of Bronzeville, he presented to the people the picture given him by his advisers about Army integration.

It appears that in Europe the spirit of his Executive Order of 1949 is being carried out after Negroes had complained, but here in the United States, this seems to be true according to the camp you visit.

The President apparently is not being told the whole story.

Surrounding the President was a smart military guard of honor made up of Negro soldiers from the 178th Regimental Combat Team of the Illinois National Guard.

No Longer An Issue

During the campaign, General Eisenhower's oft-repeated boast was that, if elected President, he would do away with segregation in the armed forces.

Now along comes a report from the Department of Defense indicating the general was promising to do something that is virtually an accomplished fact.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg summarized the situation as of today, indicating that Mr. Truman's courageous action had practically removed segregation in the armed forces as a debatable issue in the political arena.

It was back in 1949, Mrs. Rosenberg reminds us that the Secretary of the Navy announced the policy of equality of treatment and opportunity "for all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

There has been, she said, a "general acceptance of the non-segregation policy by all personnel of the Air Force."

It was only in General Eisenhower's Army where there continues to be some dragging of the feet. But even here, there have been some highly significant advances.

Mrs. Rosenberg reported that:

1. Since March, 1951, integration has been accomplished in all training divisions and in replacement training centers throughout the United States.

2. In May, 1952, the Far East command completed the process of integration, including the discontinuance of racial designations previously applicable to certain units.

"In the Alaskan, Austrian and European commands," she revealed, "programs of gradual integration have been initiated and are being progressively implemented."

Integration is nearing completion in the three regular Army divisions in the continental United States. The number of all-colored units now is one third less than that of May, 1951, and the decline is continuing.

And to think back in 1948 General Eisenhower predicted that it couldn't be done. And so did his running mate, Richard Nixon, who as late as 1950 voted for a bill which would have thrown a roadblock in the path leading toward complete integration.

Dr. Clement Says GI Integration Works In Europe

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, speaking to the students of Morehouse College at their chapel assembly yesterday, stated that integration in the U. S. Armed Forces in Europe is making noteworthy progress.

The educator and university president has visited Europe for the last three summers. In the summer of 1952 he had the special assignment of studying integration of Negroes in the armed services in Europe and USO facilities over there.

In his travels and observations, President Clement has visited all the countries of Europe except Spain and Portugal. His observations and conclusions are drawn especially from conditions in Austria, which he said is typical and where he spent the greatest part of his time in Europe.

After briefing the Morehouse students on the historical background of Austria since World War I, Dr. Clement paid tribute to the warmheartedness and native hospitality of the Austrian people, who, he said, are highly civilized and "not regimented like the Germans."

Dr. Clement said that integration of Negroes in the armed forces in Europe has been left largely to the local command to activate as rapidly as they may deem expedient and practicable. But he continued, those in command are finding it greatly to the advantage of all concerned to integrate Negro servicemen on all levels.

In Austria, he said he found "a perfect democratic setup" in every area: living conditions, social functions, schools for officers' children, etc.

This, he pointed out, is going a long way toward convincing Austrians and other Europeans that the United States intends to practice the democracy that it preaches. Even whites from the South, he said, are enthusiastic over the results of these practices and want to see them applied back home.

Troop Integration In Germany Moves Swiftly, Smoothly

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

HEIDELBERG, Germany—In the two months since the European Command has placed into effect the order for full racial integration in American armed forces in Germany, the actual process has moved both swiftly and smoothly.

At present all the former Negro combat units, such as infantry battalions, combat engineer units, and artillery units have just about completed integration, according to EUCOM headquarters this week.

All the service units now, including truck transportation battalions, quartermaster outfits, signal construction battalions and the like, have received their preliminary orders for integration.

Whereas two months ago, most of the Negro troops were in separate outfits, with integrated units comparatively rare, there is now not a single combat division in Germany in which Negro troops are not fully integrated.

* * *

ALL OF this has been accomplished, according to EUCOM authorities, without a single incident and indeed "with mass indifference" on the part of the troops who have accepted the new order as a natural thing.

However, it is possible that there have been individual cases of resentment, but these have been dealt with on lower levels and none has reached as high as EUCOM, the policy-making administration for the troops.

EUCOM authorities also state that integration of the service troops may not go as swiftly as with the combat troops for the general reason that there are more Negro service troops than there were combat troops.

ONE PROBLEM is still presented by the War Department itself which continues to send over all-colored units although it has ordered integration for the area. Thus, the all-colored units which are sent over must be integrated after they arrive here. (Austrian forces face the same problem.) EUCOM states that it has asked the Department of the Army to send over only integrated troops.

It follows that the Department of the Army, which practices integration in Korea, Germany and Austria, must soon be forced to practice the same thing at home.

In the matter f Negro field grade officers, EUCOM authorities declare now that there is nothing in the new policy which prevents a Negro major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel from exercising a command . . . but the practice has been not to place them in command during the period of "transition."

* * *

THIS IS done, according to EUCOM, to protect the military careers of such officers. Negro field grade officers now serve in both EUCOM and Seventh Army headquarters and on the staffs of numerous combat units. No word as to how long this "transition" period will be.

Negro captains, according to EUCOM, serve in any capacity their rank and training demand, with several commanding mixed infantry line companies or artillery batteries.

Although Seventh Army itself has had charge of the details of integration (with EUCOM concerned only with policy), EUCOM is aware of at least two Negro first-sergeants in integrated outfits. There are undoubtedly more.

SO FAR, the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, has carried not one word of the new policy. The Courier was the first paper to become aware of it with the remainder of the American press in Europe completely unaware of it until inquiries from the States brought them all running to EUCOM for confirmation more than a month after the Courier had broken the news.

EUCOM Public Information Division has been kept busy since then on the new policy, particularly denying false rumors. The first such rumor is that the order was a secret one. EUCOM points out that the Courier published the order in the first week of its going into effect.

The second is that the order originated with General Eisenhower. This is absurd on the face of it, as General Eisenhower has no direct control over EUCOM troops and the order itself, as the Courier originally published, came down direct from the Department of the Army in Washington, D. C.

* * *

THE EUCOM commander, Gen. Thomas Handy, still does not consider it advisable to make any comment on the new policy, preferring apparently to consider it as just a matter of Department of Army policy which needs no comment and for which the full working out of the policy is the best comment.

The first of the general publications to get wind of the new policy, following the Courier, were the United Press and the magazine, the Pathfinder. Now EUCOM Public Information Division is busy arranging for such publications as Colliers and the Saturday Evening Post to do feature stories on integration over here.

Integration Long Way Off Says ANP Chief

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American army is a farce.

The United States Army still has "all-Negro" units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command.

Integration as directed by President Truman and ordered by the secretary of defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

The closing of the all-Negro Kitzengen Training center last year apparently was more of a front than a genuine step to end segregation in Europe.

Gen. Thomas Handy, a native Texan, is chief of the American forces in Germany. He apparently is following the same pattern set by his predecessors here.

This situation is the reason, Europeans told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops here except in England. He never has made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation.

Just a few miles from Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command office in Paris is located the 97th Construction Bn. Housed in tents in the biting weather of France in February, these troops must wade ankle deep in mud to leave their reservation.

Hardships of this sort grow common to soldiers, but these troops also have to face a commander from Mississippi and second in command from Florida.

Then in Munich there is a segregated trucking outfit and a special service club known as the Orlando club. Located not far from the famous museums taken over by Hitler is another service club, euphoniously called "The American Way." I looked around and asked whether or not Negro officers or men ever frequented it. Only now and then, the girl at the desk said.

In Frankfurt, there is an all-Negro 24th T. P. Bn. at Francois Kasern, a suburb, commanded by a white colonel with a Negro lieutenant colonel second in command. The night I was there white and Negro soldiers engaged in a free for all brawl. It began in one of the many dives in Frankfurt. As you might suspect, it was about frauleins.

There was one bright spot in Frankfurt — the Basic Education Center in 7811 Station Company unit. A white lieutenant was in charge. White and colored soldiers rated him tops.

I learned here that no officer had succeeded Col. Marcus Ray as liaison officer for colored troops because the high command had decided there no longer were any Negro problems.

As I see it, the high command has erred. The only Negro problem in the army in Germany is the basic one of segregation with all its ills.

Every European including Germans who appear capable of breaking into a goose step, knows it. The treatment of the Negro soldiers by the American army is one of the weak links in America's effort to build a defense against Russia.

Since my trip covered only a limited area, I have sent letters asking about the situation to both Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Handy. This letter asks them about the official army policy in Europe, and how it affects Negro troops.

I left Europe before they could reply to me there. If they intend to answer, they should do so dur

Progress On President's Integration Order Cited

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The attendance of colored enlisted personnel doubled in schools of the armed forces during the past year since the racial quotas have been removed, according to the former Secretary of Defense, Gen. George C. Marshall.

In his semiannual report, recently released by the Department of Defense, the former Secretary said that "considerable progress was made in carrying out the President's 1948 directive on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services."

During the past year, the policies developed by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps in previous years without being implemented without untoward incidents, said the repot.

Cites Mixed Armies In Korea

He said combat operations of all the armed forces in Korea demonstrated the feasibility of the established policies as well as the advantages that can be derived from their implementation.

Utilization of colored personnel was increased and broadened throughout the defense establishment during the past year, continued the Secretary's report.

He pointed out that basic training on a racially integrated basis was established in all the training divisions of the Army and that opportunity for enlistment, promotion and advancement is being provided on an individual basis without regard to racial quotas.

Colored Units Dissolved

It was made clear that colored units are being dissolved in the Navy and Air Force and the remaining colored units in the Army are being used with other units organically, rather than as separate organizations.

Before retiring from the post as Secretary of Defense, General Marshall said that "further improvement in the utilization of colored personnel is expected as the experience gained during the past year is applied fully by the military departments."

Mixed Units Of White And Negro Soldiers Make Better Fighting Teams Than Segregated Outfits Called Most Important Lesson From Korea

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Possibly the most important lesson learned by the Army in Korea is that mixed units of white and colored soldiers make stronger fighting teams than segregated units.

In an analysis of the combat record of the Negro soldier in Korea in the current issue of THE REPORTER Magazine, John B. Spore and Robert F. Cocklin, both associated with the Combat Forces Journal, declare that "experience taught the Army that the average Negro soldier is as able and spirited as his white counterpart when he is convinced that his superiors have confidence in him and are treating him as an equal."

Although the lesson could have been learned during the Second World War, the Army was reluctant to act as a "vehicle for social reform." It pointed to several War College studies made after the First World War which found large Negro combat units "inefficient and troublesome" and recommended that the Army never again form Negro units of divisional size.

Segregation dies hard in the Army despite recommendations as early as 1922 that racial difficulties could be avoided if one or two Negro soldiers were placed in every white squad.

In 1945 the Gillem board, headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, recommended what in actual practice would have meant the creation of a "second Army consisting entirely of Negroes." This proposal was demolished by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services—the Charles Fahy Committee—which pointed out the "Segregation . . . forced inefficiency in two ways. By requiring skilled Negroes to serve in racial units, the Army lost skills which could find no place in Negro organizations. On the other hand, by concentrating large numbers of unskilled Negroes in combat units it multiplied inefficiency."

The President's Executive Order in 1948 finally led to the opening of all jobs and school courses to Negroes in September, 1949. Other parts of the directive led to further steps in the fight against segregation.

The elimination of segregation in the Army is not yet complete, THE REPORTER states:

"Progress has been slow in Europe and in such established installations in the States as the overhead units that operate the Army's schools, large headquarters and depots. It is almost completely abolished in the Far East."

Negro noncoms and officers have had "conspicuous successes" in the command and training of mixed units of draftees and, the authors say, "one of the earliest bright spots on the nonsegregation map was Fort Jackson, South Carolina."

Integrated Program Trains For Careers

Career-minded gals with a yen for travel and new experiences can bend an ear to the wide range of opportunities for training and travel offered by the United States Army and the United States Air Force.

WACs or WAFs, either will give the girl who wants to get ahead and who is patriotic enough to give Uncle Sam a hand, a chance to add poise, physical fitness and brains to whatever other attributes she may have.

Extremely encouraging is the fact that color bars have been completely done away with; so that regardless of race, any girl who can meet the qualifications is acceptable to the services and is trained and upgraded on a completely integrated basis.

The USA and USAF Recruiting station in Chicago is a 226 W. Jackson blvd. For offices in other cities, consult your local telephone directory.

At present, a drive is under way for 75,000 young women to fill the urgently needed quota as set by the Department of Defense. Particularly in demand are positions as clerical workers and medical specialists.

WACs and WAFs are filling vitally important positions in the European theatre as well as in the United States and in other overseas posts.

For security and the chance to serve, the armed services is an excellent field for young women with ambition.

Your Chicago Defender will keep you posted on women's activities in the armed forces. You will be particularly interested in a series of short travelogues, entitled, "Over There" by WAC Sgt. Helen Mann. In these, Sgt. Mann will bring you a vivid account of her experiences as a writer-producer for the American Forces Network in the European Theatre. Watch your Defender for this series.

Marshall says integration in armed services working out

WASHINGTON—Semi-annual report of former Secretary of Defense, General George C. Marshall, recently released by the Dept. of defense, declared that combat operations of the armed forces in Korea had demonstrated the "feasibility" of the President's 1948 Directive on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services."

The last report of the retired Defense secretary contained a lengthy summation of what he called the "considerable progress . . . made in carrying out" the Truman directive.

The score to date not only demonstrates the "feasibility" of the directive, "but the advantages that can be derived from their implementation," said Marshall.

During the past year, the policies of the directive were implemented "without untoward incident," said the General.

Utilization of Negro personnel was increased and broadened during the past year, the Secretary reported.

Basic training on a racially integrated basis was established in all training divisions of the army . . . "opportunity for enlistment, promotion, and advancement is being provided on an individual basis without regard to racial quotas."

The report continued: "Negro units are being dissolved in the Navy and Air Force, and the remaining Negro units in the Army are being used with other units organically, rather than as separate organizations."

Concluding General Marshall said: "Further improvement in the utilization of Negro personnel is expected as the experience gained during the past year is applied fully by the military department."

Magazine says Negroes in mixed units fight spiritedly

NEW YORK—Possibly the most important lesson learned by the Army in Korea is that mixed units of white and colored soldiers make stronger fighting teams than segregated Negro units.

In an analysis of the combat record of the Negro soldier in Korea in the current issue of The Reporter Magazine, John B. Spore and Robert F. Cocklin, both associated with the Combat Forces Journal, declare that "experience taught the Army that the average Negro soldier is as able and spirited as his white counterpart whenhe is convinced that his superiors have confidence in him and are treating him as an equal."

Although the lesson could have been learned during the Second World War, the Army was reluctant to act as a "vehicle for social reform," the Reporter article stated. The army pointed to several War College studies made after the First World War which found large Negro combat units "inefficient and troublesome" and recommended that the Army never again form Negro units of divisional size.

Segregation dies hard in the Army despite recommendations as early as 1922 that racial difficulties could be avoided if one or two Negro soldiers were placed in every white squad, Spore and Cocklin asserted.

SECOND ARMY

Continuing, the Reporter magazine recalled that in 1945 the Gillem board, headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, recommended what in actual practice would have meant the creation of a "second Army consistnig entirely of Negroes." This proposal was demolished by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services—the Charles Fahy Committee—which pointed out "Segregation . . . forced inefficiency in two ways. By requiring skilled Negroes to serve in racial units, the Army lost skills which could find no place in Negro organizations. On the other hand, by concentrating large numbers of unskilled Negroes in combat units it multiplied inefficiency."

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Negro noncoms and officers have had "conspicuous successes" in the command and training of mixed units of draftees and, the authors say, "one of the earliest bright spots on the nonsegregation map was Fort Jackson, South Carolina."

Results thus far have been significant, the Reporter says:

"It has given the Negro soldier a sense of intimate membership in the Army of the United States. It has wiped from the conscience of white soldiers the feeling of moral guilt that segregation inflicted on what is, after all, the Army of the United Sates. And it has wrested from the enemies of democracy a sharp propaganda weapon."

Blames Superiors For Curbing Integration

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Segregation of American Negro soldiers stationed in Europe is army policy.

This fact was admitted to me in a letter which arrived at my office last week from Gen. Thomas T. Handy, a Texan and commander-in-chief of American troops on the continent. Dated Feb. 7, the letter missed me in Europe, but finally caught up with me in Chicago.

Gen. Handy pointed out these facts about integration in Europe:

Army policy directed from Washington has ordered a specific number of all-Negro units established in Europe.

There is a limited amount of integration of colored soldiers who have special qualifications not covered in the all-Negro troops.

All WACs (Women's Army Corps) are integrated.

The commanding general did not dodge any questions asked him, but gave straight forward answers. Here is how he described American integration policy in Europe in answer to questions I asked him in my letter:

Why have these units not been integrated?

"The final determination as to the number of units, their type, and the number of each type that we have in the European Command is made by the department of the army. Because it has been determined that certain units in this command shall be Negro units, it becomes necessary for us to assign available Negro personnel to fill those units."

What is the policy of the U.S. Army on integration in your command?

"In an announcement of EUCOM policy made in March, 1951, it is specifically provided that 'if individual Negro officers or enlisted personnel (including incoming replacements) possess primary qualifications which cannot be utilized in Negro units because the individuals are or would be excess to the needs of such units, or because there are no Negro units in the command employing personnel who have such primary qualifications, it is the policy of this command to assign these individuals to units which can most effectively utilize their qualifications regardless of race or color."

Will integration be carried out in Germany under your command and when?

"As indicated in your letter a certain measure of integration is in being in my command at this time. Nearly 2,000 Negro enlisted men serve in units not designated as Negro. All Negro women, enlisted and officer, are assigned to units not designated as Negro. Slightly over 17 percent of my Negro officers are assigned to no other than Negro units.

"However, I am certain you intend by 'integration' the abolition of Negro units as such. Our present troop authorization calls for such type units at this time. Any decision to change the composition and nature of our troop units here must stem from the department of the army."

As a result of this answer from Gen. Handy, I am now sending a letter to Frank Pace, secretary of the Army in Washington, concerning army integration.

Army Promotes Negro Chaplain

FORT DIX, N. J.—For the first time since the death of Chaplain Louis A. Carter, prior to World War II, the Army has a Negro chaplain who is a full colonel.

This distinction went last month to Colonel John A. Deveaux, assistant chaplain for the Ninth Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J.

FELLOW CHAPLAINS at this vast and important military installation got together and honored Chaplain Deveaux with a dinner in recognition of his promotion which makes the colonel the senior Negro Army chaplain.

Attending the affair were Chaplain Robert J. Hearn, Division Chaplain; Major Walter C. Carroll Jr., public information officer; Chaplain Lavere Dodson and Chaplain James C. Lane.

Major Carroll who became well acquainted with Chaplain Deveaux while on Koje Island in Korea had this to say regarding the colonel:

"In spite of the mud, the tension and the usual inconveniences of an activated post in the process of construction, particularly one on an island in the midst of some 100,000 Communist prisoners, there was always available one hour of quiet and inspiration each week.

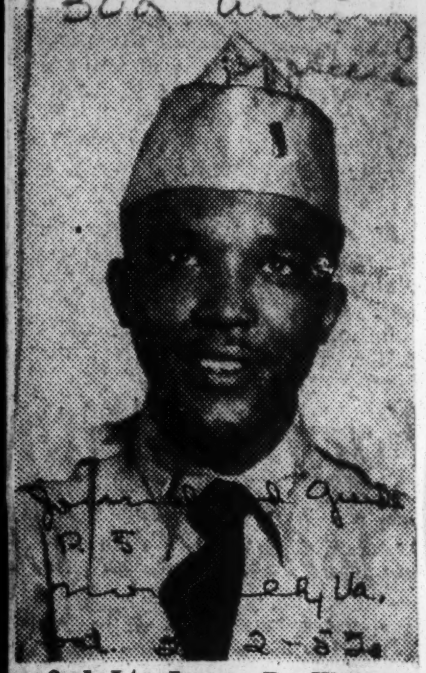
"Here; originally in a mess tent with mud floors and later in a quonset hut used for meals, Colonel Deveaux held his Sunday services. Here, with a background consisting of a choir of Korean girls trained by the chaplain himself, was found sixty minutes of rest, relaxation and inspiration for the officers and enlisted men on Koje-Do."

A VETERAN OF more than fourteen years of service, Colonel Deveaux served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II, receiving two battle stars for his participation in the Rhineland and Central European Campaigns. He was assigned to the U. N. Forces after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for meritorious service.

A graduate of Edward Waters High School, Jacksonville, Fla., Chaplain Deveaux earned his B.A. degree at Wilberforce University, Ohio, and completed the Liturgical Course at the Chaplain's School, Carlise Barracks, Pa.

The colonel is the son of Leonora A. Deveaux of 1257 West Fifth Street, Jacksonville, and his wife is the former Della M. Philipps. They have a daughter and two sons, Leonora, John A., and William P. Deveaux.

Completes Studies At Ft. Benning



2nd Lt. James D. Watson, the son of Mrs. Hattie W. Perry of 2760 High street, Portsmouth, completed the Associate Infantry Company Officer Course at Ft. Benning, Ga., on January 11. A veteran of World War II, Lt. Watson served in the ETO and the Asiatic theaters for 21 months. He is a former student at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N. C.

General Davis returns from Liberia

FALL RIVER, Mass., (Global) The steamship, African Pilot, called at this port after a two week voyage from Monrovia, Liberia, Friday enroute to Bush Terminal Docks of the Farrell Lines, Brooklyn, New York, in order that Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, United States Army (retired) and Mrs. Davis might debark and entrain for their home in Washington, D. C. W. Garland Richardson, attache of the American Embassy, and his wife, were also among the passengers.

General and Mrs. Davis were special guests of the Liberian government during the inaugural ceremonies, Dec. 31 through Jan. 25. They were personal guests of His Excellency, the President, and Mrs. Tubman at the executive mansion.

While in Monrovia, General Davis reviewed the Liberian Frontier Force, and was given a reception by the officers.

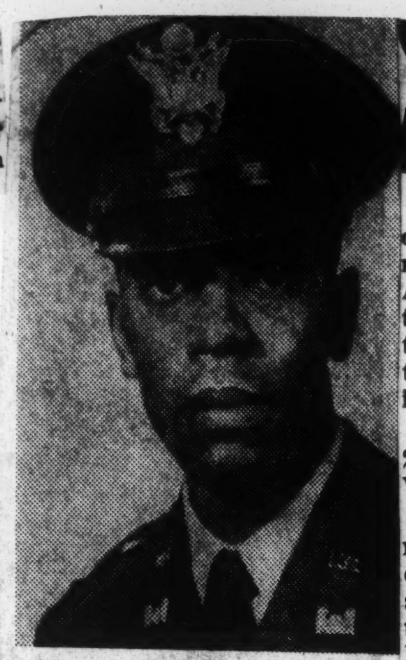
Admitted To Full Course At Fort Leavenworth

LEAVENWORTH, Kas. — Lt. Col. George S. Roberts, who commanded the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group in overseas operations during World War II, recently became the first Negro officer to be admitted to the full course at the Staff and Command school at Fort Leavenworth.

The school trains officers for high level commands in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Attending the school at present are 600 officers, including a large number representing other Allied powers.

Col. Roberts is the highest ranking Air Force officer attending the school. He lives with his wife and children at 17 Heintzelman Court on the post. He has been admitted to membership in various social organizations on the post and his children are enrolled in the school conducted at the fort.

Col. Roberts succeeded Col B O. Davis Jr., original commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group. Col Robert's home is at Fairmont, W Va.



Army Photo

LT. JESUS N. ALEXANDER, JR

Negro Wins Officer Bars In Engineering

Alexander Concludes Fort Belvoir Course

The only Kentuckian in the graduating class at The Engineer Officer Candidate School, Fort Belvoir, Va., was Second Lt. Jesse N. Alexander, Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse N. Alexander, 3302 Hale.

Alexander was one of the first two Negroes graduated from the school since it was organized after the fighting started in Korea. He was one of 26 who completed the course in a starting class of 55.

He was graduated from the University of Louisville in 1950 and selected for the engineering course because of his aptitude in mathematics. He is under orders to report to Fort Lewis, Wash., May 27.

Vet Cavalryman Who Taught MacArthur, Ends Army Career

WASHINGTON — A veteran cavalryman who taught horsemanship to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and is one of the nation's foremost equestrian authorities has been retired after thirty-one years of Army service.

He is SFC Earnest W. Burges, 2415 S. First Street, Arlington, Va.

Sergeant Burges' military career dates back to 1917 when he enlisted in the Army and was sent to the Philippines as a trooper in the Ninth Cavalry Regiment.

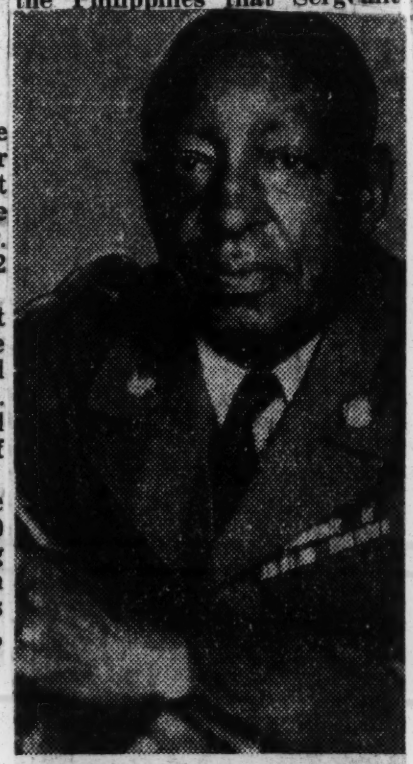
HE RETURNED to the U. S. in 1919 and was assigned to the Tenth Machine Gun Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. Except for a five-year tenure on civilian life, he remained at the Virginia Army post until last May 10 when he was retired.

It was after his return from the Philippines that Sergeant Burges became an instructor in horsemanship to top brass from the Washington area. In addition to MacArthur, his pupils included many other officers who later became famous, among whom were Generals Patton and Wainwright.

As horse-mounted troops dis-

HE FREQUENTLY has been quoted on the subject of horsemanship and once turned down a contract from a Hollywood moving picture company.

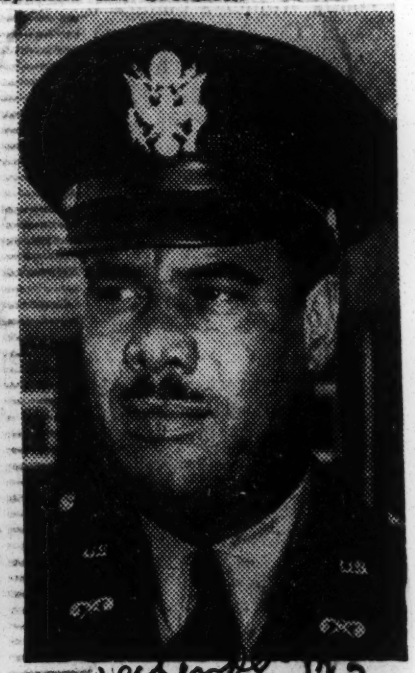
"When you've been in the Army as long as me, you don't want to go traipsing off to Hollywood," is how the sergeant explains his decision.



SGT. EARNEST BURGES

... he taught Doug

appeared from the military picture, Sergeant Burges received other assignments and in 1941 he was made a dispatcher at the Fort Myer post stables.



HE'S A MAJOR NOW—George B. Warren, jr., of Montclair, N. J., and Chicago, has been promoted to major while serving in England with the 32nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade. Major Warren, whose parents live in Chicago has been assigned as assistant plans and training officer of the 32nd.



COMMANDER JOHN WHITAKER

Members of the Joseph Odom Post 512, American Legion elected John Whitaker, Commander at the last meeting held May 23 at the Legion Home on Lippit Drive. All other officers were re-elected. Commander Whitaker defeated Willie Ford Smith for the Post's highest office in a spirited voting. Smith is Senior Vice-Commander and Commander Whitaker was Post Service Officer.

Commander Whitaker's platform calls for an increase in membership, a new modern Legion home to be erected on the present site and for a Post baseball team.

Commander Whitaker is National President of the International Association of Railway Employees. His Union is noted for the many improvements in working conditions it has secured for its members. He is on an in-active status as a fireman with the Central of Georgia Railroad.

Mr. Whitaker is an elder in the C. K. Smith Presbyterian Church and a member of the Renaissance Club and a Shriner.

Albanians congratulate the post for securing the services of Commander Whitaker and feel certain that he will carry out his platform.

ALBANY, Ga. — (SNS) —

Colonel Hall, Noted Soldier, Dies at 64

Colonel James C. Hall, retired executive officer of the famed 8th Infantry Division that raised havoc on the battle-grounds of France during Word War I, died Monday of cerebral hemorrhage in his home at 4729 Evans Ave. He was 64 years old.

Born here in 1888, Hal attended the Mosely school and the Keith Elementary and old South Division High School. In 1927 he became a postal clerk and eight years later was transferred to the Englewood station where he served until his retirement in 1948; after 40 years of meritorious service.

Colonel Hall's more dynamic life however, was not with the postal



COLONEL HALL

service, but more so with the army, for he rose through the ranks of the Eighth Infantry in 1905 as a buck private, to lieutenant colonel in 1910.

He was with the regiment when it went to the Mexican Border in 1916 to chase Villa, and he was with the same regiment when it won the sobriquet of the "Black Devils," while fighting with the French in Flanders during the first World War.

It was here that Hall, who could never tolerate inefficiency and, who could quote army regulations from memory, was decorated the Croix de Guerre by Marshall Petain for bravery.

During the long peace between wars Hall fought to keep the Eighth at a peak efficiency so that it could be ready when called to take to the battlefield again.

Survived by his widow, Mrs. Hattie H. Hall. Col. Hall was a member of Grant Memorial church, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Funeral services were held Thursday at the Grant Memorial church, where he was a member with burial at Lincoln cemetery.

Pentagon Gets A Shake Up

Col. Robinson Goes To Koreq; Others Out

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

The Pentagon gets a shake up Col. James H. Robinson, who has been executive assistant to James C. Evans, civilian aide to Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, has his orders to go to Japan as an operations officer. Tommy Martin, an Army captain, who has been a public relations officer in Japan and Korea, succeeds him.

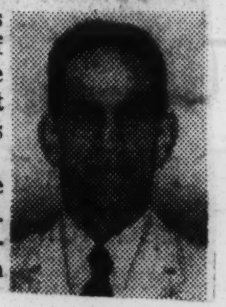


Col. Robinson

As a full colonel, Robinson should be assigned as an operations officer to an Army unit. Tommy will be doing his second stretch in the Pentagon. After World War II he was there as a public relations officer.

For Advance Course

Capt. Henry M. Francis also is out of the Pentagon and on leave preparatory to attending the advanced course at the Artillery School at Fort Sill (Oklahoma). A native Washingtonian, he is a graduate of West Point. He is due to report at Fort Sill this month.



Also out of the Pentagon is Maj. Andrew L. Johnson, who was in the office of the Chief of Chaplains. Major Johnson wanted to attend the chaplains' school at Yale and had arranged for exchange with Maj. Lewis M. Durden, June graduate.

White Replacement

But the Army brought in a new Chief of Chaplains, who canceled Durden's orders and took the position that he had the right to select his own staff. Johnson is going to Europe and his replacement in the office of the Chief of Chaplains will be white.

Colonel Robinson had planned to take his two sons, James H Jr., and Hugh G., back to West Point the other Monday. They've been here on leave. But his wife's father became ill in South Carolina.

So, he put the boys on the train and took her to see her father. He returned a couple of days later and the next morning got word that his father-in-law had died.

To Europe



Among officers shifted in the Pentagon shakeup last week was Maj. Andrew L. Johnson who was in the office of Chief of Chaplains. He'll go to Europe and will be replaced by white officer, Louis Lautier, NNPA correspondent, reports this week.

Makes 40,000th Landing Aboard "Leading Leyte"

Journal and Guide P. 12 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-29-52



Commander Henry L. Miller, USN, left, Executive Officer of the USS Leyte (CV 32) congratulates Ensign Albert Floyd, Jr., upon making the 40,000th landing aboard the aircraft carrier.

The "Leading Leyte" as it is known throughout the fleet is commanded by Captain Ford N. Taylor, USN, of Memphis, Tenn. (Official U. S. Navy Photograph)

Ensign Puts Plane Down For Record Leyte Landing

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-29-52

30a Aviation

FLEET POST OFFICE, N. Y. —Ensign Albert Floyd, Jr., son of Albert Floyd, Sr., of 631 Central avenue, Cincinnati, O., landed his Douglas Skyraider on the flight deck of the U. S. S. Leyte (CV 32) making the 40,000th landing aboard the 27,000 ton aircraft carrier.

Norfolk,

While attending Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., Ens. Floyd played intramural football and basketball and became an active member of Alpha Phi Alpha, fraternity. The 22-year-old flyer attended flight training at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., and was commissioned Ensign, USNR, March 21, 1951.

FOLLOWING HIS commissioning, he was ordered to Key West, Fla., for a six-month training period qualifying for night fighter and all weather flying. He reported to VC-33, commanded by Commandrr J. M. DeVanc, USN, in October, 1951.

Ens. Floyd was assigned on March 7 to detachment 3 of VC-33, which flew aboard the "Leading Leyte" for carrier qualifications on the 9th of March. Commander Herber J. Badger, Executive Officer of VC-33, is Officer-in-Charge of the detachment.

The pilot is the husband of the former Miss Edna L. Bankhead, of Post Office Box 99, Cordova. Ala.

THIS ROUND figure represents more than just another landing. It is a record that all hands can be proud of from the heads of departments to the plane handlers. To the men of the Leyte, it is concrete proof that they have the technical skill and know-how acquired through long periods of training to do the job. It signifies also, the cooperation and spirit necessary amongst shipmates to set such a record.

P. 12

The "Leading Leyte," as she is known throughout the fleet, is commanded by Captain Ford N. Taylor, USN, of Memphis, Tenn.



Corres. P. 19 30a Aviation

WAF "HELLO GIRL" — Waf Pfc. Mary A. Bowen of Chattanooga, responds to calls in her new job as switchboard operator at the B-29 combat crew training center at Randolph Air Force Base Texas. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bowen of Chattanooga.

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-29-52

Capt. Paul Adams Cited At Hickam Field, Hawaii

Afro-American P. 20 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Capt. Paul Adams of Greenville, S.C., a property and supply officer with the Pacific Division Headquarters at Hickam Field, Hawaii, has been commended for outstanding performance of duty.

Rear Admiral John M. Hoskins, commander of the Military Air Transport Service Pacific Division, praised Captain Adams, recently "for the outstanding manner in which you have performed your duties from Oct. 25, 1949 to Feb. 11, 1952."

The letter, in part, read:

"... for the outstanding devotion to duty, the ready acceptance of responsibilities beyond normal requirements and hours, and unusual dependability, I commend you for the superior job you have done." Sat. 4-26-52

Worked Overtime

"Due to the United Nations con-

flict in Korea, which demanded emergency action on supplies and equipment to meet with the instantaneous expansion of this headquarters, and its mission, Captain Adams spent many hours over normal requirement ... in order to maintain efficient operating equipment."

Captain Adams served as intelligence officer for the 332nd Fighter Group in Europe in World War II. He will complete 10 years of service in the Air Force in August, 1952. His last assignment before arrival in the Pacific was with the 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne, Air Force Base, Ohio.

A graduate of South Carolina State College in 1941, he is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. With him in Hawaii are his wife, Alda; and two daughters, Gloria, 5; and Doris, 3.

Colored Airmen Hold Key Posts At Mountain Base

By Staff Sergt. B. E. SCAMMON

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, Idaho (NNPA) — Anyone visiting the various major sections at Mountain Home Air Force Base would notice many high-ranking colored airmen in key positions working at their desks or drawing tables, using a typewriter, adding machine or slide rule.

A key airman is one who is in a position of leadership and trust. He is usually directly responsible to the officer in charge of the section. His subordinates include enlisted men of all ranks, races and colors.

These men, working in close harmony, carry out the mission of their section. Whether it is purchasing and contracting, statistical services, entertainment or personnel, their section is a vital function necessary to carry out the overall training mission onf the base.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES and the manner in which the men carry them out have won them the respect of all with whom they come in contact. Only the best airmen in an organization such as the 1300th Air Base Wing or the 581st Air Resupply and Communications Wings rise to these positions of leadership. And it takes a lot of know-how to remain at the top.

Take Master Sergt. Raymond S. Elliott for instance. This airman from Los Angeles has achieved the position of procurement supervisor in the Purchasing and Contracting Office. Sergt. Elliott has been in the Air Force ten years and intends to make it a career.

His position requires a wide knowledge of purchasing and contracting. He must know how to draw up a contract, select items from vendors to the best advantage of the Air Force and the taxpayers, and know all the regulations covering procurement and contracting and be able to interpret them.

* * *

THE 32-YEAR OLD non-commissioned officer is married to the former Thelma Brown of Los Angeles. They have three children, Charles, 8; Kenneth, 6, and Patricia Ann, 5.

If a visitor went to the Statistical Services Section, he would see Staff Sergt. Vincent Hutchinson at his desk. He is chief clerk of the section. This means that he is responsible for all the correspondence that passes through this office.

* * *

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN in graphic presentation is Staff Sergt. John Williams, whose home is 27 Maclean street, Princeton, N. J. The quality of his work speaks for itself. Many of his graphs and charts have to be forwarded to Washington.

Over in the 580th Air Resupply and Communications Wing, Technical Sergt. Oscar L. Johnson, whose home is in Montgomery, Ala., sits at a desk on which a sign says: Wing Sergt. Major.

A sergeant major must know all regulations pertaining to personnel correspondence, and administration. In addition, he must be tirelessly patient and have a capacity for a workload that is tremendous. He has to know and understand all phases of a personnel section on the wing level.

Segt. Johnson is married to the former Katie Coleman of Montgomery, Ala. They presently make their home in Boise, Idaho.



CONCEALS TROOPS WITH SMOKE.—Pvt. Leon Williams of Kansas City, Mo., who is serving with the 32d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade in England, starts his smoke generator to conceal troops during training maneuvers. Williams is assigned to the 32d Brigade's 81st Chemical Smoke Generator company which trains jointly with the U. S. Air Force and British air and ground units. He entered the Army in April, 1951, and arrived in England last October. Hs wife, Inez, and son, Willie, 5, now live at 545 Delaware St., Kansas City. Williams formerly lived at 1212 E. 16th.



Blasting Reds in Korea—Smiling from the cockpit on his Panther jet fighter on the carrier USS Bonhomme Richard off Korea, Lt. (jg) Earl L. Carter has good reason to be proud. He is the only Negro pilot in the U. S. Navy. His most recent missions have been against the hydro-electric installations maintained by the Communists near the Yalu River in North Korea. His wife resides in Westfield, N. J. (International.)

Two Officers Fight Ouster From Army

Pair Who Protested Treatment Now Charged With Inefficiency

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Two Negro officers assigned here at Elmindorf Air Base have been recommended for elimination from service by Lieut. Col. Prentiss C. Jones, air base group commander, according to information received by the Courier.

The officers, Capt. Silas Jenkins of Lansing, Mich., and Lieut. Wilbur A. Dixon, have both been refused personal interviews with Commanding General Walter Agee and are now awaiting a hearing before a boar.. of appeals.

Both officers charge discriminatory action on the part of the Lieutenant Colonel.

INEFFICIENCY CHARGED

Captain Jenkins, supply officer at the base, and an air force officer of nine years, formerly connected with the 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne Air Base under Col. B. O. Davis Jr., was charged with inability to exercise ability necessary to command and that his manner of performance of duty is less than that of officers of comparable rank and length of service.

Lieutenant Dixon was charged with sub-standard efficiency.

According to information given the Courier, Captain Jenkins became target of criticism after he had insisted that his rank be recognized when a first lieutenant in his squadron was placed in command when the only other captain in his outfit, the commanding officer, went on leave.

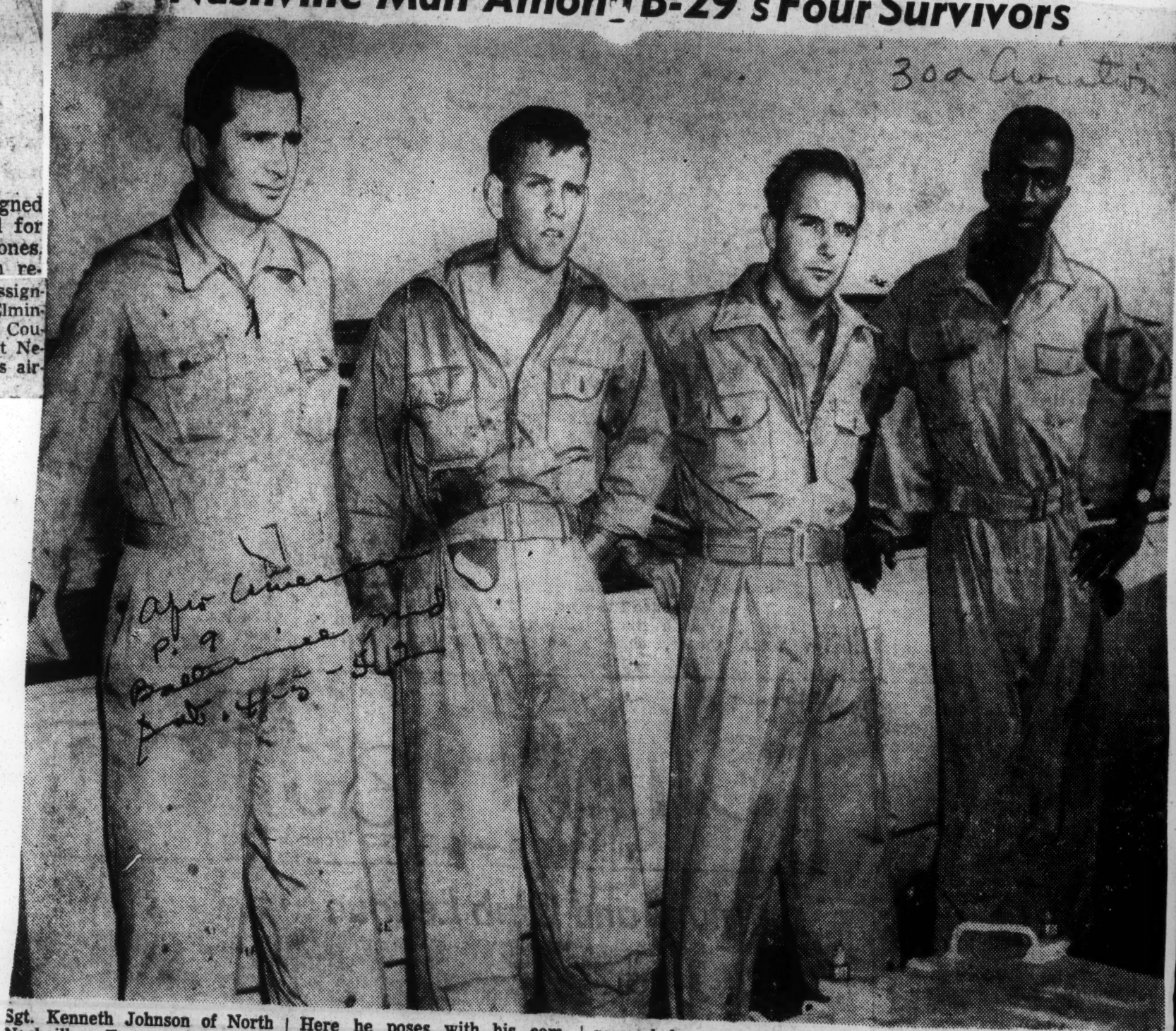
Following his protest, Captain Jenkins was placed in command, but the inefficiency charges were placed against him less than two weeks after he took over command of his outfit.

It was also reported that action was taken against Lieutenant Dixon, who was mess hall officer after he had a run-in with a white enlisted man. Lieutenant Dixon has been assigned to BOQ without any duties for nine weeks while awaiting action on his elimination recommendations.

Captain Jenkins was relieved of his duties as service officer and reassigned to assist the man who was given his position.

Previous charges of mal-assignment of Negro officers at Elmindorf had been made to the Courier. There are about eight Negro officers assigned to this air base.

Nashville Man Among B-29's Four Survivors



Sgt. Kenneth Johnson of North Nashville, Tenn., right, was among the four lucky survivors of last week's B-29 crash 150 miles northwest of Guam. Here he poses with his comrades aboard their rescue ship in front of the lifeboat which was instrumental in saving three of them. Sergeant John was rescued from a small one-man rubber raft. The B-29 exploded in mid-air. Other survivors are, left to right: Capt. Michael Judge of New York, Pfc. James L. Deese of Camden, Ark., and Lt. Edward N. Erickson of Superior, Wis.

Saved From Raft After Plane Burns

Daring Nashville Youth Cited Twice By Air Force

By W. A. REED Jr.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Sgt. Kenneth D. Johnson of 1715 16th Ave. No., and now in the Weather Division of the Air Force, has done more exciting and extraordinary things in his life span of 17 years than the average person does in his whole life.

His most recent and fortunate adventure was his rescue from a life raft after the B-29 in which he was a crew member exploded in mid-air 150 miles northwest of Guam, last week.

Long before the lanky, Air Force Sergeant was enlisted as a volunteer in the Service, he was attracting crowds in Alabama, Texas, Michigan, Illinois and many other states as a 13-year old preacher in the Church of Christ meetings held all over the country.

A former student at Pearl Jr. High School here, he later attended the National Christian Institute of this city and received the inspiration to serve as a juvenile member of the cloth.

One Of 8 Children

The second child of eight children, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen P. Johnson, and has a brother, Cpl. Allen Johnson in the Army in Germany.

In his civilian career at the early age of 15 Kenneth won first prize in spelling at Pearl High School and a public speaking contest at the Central Church of Christ in Nashville. He has preached at many Churches of Christ in America.

In the Air Force, he has been honored twice. He designed an emblem for the 54th Strategic Reconnaisance Squadron and was presented a silver cigarette case for winning the contest sponsored by the outfit.

Sighted Survivors

On March 2, 1951 an article and picture appeared in the Guam Daily News citing him for being the first person to sight a life boat with 12 survivors of the freighter, Florentine. Johnson was a crew member of a rescue type B-29 of the Reconnaisance Squadron of the AAFB.

In Rantoul, Illinois, a sergeant attached to an Air Force School wrote his parents that "he was studying too hard and he was afraid that the lad might ruin his health."

A slim, serious lad, Sergeant Johnson is an avid reader and has an affable personality. His favorite food is the pineapple cake that his mother makes. He goes for softball and hunting.

He has two uncles, Elders Alfred and Thomas Rucks in the Church of Christ.

Joins Advocate General's Office



LIEUT. HARRY E. GROVES

DURHAM, N. C. — First Lieut. Harry E. Groves, last year recalled to active duty with the Eighty-second Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., was recently transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Corps. During World War II he saw duty in the European Theatre of Operations.

Lieutenant Groves is a native of Manitou Springs, Col., and was formerly a member of the law school faculty at North Carolina State College in Durham. Following his release from service sometime this year he expects to begin the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C.

Earl Carter Flying Task Force 77 Jet

WITH TASK FORCE OFF KOREA, —(INS) — Lt. (JG)Earl L. Carter of New York City, only Negro flier in the United States Navy, is one of the panther jet pilots operating from the Task Force 77 fast carrier U.S. Bon Homme Richard off Korea.

He participated in the raid on Pyongyang by going in early and strafing the anti-aircraft batteries, thus helping to protect the slower Corsairs and Skyraiders which followed.

More recently, he has been working against hydro-electric targets in Northeastern Korea. Now 26 years old, Carter graduated from George Washington high school in New York City at the age of 16.

He entered the Navy and, during recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill., was selected for Navy-sponsored college training.

He received a commission as Ensign upon graduation and received his wings in 1950



TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—Airman First Class Helen Louise Smith, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Smith, 1916 E. 26th St., who left the city Sunday, following a 21-day furlough for Camp Kilmer, N. J., where she will be processed for reassignment to the Northeast Air Command in Newfoundland. Sergeant Smith has been a member of the Women's Air Force for over three years. She completed her basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, and has been assigned to various other bases in this country, more recently at Selfridge Field, Mich. She has been trained as statistical services supervisor and will perform these duties at her new assignment in Newfoundland. Before entering the Air Force, Sergeant Smith attended the University of Kansas and Western Baptist Seminary. She graduated from Lincoln high school in 1942. She won a $350 scholarship from the "Wings Over Jordan" choir in 1947 for an essay on "Why Negro Spirituals Should Be Preserved" and was cited by the Urban League in that same year for her work with the National Council of Churches. She is a member of the Second Baptist church. Sergeant Smith describes the Air Force as "wonderful."



ARMY ROYALS — Back in town on leave, the Air Force Royals take out to smile at the camera. They are left to right: Limer Carter, tenor vocalist; Marvin Neal, guitarist; James Jackson, baritone vocalist and Wayman Dabney, bass fiddle player. — (Perry Photo)

"Air Force Royals" Make Good In Armed Services

Those Royals are back in town. In fact, they have been here since June 15 on a 15-day leave, and will be around until Sunday.

You've seen them on Auburn Avenue, always a neat foursome just as when they are performing. Many heard them last Wednesday over radio station WEAS and in an appearance at the Royal Peacock last Sunday. They also have a future engagement with WGST.

The group, which is now known as the "Air Force Royals," has had an interesting tour of duty with the Air Force since enlisting June 7, 1951.

All four now wear the double chevrons of Airmen second class, (corporal). Their service has been restricted to playing before military groups in various camps in the country. In fact they fly to many of their engagements.

The quartet is now officially blended into the Air Force band at Randolph Field, in Texas. But they still appear as a separate quartet.

The history of the group runs back to 1951 when they made two recordings with Columbia Records. They were spotted by a representative who auditioned them. The two numbers were: "Dreams of You," and "If You Love Me."

In fact there was something unique in their enlistment into the Air Force. Marvin Neal, then 20, learned he was about to be drafted. In an effort to keep the quartet together he sought deferment. Then Sgt. Elmore Anderson encouraged him to bring in his buddies with him. And they came; Waymon Dabney, 18; Limer Carter, 18; and James Jackson, 18, secured permission from parents and enlisted on June 7.

Since then they have had a unique experience as musicians, working with Uncle Sam, and at the same time, following their profession.

22 Youths Pass Exams To Train As Flying Officers

Daily Tribune P. 1 Atlanta Ga

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Proof that Negro servicemen are being accepted in practically all departments came to light recently when 22 college youths passed examinations to take training to become flying officers.

Recruiting officials, proud of these bolstered enlistments, declared that any Negro applicant who could pass physical and mental requirements, could qualify in any branch of the armed services without reference to race or color.

The 22 enlistments were recruited by Sgt. Elmore Anderson and represent a cross section of Atlanta colleges. Some of them graduated in June. One finished from a college in Mississippi.

Nine of the cadets hail from Atlanta. Several others are from Georgia towns. Others are from Florida, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, who attended Atlanta schools.

Several of the cadets are college graduates. John Morgan Clack, of Decatur, Ga., graduated from Millsape College, Jackson, Mississippi. But all of them have some extent of college training.

These youths, with the exception of one have all gone before the Air Corps board at Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga., to assignment to a training station. With their assignments in hand the aviation cadets will be shipped to training stations where they will undergo integrated flying training. Upon completion they will become second lieutenants in the United States Air Force.

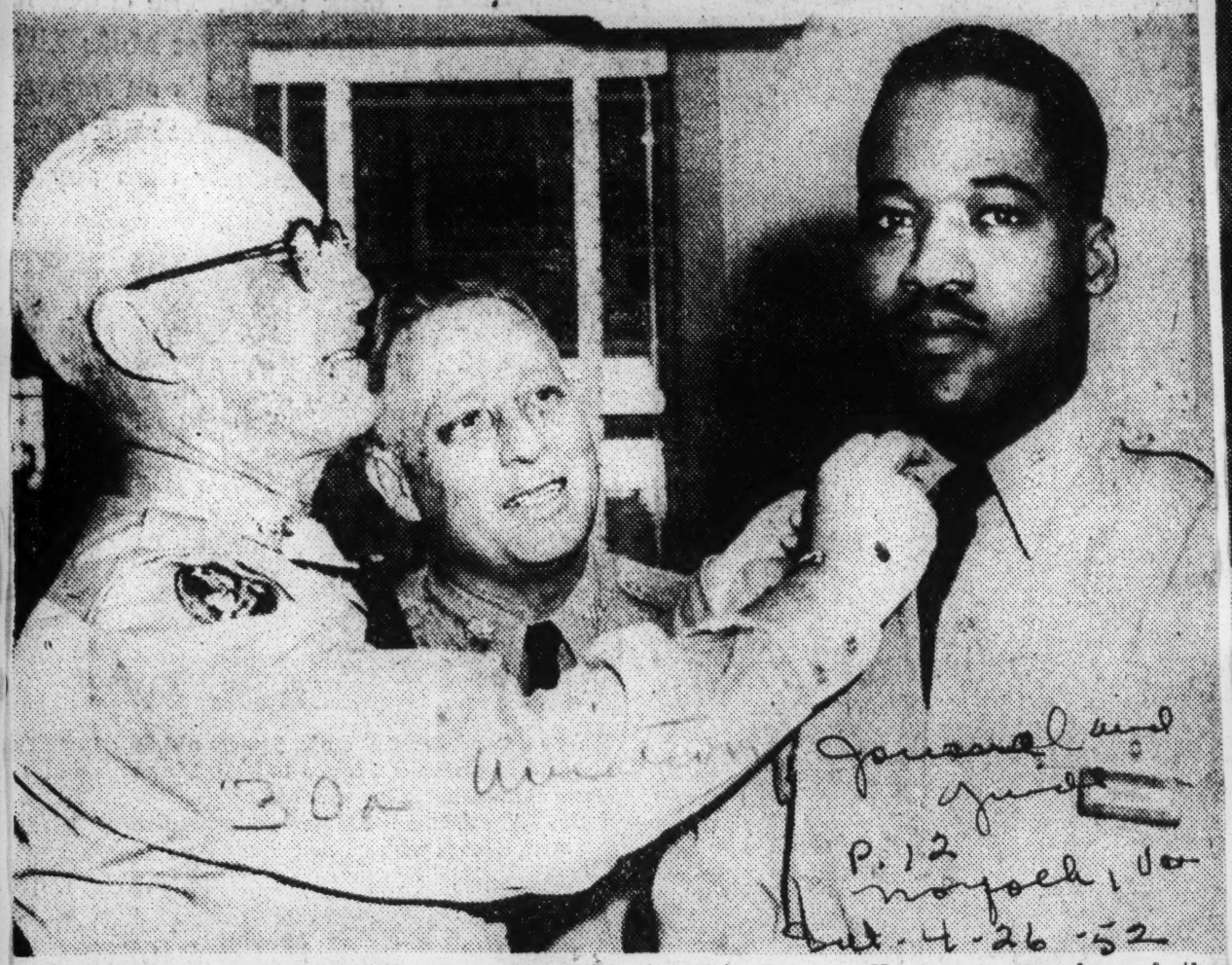
The cadets are: Charles Edward Funderburg, Morehouse College student, who will meet the Air Corps Board Monday.

Awaiting assignment are: Bennie O'Neal, of 484 Vine Street; Larkin R. Bell, of 466 John Street, Apt. 317 Bobby A. Kirby, 220 Linden Avenue, N. E., William M. Ogletree, 107 Academy Street, Glassboro, New Jersey.

These cadets met the Board last Monday. They are: Thomas Richmond Blackshear, 1004 Desoto St., N. W.; John Morgan Clack, 1120 N. Decatur Road, Decatur, Ga.; Charles Ellis Jackson, 612 Yukon Street, Tampa, Fla.; Earthern H. Wilson, 2904 S-6th Street, Saint Petersburg, Fla.; Theodore Benson, 728 Oak Street, Duquesne, Pa.;

Harry M. Thompson, 1341 Mauge Street, Augusta. Ga.: William L. Stanley, 403 Forrest Avenue, N. E.; Eddie Brown Page, Jr., 109 Ashby Grove, S. W.; Dewey Samuel Sanders, 565 Auburn Avenue, N. E.; Harrison Yancy, 133 Ross Avenue, College Park; Otis Norman Phillips, 100 Hart Avenue, Athens; Cleveland Simmons, Jr,. Robert Berdus Pruwett, Harold Augustus Hamilton, Dallas, N. C., and Reuben M. Simmons.

Solomon Myers Earns Silver Bars



Lieutenant Solomon Myers, right, recently was promoted to 1st lieutenant by his commanding officer, left, Colonel Lloyd A. Corkan, commanding officer of the Third Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Stewart, Ga. Observing is Maj. Embur V. Smith.

A native of Savannah, Ga., Lt. Myers attended Voorhees Junior College in Denmark, S. C., Savannah State College in Savannah, and graduated from Allen University in Columbia, S. C.

He was a member of the Easley High School faculty in Easley, S. C. Mrs. Juanita Myers, his wife, is from Columbia, S. C. The Myers have two children, Donna Raynelle, 2, and Solomon 3rd, 7 months. — (U. S. Army Photo)



THE PAY OFF — First Lt. Guy Pronier (right) of Woodland Hills, Calif., pays off under old custom among Air Force B-29 crewmen. Far East Superfort crew members bet on their aircraft commander's ability to land on Okinawa's coral runway without putting plane's tail skid to use. The slightest touch means a payoff. Others in photo are flight engineer M/Sgt. Thomas P. Chryst (left) of San Diego and gunner, S/Sgt. Sidney S. Lamb, Jr., of Los Angeles.

Helps Men To Bail Out Of Plane

Crew Members Praises Action Of Sgt. Bledsoe

DALLAS — The presence of mind of Marine Sgt. L. H. Bledsoe, engineer on a 2-engine Marine Corps cargo plane with 21 servicemen aboard, is credited with helping to save several lives which would otherwise have been lost when the plane lost one engine and crashed in a field near a school in Southeast Dallas, Monday afternoon of last week about 3:45 p.m.

All 21 of the men aboard bailed out when Captain R. C. Wesley, pilot, ordered: "Everybody out." Two parachutists were killed and six were injured, none seriously, largely because Sgt. Bledsoe gave the order in which the men were to jump and when one was reluctant to jump after he got his parachute on, Bledsoe booted him out of the plane after giving him quick instructions on jumping.

Sgt. Bledsoe was one of the three Negro members of the group which was enroute from the Dallas Navai Air Station to Cherry Point, N. C. The plane, a C-46 (Curtiss Cammando) had left El Toro Marine Base that morning at 6 a.m.

The plane had taken off from Dallas Naval Air Station at 3:27 p.m. The left engine was said to have "started popping right after we took off and caught fire." The crew chief flipped the fire extinguisher switch but the flame spread to the wing and retracted landing gear.

When the plane was 750 feet, the burning motor fell off and landed in a field just 200 yards north of the intersection of Sam Houston and St. Augustine Roads. Pilot Wesley said he turned back toward the naval air station when the plane caught fire at about 4,000 feet. Most of the men jumped from an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Tremendous crowds jammed the vicinity of the crash to view the smoking ruins of the plane which covered three acres and sheriff's deputies had a difficult time keeping the intersection of Buckner Boulevard and Scyene Road cleared of traffic jams for the remainder of the afternoon.

Crew members praised Bledsoe highly for the poise and presence of mind which he showed in telling the men in what order to jump.

"That Marine was sure a help" said Army Private J. T. Echols, another of the Negro members of the group which bailed out. "Just as cool as he could be," said he. Echols is a native Texan whose home is in Corsicana.



RESCUED CREW MEMBERS — Hq., 19th BOMB WING, GUAM—Remarkably cool, the four lucky survivors of last week's B-29 crash pose aboard their rescue ship in front of lifeboat which was instrumental in saving three of their lives. The fourth, Sgt. Kenneth Johnson of North Nashville, Tenn., (right), depended on a small one-man rubber dingy which kept him afloat until rescue. The other survivors are left to right: Captain Michael Judge of New York; Pfc. James L. Deese of Camden, Ark., and Lt. Edward N. Erickson of Superior, Wisc. 3-25-52.—U. S. Air Force Photo from International News Photos.

SO. WOODLAWN AIRMAN IN TOKYO



AIRMAN FIRST CLASS WILBERT RIVERS (above), of 6448 South First Avenue, Birmingham, is now serving with the Far East Air Forces Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, as a member of the Adjutant General's Office. Having served in FEAF for the past three months, he was formerly stationed at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rivers of South Woodlawn. His wife, Mrs. Alice M. Rivers, lives at 805 Woods Street, Witchita Falls, Texas.—(U. S. Air Force Photo)

Air Force Problem

Big Headache!

Many Negro Civilian Employes at Giant Air Base in Dayton Refusing to Move to Dixie

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

DAYTON, Ohio—Approximately 300 Negro civilian employes at Wright-Patterson Air Base near here are grumbling. But they are not alone in their misery. About 1,700 whites are grumbling, too.

But, the Negroes have a bigger beef than the whites.

The Air Material Command's Supply and Maintenance Division at Wright-Patterson is undergoing a decentralization program, which means that 2,000 civilian employers will be shifted to fifteen satellite bases throughout the U.S.

THE AIR FORCE says this is an economy program. But, it also means breaking up families and tearing employes from their homes.

Chief complaint of the Negro workers is that some of them will be sent to Southern states where they are sure to face discrimination and segregation.

The Air Force has abolished discrimination in employment in all of its bases, but it has not been able to force commanders of Southern bases to integrate Negroes on a full scale.

* * *

IT IS KNOWN that Negro civilian employes have separate cafeterias (if any), separate drinking fountains and toilets on most of the Southern bases. This does not hold true, however, in military training.

Top ofifcials at Wright-Patterson pointed out that no employe will be forced to go to any of the other bases when the decentralization program is carried out, but, top officials also said that those who do not go cannot be assured of employment at the big air base here.

Col. William E. Buck Jr., chief, civilian personnel division here, told the Courier last week that every effort will be made to find jobs for those employes who refuse to move with their units, but he added that it will be impossible to find jobs for all of them.

* * *

THERE IS complete integration at Wright-Patterson and several Negroes hold top supervisory positions. These persons feel that they will not be given comparable positions if they are moved to Air Force stations in the South.

Who can force commanders of Air Force bases in the South to ban discrimination and segregation? Only the Secretary of the Air Force—Thomas K. Finletter.

In The Air Force



Major Oscar J. Chapman, former Morgan professor and president of Delaware State College, is stationed at Mitchell Air Base, N.Y.

The Kind of Man Who Defends N. Y. in the Air

Maj. James—6 Foot 4 and 230 Pounds, a Former College Sports a D. F. C. Veteran of 101 Korean Missions, and a Negro

By Ansel E. Talbert

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 3.—Maj. Daniel James jr., the Air Force's biggest jet fighter pilot, zipped up his "G-suit" in the ready shack of Otis Air Force Base today and then raced toward two waiting F-94 all-weather jet interceptor planes.

Maj. James wound a white silk scarf bearing the inscription "Good Health and Good Luck" in Japanese characters around his neck as he ran. Despite 230 pounds distributed over a six-foot-four-inch frame, Maj. James, a former college varsity letterman in football, track and basketball, reached the plane assigned to him ahead of another pilot and two radar operators of the flight element on alert.

Climbing into the jet plane cockpit, Maj. James plugged in the attachment of the "G-suit," a garment which automatically inflates and puts pressure on the abdomen and thighs of a pilot during tight turns and pull-outs from dives to prevent dangerous "blacking out."

After waiting for his radar operator to catch up and get settled in the rear seat of the two-place plane, Maj. James lowered the plastic canopy and began to taxi out to a take-off. A few moments later his sleek interceptor roared off the runway and began to climb rapidly with wide-open engine and after-burner.

Maj. James, a veteran of 101 difficult combat missions in Korea, now is assigned to the aerial defense of the New York-New England industrial area. Telephone reports of unidentified aircraft from ground observation posts manned by civilian volunteers on a twenty-four-hour basis sent him aloft today, just as they send the other "jet jockeys" of the 4707th Fighter Wing at Otis off on a "scramble" several times a day.

Under the Air Force's policy of eliminating all segregated units and placing each officer and airman in the job he can do best, Maj. James, a Negro, was assigned to jet interceptors. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary heroism while leading a ground support mission deep in enemy territory during October, 1950.



Department of Defense

Maj. Daniel James jr. ready to take off on fighter mission

'An Outstanding Officer'

Brig. Gen. A. W. Tyer, of Natchez, Miss., one of the Air Force's most brilliant tacticians who was regarded as future Air Force chief of staff material at the time of his death in a crash two months ago, recommended the decoration and also a promotion to captain for Maj. James. Gen. Tyer, who used to keep a Confederate flag flying beside the Stars and Stripes at his headquarters in Korea, called Maj. James "an outstanding officer, a credit to his race and to the United States and one of the best photo-reconnaissance pilots in the Far East theater."

Lauds Armed Forces Integration Progress

AVC Survey Cites Air Forces As Leader, Urges Others Follow

On the fourth anniversary of President Truman's executive order directing "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin," the American Veterans Committee released a survey of the progress made in carrying out that order.

"The progress has been good," Curtis Campaigne Jr., newly-elected national chairman of AVC, declared. "We congratulate President Truman and the Armed Forces for this progress. We point out on the basis of the survey, that more remains to be done before the order is fully carried out. We urge the Armed Forces to do now what is necessary to comply with this four-year-old order."

The survey shows that the Air Force has come closest to full compliance with the President's executive order. Three months after its issuance, the Air Force adopted a non-segregation policy. Seven months later, the policy went into force.

Now the Air Force is completely integrated. Opportunity for enlisted airmen, for officer and pilots is open to all without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Navy Changes Tactics

In the Navy, four years ago, 9 per cent of colored personnel were assigned as messmen. All-white crews were maintained. Segregation was universal on shore.

Then President Truman issued his executive order. The racial signs at Norfolk, Pensacola and all bases came down. The equal treatment in shore installations proved to be a lever to advance equal treatment of civilian personnel. However, today, there are indications that racial notices are once more being posted in isolated instances.

Whereas 80 per cent of colored personnel in the Navy were messmen, four years ago, now only 50 per cent are messmen. However, there are no more than 50 colored officers in the Navy, none higher than Lieutenant Senior Grade.

Army Stood Fast

The survey found that the worst progress has been made in the Army. For a time, the Army refused to pay any attention to the President's order. It stood fast on the Gillem Report of 1945, which offered superficial reforms, but held to the basic principles of segregated units and a system of recruiting only a quota of colored persons proportionate to their numbers in the general population.

Manpower shortages, at the start of the Korean war, brought about integration even before the Army would admit it officially. Integration was an accomplished fact in Korea before Gen. Ridgeway made it official.

AVC concludes, on the basis of the survey that progress since 1948 has been faster than advocates of equality dared hope. Much remains to be done before the order is fully carried out.

AF Integrated, Says Rosenberg Report

WASHINGTON

The Air Force has completed its program of integration, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant defense secretary, revealed this week.

She indicated in a letter to Senator Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) that since some time prior to June 30 there hasn't been a single all-colored unit.

"Air Force personnel, including colored units, are assigned as required throughout the world solely on the basis of their job classification," she commented.

One Exception

"One exception to this procedure," she added, "the Department of State having requested that colored personnel not be assigned to units stationed in Iceland."

It was revealed that reports from field commanders indicate that, while there have been scattered racial incidents of small importance, there has been a general acceptance of the nonsegregation policy.

Senator Humphrey said he is "impressed with the steady determination to eliminate segregation once and for all in the armed forces."

He said that he has received reports on progress in all branches of the Defense department.

Progressively Removed

It was revealed that "racial designation has been progressively removed from 134 units." Mrs. Rosenberg asserted that "integration has been accomplished in all training divisions and in replacement training centers throughout the United States.

The Far East Command, she stated, completed integration during May. "Highly significant advances," she says, is seen in the Alaskan, Austrian and European commands, where programs of gradual integration are under way."

The Navy gave no figures indicating that it has no segregation and hence nothing on which to comment.

"At the present time there is no segregation in the Navy or Marine Corps and the equality of treatment of all races and creeds has been amply demonstrated in fact in the both the Navy and Marine Corps, especially during the present Korean conflict," Mrs. Rosenberg's report said.

IKE AND THE 99TH

Negro fliers owe a great debt to Dwight Eisenhower; so do many white bomber pilots who live today because the Ninety-ninth flew then in World War II . . . and flew with them.

He Kept Them on 'Wings'

WASHINGTON — Now it can be told! . . . A decision which saw General Dwight D. Eisenhower going "all-out" for the first Negro fliers ever to soar into the skies against an enemy of this country—the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron—is responsible for many white U. S. bomber pilots being alive today.

But that latter fact is not the primary story in the revealing disclosure of how "Ike" took his stand—under heavy pressure—and protected the interests, and what turned out to be the future glory, of America's first Negro fighter pilots.

THE PRIMARY story is that which showed that General Eisenhower—as in the days when he captained the Abilene (Kan.) High School football team and stood up for its lone Negro player—was still a man who believed in the principal that every man should have a fair deal—and a fair chance to show what he could do, regardless of race.

That decision by "Ike" saved the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron from what could have become ill-repute and ill-fame; or, to be frank, from disgrace as a flying and fighting unit, and through no fault of its own. It is a story which long ago should have been told, but has lain in the dusty archives of the past until last week.

It was a man from the broad stretches of the Lone Star State who revealed what Ike did in the early days of World War II, when he stuck his chin out for the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, fresh from the training grounds of Tuskegee, an unheralded, unsung, question-mark group of new fighter pilots.

SOMEWHERE IN the skies over Europe—in an incident which, as the war wore on was not overly uncommon, one of the pilots in the proud Ninety-ninth was charged with shooting down a U. S. bomber while in battle with the enemy high in the clouds.

In those days, when speedy enemy fighter planes swept in and out of the tight formations maintained by the U. S. Air Force's protective cover of its own fighter planes, there were occasions on which the stream-bullets of the enemy could tag one of our planes.

It had happened before and it happened again afterwards, and there were occasions when these enemy bullets seemed to have been directed from our own fighter planes. Aerial warfare was like that. That's the way it was at 15,000 to 30,000 feet up in the wild blue yonder.

* * *

BUT THE Ninety-ninth got the blame and resentment began to grow against these new and untested Negro pilots, up there to do their job for their country and with the whole world watching with bated breath to see just how they would perform when the chips were down.

The top brass of the U. S. high command got their heads together. What would they do with these Negroes of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron? Some wanted to send the Ninety-ninth's personnel into other outfits. They wanted to break up the tight combinations put together at Tuskegee and put the men into labor battalions.

There were rumblings that these Negro fighter pilots were failures as airmen. That they didn't have what it took, that they were unfit to be used in Uncle Sam's proud air force.

* * *

THEN THE top brass went into conference with the "chief," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander. They suggested to Ike that the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron be deactivated as a flying unit and put into another form of service.

Had that advice been accepted, then the Ninety-ninth would have met with the same fate that had befallen some Negro combat units which never saw battlle. But General Eisenhower pulled the matter to a halt and told his aides that he would make his decision after he had studied the facts and made his own investigation.

That was "the break" for the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, and, naturally, the other Negro fighter pilot groups—and all other Negro airmen to come after the Ninety-ninth.

* * *

WHAT GENERAL "Ike" found out is not a matter of public record, but it is a matter of common knowledge that some drastic changes took place and all for the good of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron.

Shortly after General Eisenhower's investigation, he sent down an order, and that order told more eloquently what kind of man the former Abilene (Kan.) High School football captain was than any words which could have been spoken by a silver-tongued orator.

Those ancient "crates" which the Ninety-ninth had been flying were the target of Ike's orders: take away those antiquated planes which had been given to these Negroes and give the Negro fliers the same new type planes being used by the white fighter pilots.

* * *

NOT ONLY that, but General Eisenhower ordered that the Ninety-ninth be given all the best equipment possible, in every respect fully comparable to that used by the white pilots. General "Ike" went even further than that!

He orderd the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron to be assigned the toughest missions at hand. In doing so, he ruled that the Ninety-ninth had been given equipment that was unfit and antiquated, and said he felt that the men of the Ninety-ninth should have a fair chance to show their worth. It was Ike who put the Ninety-ninth on its own.

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PRAIRIE VIEW— Dr. E. B. Evans is smiling over the lady's achievement in United States Air Force Nurses Corps. **MISS ALICE DRISDALE,** a Houstonian, is being commissioned as First Lieutenant in the AFNC. She is receiving the commission from Captain Roy W. Burley of the Military staff at Prairie View A. and M.

Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Returns From Liberia

By Floyd Snelson

Fall River, Mass.—(Global)—Steamship African Pilot called at this port after a two week voyage from Monrovia, Liberia, Friday, March 7, enroute to its destination, Bush Terminal Docks of the Farrell Lines, Brooklyn, N. Y. Furious gales and raging seas in the mid-Atlantic delayed the vessel several days.

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis United States Army (retired) and Mrs. Davis, debarked upon arrival and entrained immediately for their home in Washington, D. C. W. Garland Richardson, attache of the American Embassy, and his wife, were also among the passengers.

General and Mrs. Davis were special guests of the Liberian Government during the Inaugural Ceremonies, December 31 through January 25. They were housed, while in Monrovia, in Ducor Hall, along with other guests of the Republic. From January 26, they were personal guests of His Excellency the President, and Mrs. Tubman at the executive mansion until they boarded the S. S. African Pilot February 12, homeward bound.

The General gave high praise and expressed heartiest appreciation for the splendid reception given him and his wife, but said they were glad to return home after the long profitable rest and wonderful vacation.

While in Monrovia, General Davis reviewed the Liberian Frontier Force and was given a reception by the officers. Mrs. Young, widow of the late Colonel Charles Young, was also honored at the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis also journeyed several hundred miles into the interior and inspected the vast Firestone Rubber Plant. A farewell party was given in their honor by President and Mrs. Tubman at the executive pavillion.

From Del. State

Ex-College Prexy New AF Major

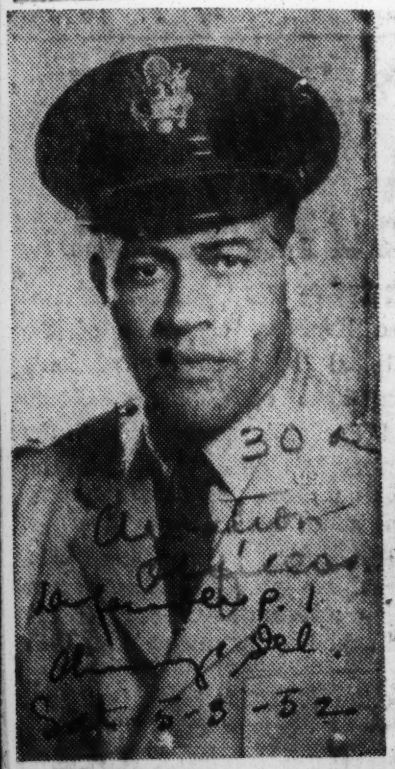


MAJOR O. J. CHAPMAN

... college prexy to major

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, former professor of education at Morgan State College and former president of Delaware State College, Dover, Del., has been commissioned a major in the U. S. Air Force and is now stationed at the Air Force University, Maxwell Field, Ala.

He has been assigned to the Division of Research and Psychological Warfare. His wife, the former Mary Anne Wheeler, and his son, Oscar Jr., now reside in Baltimore.



COMMISSIONED — Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, former professor of education at Morgan State college and former president of Delaware State college, is commissioned a major in the U.S. Air Force. Major Chapman is stationed at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., where he is serving as a psychological warfare officer. His wife, the former Mary Anne Wheeler, and son, Oscar, Jr., live in Baltimore, Md.

Commissioned Major



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Air Force Major



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W. Va. Flyer Promoted To Lt. Colonel

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kans. —Lt. Col. George S. Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer R. Roberts, 317 Quarry Ave., Fairmont, W. Va., was graduated June 27 from the Army Command and General Staff College here at Fort Leavenworth.

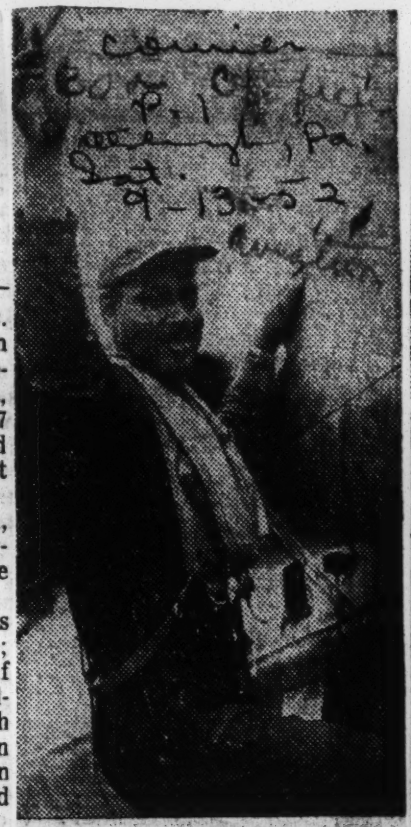
Entering the Air Force in 1941, the colonel served in the Mediterranean theater on two separate one-year tours of duty.

Among his decorations, he has the Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters; European-African Middle East Campaign Medal with nine campaign stars; American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal and the World War II Victory Medal.

He is a 1938 graduate of West Virginia State College.



GETS STAFF POST — Maj. Joseph D. Elsberry, 31-year-old Air Force regular, has been named director of operations and training for the 28th Air Division (Defense) at Hamilton Air Force base, Calif. Maj. Elsberry first entered the service in 1942, serving with the 15th Air Force in Europe. His wife, Ethel, lives in Tuskegee, Ala.



Fiftieth Mission—

Lieut. Roger W. Wells of Wakeeney, Kan., is shown while taking off on his fiftieth mission over enemy territory in Korea where he is a navigator with the Third Bomber Wing. He flies a B-26 Light Bomber and was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.



LEGION OF MERIT WINNER — Lt. Col. William A. Campbell (right) of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is congratulated by Brig. Gen. Llewellyn O. Ryan after being presented the Legion of Merit "for outstanding service as assistant director of management analysis for comptroller at Headquarters, Far Eastern Air Force, Tokyo, Japan." Col. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Campbell, live at Tuskegee Institute.

IKE AND THE 99TH

He Kept Them on 'Wings'

WASHINGTON—Now it can be told! . . . A decision which saw General Dwight D. Eisenhower going "all-out" for the first Negro fliers ever to soar into the skies against an enemy of this country—the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron—is responsible for many white U. S. bomber pilots being alive today.

But that latter fact is not the primary story in the revealing disclosure of how "Ike" took his stand—under heavy pressure—and protected the interests, and what turned out to be the future glory, of America's first Negro fighter pilots.

THE PRIMARY story is that which showed that General Eisenhower—as in the days when he captained the Abilene (Kan.) High School football team and stood up for its lone Negro player—was still a man who believed in the principal that every man should have a fair deal—and a fair chance to show what he could do, regardless of race.

That decision by "Ike" saved the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron from what could have become ill-repute and ill-fame; or, to be frank, from disgrace as a flying and fighting unit, and through no fault of its own. It is a story which long ago should have been told, but has lain in the dusty archives of the past until last week.

It was a man from the broad stretches of the Lone Star State who revealed what Ike did in the early days of World War II, when he stuck his chin out for the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, fresh from the training grounds of Tuskegee, an unheralded, unsung, question-mark group of new fighter pilots.

SOMEWHERE IN the skies over Europe—in an incident which, as the war wore on was not overly uncommon, one of the pilots in the proud Ninety-ninth was charged with shooting down a U. S. bomber while in battle with the enemy high in the clouds.

In those days, when speedy enemy fighter planes swept in and out of the tight formations maintained by the U. S. Air Force's protective cover of its own fighter planes, there were occasions on which the stream-bullets of the enemy could tag one of our planes.

It had happened before and it happened again afterwards, and there were occasions when these enemy bullets seemed to have been directed from our own fighter planes. Aerial warfare was like that. That's the way it was at 15,000 to 30,000 feet up in the wild blue yonder.

* * *

BUT THE Ninety-ninth got the blame and resentment began to grow against these new and untested Negro pilots, up there to do their job for their country and with the whole world watching with bated breath to see just how they would perform when the chips were down.

The top brass of the U. S. high command got their heads together. What would they do with these Negroes of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron? Some wanted to send the Ninety-ninth's personnel into other outfits. They wanted to break up the tight combinations put together at Tuskegee and put the men into labor battalions.

There were rumblings that these Negro fighter pilots were failures as airmen. That they didn't have what it took, that they were unfit to be used in Uncle Sam's proud air force.

* * *

THEN THE top brass went into conference with the "chief," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander. They suggested to Ike that the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron be deactivated as a flying unit and put into another form of service.

Had that advice been accepted, then the Ninety-ninth would have met with the same fate that had befallen some Negro combat units which never saw battle. But General Eisenhower pulled the matter to a halt and told his aides that he would make his decision after he had studied the facts and made his own investigation.

That was "the break" for the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, and, naturally, the other Negro fighter pilot groups—and all other Negro airmen to come after the Ninety-ninth.

* * *

WHAT GENERAL "Ike" found out is not a matter of public record, but it is a matter of common knowledge that some drastic changes took place and all for the good of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron.

Shortly after General Eisenhower's investigation, he sent down an order, and that order told more eloquently what kind of man the former Abilene (Kan.) High School football captain was than any words which could have been spoken by a silver-tongued orator.

Those ancient "crates" which the Ninety-ninth had been flying were the target of Ike's orders: take away those antiquated planes which had been given to these Negroes and give the Negro fliers the same new type planes being used by the white fighter pilots.

NOT ONLY that, but General Eisenhower ordered that the Ninety-ninth be given all the best equipment possible, in every respect fully comparable to that used by the white pilots. General "Ike" went even further than that!

He orderd the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron to be assigned the toughest missions at hand. In doing so, he ruled that the Ninety-ninth had been given equipment that was unfit and antiquated, and said he felt that the men of the Ninety-ninth should have a fair chance to show their worth. It was Ike who put the Ninety-ninth on its own.

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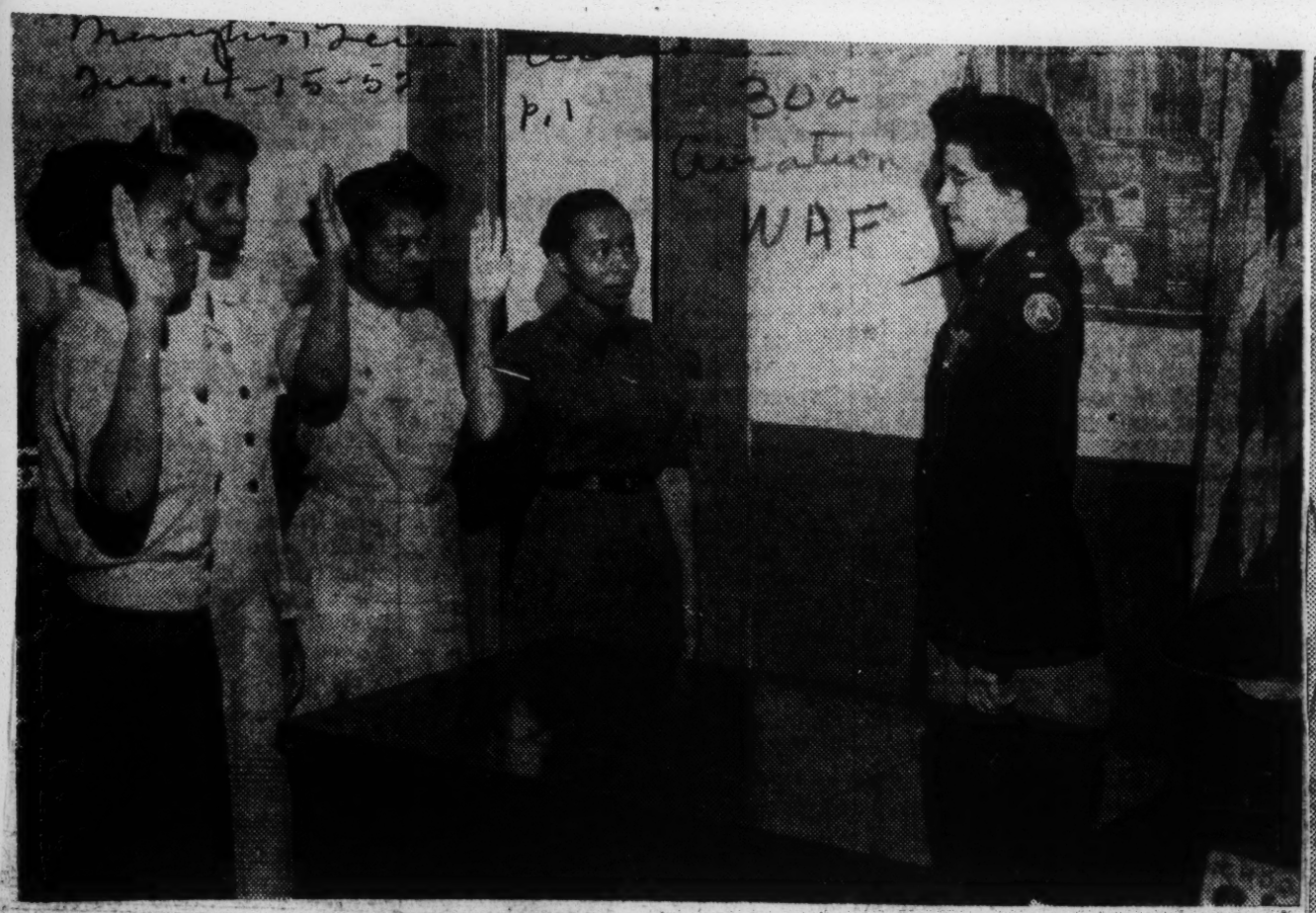
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Negro fliers owe a great debt to Dwight Eisenhower; so do many white bomber pilots who live today because the Ninety-ninth flew then in World War II . . . and flew with them.



SEEK CAREERS, ADVENTURE IN THE AIR FORCE—The young ladies above enlisted last week in the WAF and, while all seem to be solemn in their allegiance pledge, they also seem to be eying Lt. Betty L. Stuk's gold bars rather covetously—could be that they have ideas. At any rate, they are, from left: Miss Martha Thompson, former John Gaston Hospital practical nurse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Thompson of Cordova; Miss Evelyn Crockett, 607 Well St., graduate of Booker T. Washington High School; Miss Augusta Davis, daughter of Mrs. Mary Davis, 991 LeMoyne Dr., another Washington grad and Miss Lucille Coleman, daughter of Mr. Bonnie Coleman, 3019 Tillman, still another Washington grad and former practical nurse.—(Photo by Hooks).



JOINS WAF'S—Miss Gertrude Kelley, 2629 Park avenue, who left the city last Thursday night for Lackland Air Base in San Antonio, Texas, where she will take her basic training as a member of the WAF's, women in the air force. Miss Kelley for the last year and a half has been a clerk-typist at the Missouri State Employment office. She is the daughter of Mrs. Isabel Curl of the Park avenue address. Miss Kelley is a graduate of Lincoln university where she majored in commercial education and hopes after her basic training period to go to Officer Candidate school. She is a member of the Paseo Baptist church.

Miss Height On Advisory Group; Visited Ft. Mac

BY OZEIL F. WOOLCOCK

Among the group of America's prominent women who arrived at Ft. McPherson on Friday for a two-day visit to observe women personnel in the armed services was Miss Dorothy I. Height of New York City. The group of forty nine women of which Miss Height was the only Negro, and known as the Defense Advisory Committee that was set up in September at which time the members formally inducted, was on the last leg of their tour of military installations which took in Camp LaJeune, N. C.; Naval Aid Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Elgin Field Air Force Base, Florida and Ft. McPherson.

The group, appointed by General George Marshall to serve as an advisory committee to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant secretary of Defense, is made up of women in a variety of fields. At the time of their induction they reviewed a parade with General Marshal and Mrs. Rosenberg; received congratulations from President Truman; and was honored with an elaborate buffet supper.

Miss Height who is a member of the National YWCA Board, said that the group assembled in Washington on Sunday, Feb. 23 and began the trip by special aircraft from Bolling Field on Monday in two air force planes to tour the army, navy and marine corps. The purpose was to get first-hand information from women in service, to see as well as to know about the housing, and recreational facilities and of the career opportunities afforded.

The dynamic National President of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, was visited at Ft. McPherson by Atlanta D eltas Mattie Greenwood, Sara P. Starr and the columnist accompanied by Alfred Greenwood, having a very few hours to spend, she was the supper guest of the Greenwoods where other Deltas Ruth P. Scott, Betty Perry and Grace P. Young joined the group to chat with her.

Miss Height stated that they were highly received by the commanding officers of all installations and extended every courtesy. In Jacksonville, they were met by members of the Chamber of Commerce and each presented a bag of Florida oranges. They had dined with colonels and generals as well as WACS the latter group whom they interviewed and found that most of them admitted having security for the first time in their lives. In speaking of the tremendous educational opportunities given to women in the service, Miss Height was asked whether there would be a special recruiting campaign. She stated that "by June they hoped to have 72,000 fine women in the service." She spoke of the special emphasis being placed on high school girls and also with those who can make a contribution.

While at Ft. McPherson the committee of women was honored with a luncheon at the Officers club; a retreat parade ceremonies at Hedekin Field followed by dinner at the WAC detachment dining hall and later a visit to the Noncommissioned Officers club and Post Service club.

"The idea of the tour," Miss Height said,' Had no glamor attached to it."

The other well-known women were: Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, Mrs. Sydney Hillman, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, Olympia, Wash., member for UNESCO; Miss Elisabeth Taylor, Little Rock, member of the National Board of Public Health Nurses; Mrs. Thomas Streeter, Morristown, N. J., director of Woman Marines during World War II; Dr. K. Frances Scott, Northampton, Mass., professor at Smith College; Dr. Louise McManus, dean of Teachers College, School of Nursing, Columbia University; Mrs. Bradner W. Lee Jr., chairman of the American Red Cross in Los Angeles.

Miss Dorothy Height, New York City, member of the national board of YWCA; Mrs. J. Ramsey Harris, Denver, Colo., members of the United Nations Childrens Service Committee; Miss Mary Louise Gibbons, first woman appointed to UNRRA; Mrs. Max Brooks, Austin, Texas; Miss Laura Ebling, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Mary Burber, Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. Bradner Lee, Los Angeles and Capt. Bluiett, the committee captain.

Birmingham area men, women serve




Marine Corp. Robert M. Brom (left), 916 Cotton-av, sw, has been released from active duty in the Marines at Cherry Point, N. C. Phillip James McFarland (right), 1226 29th-st, s, has completed Navy officer training at Newport, R. I., and has been made an ensign in the Naval Reserve.




Thomas G. Mizell (left), 2715 Avenue F, Ensley, is an officer candidate at Ft. Benning, Marine Pfc. Charles B. Wilson, (right) 3836 9th-ct, n, has completed boot training at Parris Island, S. C.




Sgt. Johnnie M.. Burchfield (left), of Johns, has received the Air Medal at his Air Force base on Okinawa. Pvt. Billy J. Williams (right), 1016 Columbiana-rd, has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.




Marine Pfc. Alory L. Summerlin (left), Wylam, has completed recruit training at Parris Island, S. C. Shepherd Skanes (right), Navy, 1042 Fifth-pl, Birmingham, has reported for duty at headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at Norfolk, Va.




Howard S. Williams Jr. (left), 1405 Seventh-st, Lipscomb, and his sister, Beverly Ann (right), are in the Navy. He is on duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., she a dental technician at Great Lakes, Ill.




William Tinman Walker (left), 419 Ninth-ct, w, and Philip Waynd Drash (right), 2723 Hanover Circle, have completed Navy officer training at Newport, R. I., and commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve.




Sgt. Ira L. West Jr. (left), 3329 Fifth-av, s, and Sgt. Harry E. Kennington (right), 1020 Princeton-av, have been released from the Marines to inactive duty.




Pvt. Delano Lemond (left), Bessemer Rt. 2, has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. Daniel C. Gilmore (right), 1155 Hall-st, has graduated from officer candidate school at Ft. Knox, Ky., and been made a second lieutenant.

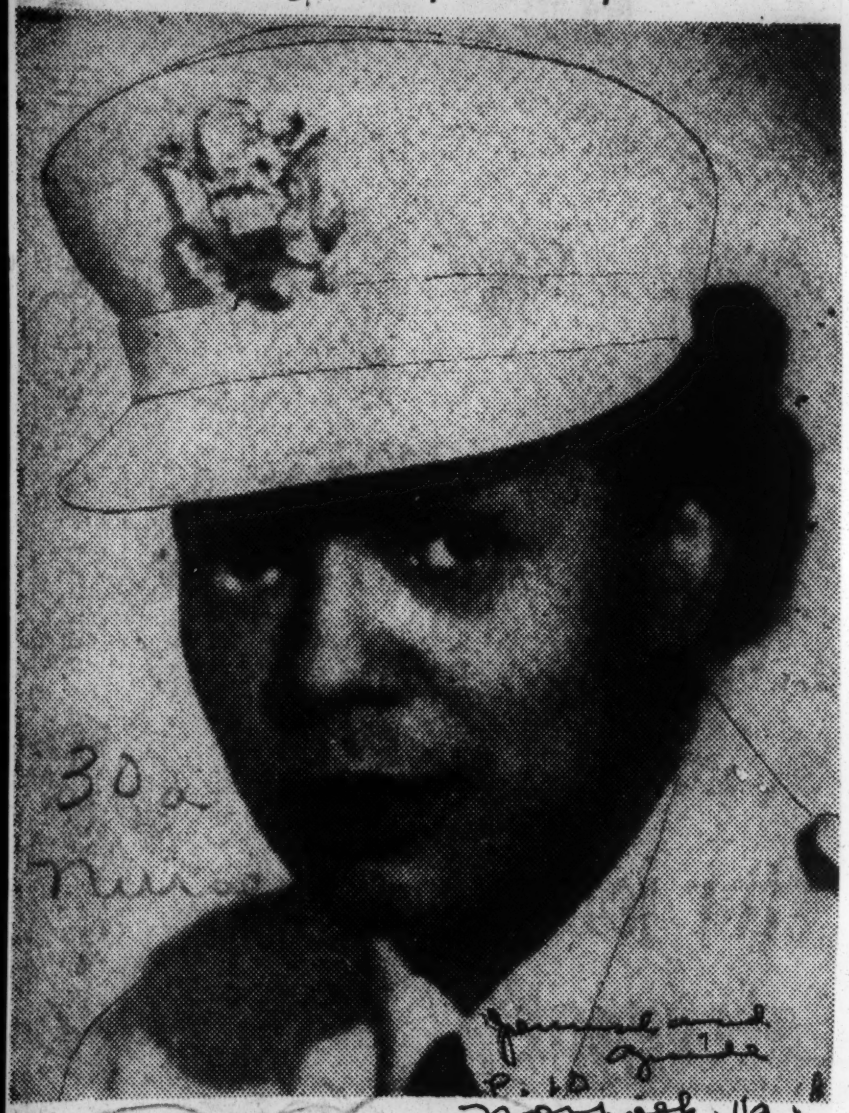



Pfc. James E. Harvey (left), 2205 Avenue I, Ensley, will be stationed at Warren AFB, Wyo., as an instructor. Sgt. Dan W. Hill (right), 3200 Avenue H, formerly with the Alabama National Guard, is now in Korea.




Lt. Ronald P. Eckmann (left), 2000 26th-st, Ensley, has been designated a Marine aviator at Corpus Christi, Tex. Sgt. Stephen Turner Huffstuttler (right), 2226 33-av, n, is with the Air Force in Japan.

Serving at Hospital in Japan



Army nurse, Major Della R. Johnson has been serving at the Tokyo Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, since June, 1952. Major Johnson, whose husband, James S. Johnson, lives in Detroit, first entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1941 and was recalled to active duty in November, 1950.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Raney of Suffolk, Va., Major Johnson attended Virginia State College.

Campbells Move To Calif. Home

Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Campbell, residents of Greensboro, N.C. for nearly 40 years, left for their new home in Saugus, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles last week Both, former members of the staff at A. and T. College, were entertained at breakfast by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college and Mrs. Bluford, immediately prior to their departure.

Captain Campbell, a hero of



CAPT. AND MRS. CAMPBELL

World War I, was decorated with the Croix DeGuerre, the highest French medal for bravery in action, and several American medals and citations.

A Spanish-American War veteran, also, he served as the first ROTC instructor at the college and joined the staff first in 1913 as instructor in machine shop.

Mrs. Campbell was matron at the institution for many years. Both retired in 1950.

Major R. Sorrell Heads Military Science Post

In an informal ceremony here at A. and T. College Sunday, Major Roy W. Sorrell of the United States Army took over the helm as professor of military science and tactics and head of the Infantry ROTC unit of the college. He was officially welcomed by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college. Major Sorrell replaces Col. Henry R. Sandridge who has held the position since June, 1950.

A graduate of Howard University where he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1937, Major Sorrell was ordered into active service as First Lieutenant with the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devans, Mass., in March 1941. He was Captain of a heavy weapon company of the same unit while in combat in the Italian campaign. Following World War II he served in Germany from December 1947 to 1951 and as Ground Operations Officer in the Berlin Airlift from July 1948 to April 1949. He was transferred to A. and T. College from Fort Dix, N. . where was serving with the 9th Infantry Division.

Major Sorrell holds the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the "V" device, the Purple Heart, Occupation of Germany with the Air Lift device and the Medal of Humane Action. He is a member of the National Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

He will be assisted at A. and T. College by the following members of his staff: Maj. Thomas W. Wright, Asst. PMS&T; Maj. Raymond A. Montgomery, Asst. PMS &T; Capt. Harold A. Jenkins. Asst. PMST&T; 1st Lt. Hubert S. Gaskin, Jr., PMS&T; CWO Fred A. Maddox, Adjutant; M-Sgt. Silas Christian, Administrative Assistant; M-Sgt. Adjutant Cleophus Hogan, Asst. Instructor: M-Sgt. Ree Hutchine, Asst. Instructor; SFC David Vann, Asst. Instructor; SFC Howard J. Maxwell, Asst. Instructor; Sgt. Hubert L. Rich, Administrative NCO and Clyde DeHuguley Military Property Custodian.

Major Sorrell, his staff and cadets of the A. and T. College ROTC will receive an inspection party from the North Carolina Military District on Wednesday, January 16. Officers in the party will consist of Col. Walter D. Buie, Chief N. C. Military District; Major Thomas F. Colyer, S-3, N. C. Military District and Capt. William F. McHarg, Asgt. Adjutant, N. C. Military District.

ROTC Officer Is Promoted

PETERSBURG, Va.—It has been announced by the Department of the Army that First Lieutenant Horace E. Thompson, currently on duty with ROTC at Virginia State College, has been promoted to the grade of Captain, QMC.

Captain Thompson is a graduate of Hampton Institute. He has studied further at Virginia State College and the University of California. At Hampton he was a member of the school's varsity football, basketball and boxing teams. In addition he has attended and graduated from the basic course of the Chemical and Quartermaster Schools.

Captain Thompson was an enlisted man, holding the rank of First Sergeant, prior to receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant in May 1945. At the end of World War II, Captain Thompson returned to civilian life but was recalled to active duty in the grade of First Lieutenant in March of 1947 and assigned to Virginia State College ROTC unit November 1947. At State College Captain Thompson is Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics and faculty adviser to the Pershing Rifles, a position he has held for the past three years. He is a member of the Petersburg Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Central State ROTC Leaders Off For Sesquicentennial



The camerman caught the two representatives of Central State College senior ROTC just as they were about to leave Wilberforce, Ohio, for the Sesquicentennial of the United States Military Academy at West Point to be held Feb. 28-March 2. With them are President Charles H. Wesley of Central State, and Col. Marcus H. Ray, professor of military science and tactics at Central State.

Shown in the photo, left to right, are: Oswald Durant, Washington, D. C., cadet major; Eugene E. Wilkins, Syracuse, N. Y., lieutenant cadet; Col. Ray, and Dr. Wesley.

Col. Ray and Dr. Wesley are congratulating Cadet Major Durant and Cadet Lieutenant Wilkins on being selected to attend the Sesquicentennial.

U.S. Official Clarifies Status Of ROTC Cadets

BALTIMORE

Restrictions governing ROTC training in colleges and veterans' employment rights were clarified last week by A. C. Long, acting field representative, Bureau of Veterans Re-employment Rights, in a letter to S. Edward Smith, AFRO personnel manager.

Replying to a question raised by Mr. Smith as to ROTC training, especially if it is required during the summer months, Mr. Long wrote:

"I am advised by the national office of the Selective Service System that ROTC students are required to take summer training only where that is a requirement of the particular ROTC unit at any school.

Veterans' Status Clarified

"Most schools do not require ROTC summer training, but where it is required, the student must take the training scheduled or be subject to the draft without the exemption of ROTC status."

On veterans' re-employment rights he said in part:

"The 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training Act broadened the coverage of job protection to include persons who leave positions to enter military service but who are rejected and reservists who enter for short tours of training duty only.

"They also remove the 'first enlistment' restriction and increase from three to four years the period a person entering or re-entering the armed forces after June 24, 1948, may serve and have re-employment rights."

Air ROTC Under University System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and Tennessee A. and I. University, Nashville, Tenn., have become a part of the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, the world's largest educational institution.

This came with the formal transfer of the program from Continental Air Command and its four numbered air forces to the university system.

Heads ROTC Unit

GREENSBORO, N. C. — In informal ceremonies at A and T college Sunday, Maj. Roy W. Sorrell of the United States Army took over the helm as professor of military science and tactics and head of the Infantry ROTC unit of the college.



TO ATTEND WEST POINT CELEBRATION — John R. Harris (left) and Tommie L. Gray, Prairie View A and M college ROTC cadets, will represent the college in the 150th anniversary observance of the U. S. Military Academy, April 24-27. Both lieutenant colonels, Harris and Gray were selected for their outstanding work. Harris is a native of Gonzales, Texas. His buddy is from Linden, Texas.

Langston Finally Gets ROTC Unit

LANGSTON, Okla. — After many years of efforts President Harrison has succeeded in securing a Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) for Langston University. The unit will be set up so as to begin functioning in September, 1952, at the beginning of the school term.



Cadets Capt. Herbert L. Lawrence and M/Sgt. Warren R. Owen, both members of the ROTC, West Virginia State College, have been selected by President John W. Davis to attend the Sesquicentennial Celebration at West Point, N.Y. April 24-27.

20 ROTC Cadets Upgraded At Virginia State College

PETERSBURG, Va. — Twenty ROTC Cadets, members of the first and second year advanced course, Department of Military Science, Virginia State College, were recently promoted to higher grads with no change in their principal duty, it was announced by Captain Wallace W. Price, QMC, RA, Assistant PMS & T and Commandant of Cadets at the college.

This is the third announcement of promotions to be made at the college during the present school year. All promotions were based on an outstanding accomplishment in military science and academic work in the advanced course.

As a member of the ROTC at Virginia State College, students are pursuing a course of instruction that leads to a commission as a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps - United States Army Reserve.

Prior to receiving a commission, all ROTC cadets are required to spend a tour of duty at the Fort Lee Virginia Quartermaster ROTC Summer Camp, where they will pursue practical work designed to develop leadership ability and increase their technical knowledge in Quartermaster activities.

The newly promoted officers are all from Virginia unless otherwise stated: John F. Willis, Richmond, Cadet Major; James C. Braye, Robert Futrell, Allen H. Goode and Christopher C. McKay, all of Norfolk; Maurice R. Epps, Reginald Hayes, and Samuel Thompson, all of Richmond, Cadet Captains.

Newly appointed cadet First Lieutenants were Robert E. Bell and Milton D. Salter, both from Petersburg; Hulon J. Drew and Roger R. Watson, both of Norfolk, Carl M. Cousins, Green Bay; William C. Jones, Richmond; Ronald C. Lewis, Clarksville; Jonathan McKee, Greensboro, North Carolina; John W. Plummer, Westmoreland County, Oldhams; Raymond A. Taylor, Meherrin; James Webb, Skipper; and James H. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

Langston U. Secures ROTC Training Corps

LANGSTON, OKLA. — After many years of efforts President Harrison has succeeded in securing a Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) for Langston university. The unit will be set up so as to begin functioning in September, 1952, at the beginning of the school term. This will mean much to the students in Oklahoma. It will be the first time in the history of the State that Negro undergraduate students will be permitted to enroll in college and meet the requirements for a degree and at the same time complete requirements for an Officer's Commission in the United States Army.

With the inauguration of ROTC at Langston university, male students entering as freshmen will enroll in ROTC courses and will be deferred from induction into the Armed Forces until they have completed the four year college course, and the requirements for an Officer's Commission in the United States Army providing they maintain a "C" average. College sophomores will be permitted to enroll for ROTC and may be deferred from induction into the Armed Forces upon recommendation of the Prof. of Military Sciences.

If a boy who is, or who would soon be eligible for induction in the Armed Forces should enroll at Langston University, he would automatically be deferred from induction into the Armed Forces. A person who enrolls as a freshman in the basic courses will be permitted to take the advance courses after completing four semesters of work with an average of "C" or above. He will receive from the Federal Government approximately ninety cents (90) a day when he begins to take the advance courses. Veterans who have been in service two or more years may enroll for the advance courses upon approval of the Professor of Military Science.

The Federal Government supports ROTC by providing uniforms, furnishing certain instructional materials, weapons, equipment, and the necessary personnel for instruction and administration.

The ROTC program at Langston University is affiliated with and is considered as part of the Rotc program at the Oklahoma A and M. colleg, both institutions are under the same Board of Regents.

Regents O.K. ROTC Plan For Negroes

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. -(SNS)- The Georgia Board of Regents authorized Albany State and Savannah State College yesterday to make application for ROTC units Fort Valley State has alredy received a similar authorization.

The regents' committee on education had recommended a ROTC unit for the two colleges. The recommendation was approved unanimously and assurance was given to the colleges that proper facilities would be made available for the units if the request is approved.

In other actions, the board:

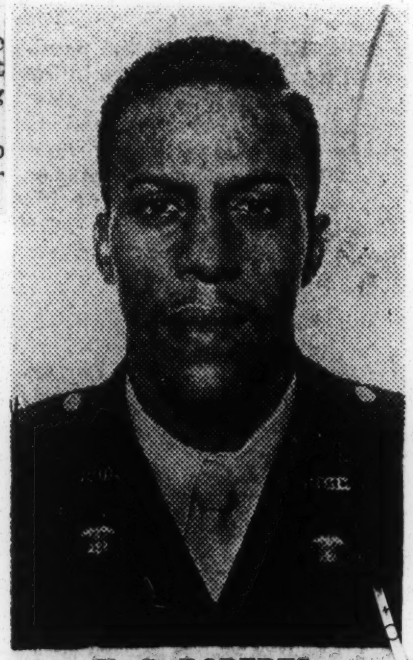
1. Granted a leave of absence to Timothy C. Meyers, assistant professor of languages and acting dean at Savannah State College.

2. Authorized Fort Valley to spend $12,500 for new furniture for a dormitory.

Cadet Major to Observe "Operation Seascape"

CADET MAJOR ROBERTS

PETERSBURG, Va.—Cadet Major Vaughn G. Roberts, Kings Mountain, N. C., a distinguished military student in the Department of Military Science and Tactics and executive officer of the first ROTC Regiment at Virginia State College, was selected by the professor of military science and tactics, with the concurrence of the president of the college, to attend and observe "Operation Seascape," an amphibious landing at Camp Pendleton, Va., Nov. 14.



V. G. ROBERTS

OPERATION SEASCAPE, a joint Army-Navy exercise, began Oct. 26, at the U. S. Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Norfolk, Va., with the Army's 278th Regimental Combat Team and various elements of the First and Second Armies.

This exercise will train more than 3,500 men in the techniques of modern amphibious warfare. The training will reach a climax Nov. 14 when an "enemy held" beach at Camp Pendleton, will be assaulted by the 278th Regimental Combat Team. The landing will be supported by air and surface units of the Atlantic Fleet.

SEASCAPE is under the overall supervision of Vice Admiral F. G. Fahrion, USN, Commander Amphibious Force U. S. Atlantic Fleet. Army forces will be commanded by Col. Howard N. Smalley, U. S. Army.

Cadet Major Roberts was recommended for "Distinguished Military Student" at the 1952 Fort Lee, Va., ROTC summer camp because of his outstanding performance, and is being considered for a commission in the Regular Army.

30a 1952 Series of Articles by- COLLINS C. GEORGE

Army Times Sees End of Segregation

Courier, P. 1

Dat 3-25-52

EUCOM Not So Enthusiastic, But Concedes Experiments In Integration Give Hope

EDITOR'S NOTE: Collins C. George, the Courier's expert on military affairs, is touring Europe to find out if our troops are still segregated there, or if they are being properly integrated. This is his second report from Europe.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Writer)

HEIDELBERG, Germany—The usually authentic Army Times may claim that segregation is on its way out (officially) in the European Command of the Army (EUCOM), but EUCOM officials at headquarters here in Heidelberg claim to know nothing about it and, indeed, seem to be a little bit worried about the idea.



Collins George

The current issue of the European edition of the Army Times headlines on its front page, "EUCOM Segregation Nears End," and states:

"An early end to segregation and complete integration of Negroes into troop units in the European Command seems likely as a result of the successful completion and subsequent observation of a similar program in the Far East."

The first comment on the story came from a full colonel in the Public Information Division at EUCOM Headquarters, who told me: "Well, that may be Army Times information. It certainly is not ours!"

* * *

A second full colonel, this time in Personnel and Administration, in a tone of great reasonableness, went on to describe the fact that the percentage of Negroes in the Army was much greater than that in the Air Force or Navy, and thus the problem of integration would be that much greater.

He also pointed out that the other services screen their Negro applicants and thus get the more intelligent ones with better educational backgrounds while the Army, getting most of its men through the draft, takes all types with all sorts of backgrounds, once again making integration, according to him, a much more difficult thing.

Without realizing it, this second colonel had used all the standard objections which are always brought up whenever integration is mentioned. Every one of these objections was faced by the Fahy Committee more than two years ago and very objectively demolished.

* * *

A third officer, the sole Negro officer at EUCOM headquarters, Maj. Willard Stewart of Washington, D. C., also in the Personnel and Administration Division, indicated that there is more awareness of the possibility of integration in EUCOM headquarters than the other two officers had given me and that some preliminary paper work necessary for integration was already in progress.

The fact is that much more integration could take place right at EUCOM headquarters itself. Major Stewart, who was hospitalized for a minor ailment at the time of my visit, pointed out that he has been for some time the lone Negro officer at EUCOM headquarters, and he is about to leave to take command of an outfit in the field. He has no idea whether his replacement will be Negro or white.

So far as his personal treatment went, Major Stewart said he couldn't have been treated better but that it was impossible for him not to be aware of the fact that he was the only Negro officer in the entire immense establishment.

He knew of one other Negro soldier, a sergeant, who works as a draughtsman in an integrated spot in the Operations Section of the headquarters. He had seen approximately five Negro Wacs around the headquarters, none of officer status, and all apparently on detached service at the headquarters—that is, none actually a part of the headquarters personnel though working in the headquarters.

* * *

There are also some Negro civilians in specialist capacities at EUCOM headquarters but, just like the soldiers, in such small numbers that they are lost in the overall picture.

Major Stewart, who was formerly with the 366th Infantry Regiment in Italy and later with the 371st Armored Infantry Battalion, pointed out that I would find in Germany even less of the integration which I noticed on my tour last year of military installations in the United States.

This is not of course the fault of EUCOM. In the States one finds integration in reception centers, training divisions, the Area Service "housekeeping" units, and the schools, but when the men are assigned to permanent units they are separated according to race and it is these racial units which are sent overseas. This factor was most effectively pointed out in Stanley Roberts' famed interview with General MacArthur last year.

* * *

It was also pointed out to me here that statistically I might find that in Germany there are a great number of "integrated" Negro officers. This apparent contradiction is brought about by the fact that all of the Negro medical, dental and nurse officers serve in integrated capacities, the hospitals of the EUCOM area being possibly the only thoroughly integrated units I will find in Germany.

Otherwise, the colonel who was so careful in pointing out the small percentages of Negroes in the integrated Air Force and Navy, might do very well to examine the percentage of Negroes integrated at the EUCOM headquarters itself. Certainly it is a far smaller percentage than I have seen in any Air Force installation in the States and, from the number of Negro Air Force personnel I have seen on the streets in Frankfort, the same thing will more than likely hold true over here.

The same thing might be said for the high American headquarters at Bonn, now almost completely a civilian State Department operation, about to become the United States Embassy for Germany.

Although there was no one to give me personnel statistics for the Bonn headquarters, in roaming about the huge structure I was not able to see a single dark face. We here in Germany, in our headquarters at least, seem to be giving Germany her lesson in "democracy" strictly according to the most outmoded "racial models.

McCoy Incident Recalled

Courier

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Writer)

Dat 4-5-52

SCHWAEBISH-GEMUND, Germany—Lieut. Col. Cornelius Murphy, the man who endangered the careers of a dozen or more Negro officers when he took over the command of Boston's National Guard 272nd Field Artillery Battalion at Camp McCoy, Wisc., has himself been relieved of the command of the outfit, now in Germany, after scarcely six months with the unit.

Although no official reason for his sudden relief was given, Brigadier General Lentz, chief of staff of the Seventh Army, in first informing me of the change, was both emphatic and clear in stating: "We just had to get rid of the commanding officer of that outfit (the 272nd)."

* * *

THE MAJORITY opinion regarding the change, from most of the officers I interviewed, was that Colonel Murphy had "conspicuously failed to win the respect and cooperation of his officers and men."

In the meanwhile, during Colonel Murphy's six months of rule by court-martial, the entire character of the outfit has been changed. Now the entire top command of the outfit is white with a bare handful of the junior colored officers remaining.

The four or five colored officers Murphy tried to get rid of at McCoy by ordering "competency" hearings but who were completely cleared and ordered back to the unit, have long since transferred to other outfits by their own request. Also at their own request, numbers of the other colored officers have transferred "out from under."

Courier

Maj. Wallace Davis, Boston, Mass., until recently the executive officer of the battalion, was placed on temporary duty outside the battalion about two months ago; a white Maj. Paul Blose was taken on as executive officer, and Major Davis, whose tour of outside duty has just ended is scheduled for immediate transfer once he returns.

4-7-52

THE NEW commanding officer, also white, Lieut. Col. Jack S. Blocker, who has been with the outfit hardly more than a week, seems to have made an excellent initial impression. The court-martial parade has stopped.

Many of the officers are now reconsidering their requests for transfers and under Colonel Blocker's leadership the unit, which bears the proud history of the old 372nd Infantry Regiment, can still win new laurels for itself.

There are still some things which must be done to correct the morale of the unit, chief among which is the matter of a twenty-minute walk from their barracks to Bismark Kaserne for such things as movies, PX, service clubs.

* * *

AND WITH consummate stupidity on somebody's part, Bismark Kaserne is about to be occupied by two Texas outfits . . . thus pitting the all-Negro Hardt Kaserne against an all-Dixie Bismark Kaserne. One wonder when the Army will ever learn that

Hardt Kaserne where is quartered along 599th Field Artillery another Negro out-white command, there ally no facilities for or special services n, such as are taken r of course in other rracks I have visited

only a small percent- at a time, must go

separate racial groups inevitably lead to explosive group antagonism, whereas, even in the South, integration bring about, at worst, only conflict between individuals which can be easily controlled.

Another factor in the poor morale of the outfit are some of the die-hard Negro-hating white officers left over from the Murphy regime.

Typical of those who have not done so is one, Capt. Andrew W. Milligan of Arkansas, who has acquired throughout the battalion the name of "Captain Bilbo." The stories about "Captain Bilbo" are legion. He is reported to have complained at one time to Murphy that his white executive officer, First Lieut. Frederick E. Tucker, was "fraternizing with the Negro officers."

At the time of my visit, one of his corporals had made a formal complaint against "Captain Bilbo" for attempting to strike him and for calling him insulting names.

* * *

MORALE in both the 272nd and the 599th hit a record low not too long ago when one of the German girls in the vicinity claimed she had been raped by two Negro GIs. Every Negro soldier in the Hardt Kaserne was forced to line up as in prison and be scrutinized for possible identification. The girl was able to identify no one.

Commanding the 599th, re-activated in 1950 at Fort Bragg, N. C., is Lieut. Col. R. N. Salada, who has commanded the outfit from its beginning. A man who seems genuinely interested in the welfare of his men and his outfit, Colonel Salada is at present much concerned about morale and particularly about the lack of recreational facilities.

On the matter of integration, both Colonel Blocker and Colonel Salada seemed to feel that it would be a good thing. One thing is certain, no integration exists at present at Hardt Kaserne. It is a barracks for Negro soldiers.

The Thirty-fifth Field Artillery Group headquarters to which both the 272nd and 599th belong is located at the Bismark Kaserne and is headed by a Colonel Enemark, who has no reputation for being fond of Negro troops, but who was very close to Colonel Murphy.

There is only one Negro officer at the group headquarters, Maj. Leslie B. McCantts of Chicago, a liaison pilot, who is not the air officer for the group despite the fact that he is senior to the present air officer.

Perhaps the only bit of integration one can discover with the Army in Schwaebisch-Gemund is in the dependent housing.

* * *

The list of Negro officers remaining with the 272nd at the time of my visit, all from Boston, Mass., unless otherwise noted, includes: Capts. Frank E. Roberts, Walter C. Smith, Wesley L. Taylor and William H. Janey;

First Lieuts. Charles H. Drummond, Charles D. Lee, James A. Bond, Charles E. Bowzer, Probyn Thomas, Prentiss Williams and the medical officer Louis C. Waller of Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Second Lieuts. Gordon Bourne, Clifton Lee of Pittsburgh, Horace E. Palmer; CWO Leroy Reynolds; WOjg Aldas Ridgley, Earl Coblyn, Edward Hill, Arthur Lassiter and Herbert Hayes. Maj. Clifton B. Cooper is the battalion dental officer and the highest ranking Negro officer at present.

The seven Negro officers of the 599th are: medical officer, Capt. Caesar Marshall of New York City; dental officer, Capt. Mordecai Johnson Jr., son of the president of Howard University; First Lieut. Paul Slater, Baltimore, Md.; First Lieut. Charles O. Chisley, Washington, D. C.; WO Godfrey Mangrum, Fordice, Tex., and WO William Scott of Washington, D. C.

30a 1952

Series of articles by- COLLINS C. GEORGE

rmy's Integration Merely Routine for fficials in Reich

Courier P. 2

Dat. 7-5-52 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

UTTGART, Germany—Perhaps the most significant thing about the Army's new of full racial integration in Germany is the manner in which all officials insist the whole thing is "just routine," just an "extension of what has already been my policy," and "we can't understand why the press has such an interest in it."

Germany, and not yet is it the rule in the United States itself, which continues to send all Negro units to outlying theatres where it has already ordered integration.

Once again, Army authorities stress that the whole process has been without a single incident so far. And in so stressing that fact they seem to expect that the listener will be either surprised or disappointed.

But anyone who has followed the history of integration in the armed services could have predicted the same. There were no "incidents" when the Air Force ended segregation some years ago. The Navy and the Marines (even though the numbers of Negroes in those two services are far too small) have noted no "incidents" due to integration.

* * *

IN FACT, it is not integration that leads to racial incidents, but the opposite. Racial clashes occur only when the races are separated into groups, and group pressures build up, and group inequalities occur. Then comes the time to look out for trouble.

Riding on the train to Stuttgart from Frankfurt, a white corporal from Seattle happened to say to me in the course of conversation, "The guy that sleeps in the bunk over top of me is a colored guy. A darned good worker, too. And straight. He's lent me money a lot of times."

That's integration. The respect that comes from knowing one another as persons, as capable individuals and as friends.

Such was the reaction I received at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg, such was also the substance of an interview this week with Brig. Gen. Einar Gjelsteen, chief of staff of the Seventh Army here outside of Stuttgart.

General Gjelsteen confirmed what I had learned at Heidelberg—that the whole process so far has gone without a single incident. It has moved so smoothly that the process is nearly complete with the combat units of the Seventh Army and a start has been made on integration of service units.

* * *

LATER I WAS given a diagrammatic picture of the means by which integration was brought about in one particular unit—by chance it turned out to be the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion, the former Boston National Guard unit which ran into so much difficulty in Camp McCoy, Wis., last fall.

The method was a simple one, which nevertheless required a great deal of paper work. Of all the enlisted men in the battalion, the commander was permitted to choose seventy which he could retain, this seventy representing approximately 10 per cent of the full strength of the outfit.

Then, with the exception of the National Guardists all of whom have since been returned to the States, the 272nd sent out contingents of its Negro soldiers to numerous other previously all-white battalions, receiving in turn an equal number of whites.

* * *

THUS, SEVERAL all-white battalions received a tenth of its strength as Negro soldiers of all ranks, and they in turn contributed to the reformation of the 272nd as an integrated outfit with one tenth Negro personnel.

The process has been completed with the 272nd which was also one of the first in which the new policy was applied, and the outfit is now undergoing field maneuvers to strengthen the rebuilt organization as a combat-ready team.

Of the Negro officers of the 272nd, many have been returned to the States, many transferred to other units where Negro officers were not used before, and a few remain. One, a Captain Janey of Boston, Mass., serves as a company commander of a newly-integrated company.

THE THREE COLORED lieutenant colonels who exercised commands prior to the new policy all have been absorbed into various staff positions. West Pointer Lieut. Col. J. D. Fowler, Washington, D. C., is now in the Personnel and Administration Division of EUCOM, a position he particularly wanted. Fowler formerly headed the 373rd Infantry Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Felix McDavid who headed the 1279th Combat Engineer Battalion, a former Detroit National Guard outfit, also has a EUCOM staff job but is stationed in Hanau. Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland who commanded the original California National Guard outfit, the 1402 Engineers, is now stationed at the 403rd Engineer Depot.

The remaining three lieutenant colonels are Herbert Barrow, Boston, Mass., on the Seventh Army staff as claims officer in the Judge Advocate Division; Percy Turnley, Chicago, remaining as executive officer of the Twenty-fourth Truck Transportation Battalion in Hanau, an outfit which, in all fairness he should have headed, and the former head chaplain of the Ninety-second Division, Louis Beasley who remains as chaplain of the Twenty-eighth Truck Transportation Battalion.

* * *

TO GET BACK to the "routineness" of the new policy which seems to be the official line taken by authorities, it is perhaps the best comment on the progress of the fight for full equality in the Army for all Americans that this new order should be considered just routine matter.

Up until 1940, scarcely a dozen years ago, practically every branch of the Army and the other branch of services was closed to us. Up until the end of the last war, strict segregation into Negro and white units was still the policy.

As late as 1946, the Gillem report, which advocated the use of Negro troops in all branches of the service but in separate small units, was adopted as the official policy of the Army.

In 1949 the President ordered equality of opportunity for all men serving in the armed forces and in 1950, a scant two years ago the President's Fahy Committee issued its report which advocated the abolition of all racial lines in the Army.

* * *

SCARCELY A YEAR ago was was the policy of full integration made the rule in Korea and Austria. Only two months ago did it come into effect here in

Collins George Interview in Paris

'Ike's' Aide 'Passes Buck' On Army Bias

Courier Military Affairs Expert Can't See Supreme Commander, But Finds Few Negroes at SHAPE Headquarters

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*Collins C. George, the Courier's expert on military affairs, is touring Europe to find out if our troops are still segregated there, or if they are being properly integrated. This is his first report from Europe.*

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Writer)

PARIS, France—Visiting the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) one would never imagine that the twelve or more countries whose nationals work there represented millions of dark people in this world.

The United States, alone, appears to have some of its darker citizens working at SHAPE (we who are most criticized for our racial policies) and we have only two, both Wac sergeants, at the headquarters proper. Five more Negroes are in an integrated Signal Service Battalion, attached to SHAPE, but quartered for the present in Versailles, a few miles away. There are no Negro officers at SHAPE.



Collins George

France, England and Belgium, ruling over their enormous colonial populations in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, are represented at SHAPE by none of their darker constituents.

On arriving at SHAPE, a "Pentagon" building almost in size, I talked with Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham, the public relations officer for General Eisenhower, and asked General Lanham if perhaps the SHAPE head might not have changed his views on that matter and so wish to state.

General Lanham's reply was to refer to a speech made by Eisenhower at Columbia University in March, 1950, entitled "World Peace — A Balance Sheet," in which he spoke out an clear terms against all forms of racial prejudice and the mistreatment of one race of people by another.

He pointed out that just as it would be unthinkable for General Eisenhower to comment on the domestic policies of any of the other NATO nations, just as it would be unthinkable for him to comment, for example, on France's attitude and treatment of its colonials, so it would be unthinkable of the general to comment on the manner of treatment by the U. S. of the Negro in its armed forces, the U. S. being merely, in this instance, one of the twelve nations for the defense of which Eisenhower is trying to set up an international army, and in whose internal affairs he cannot meddle.

* * *

ONE NATIONAL Negro monthly magazine had to be refused only within the past week when it sought a picture of Eisenhower with a Negro soldier because of its "possible implications."

On the question of the absurdly small number of Negroes working at SHAPE and the fact that no Negro officer at all was represented there, General Lanham made it very clear that neither General Eisenhower nor anyone in the SHAPE command could be held responsible for that.

Requisitions are made to the military authorities of the various governments represented at SHAPE which state merely the qualifications and number of personnel needed. The military authorities then send the specified number with the specified qualifications. Race is not one of the specifications.

Lanham also pointed out that for both enlisted men and officers, the standards expected are very high, diplomacy and tact being an extreme necessity in working, as one does at SHAPE, with people from so many different nations.

THE INTERVIEW over, it still seemed to me that the American authorities from whom the SHAPE command requests personnel could, if it so wished, find a far greater number of qualified Negro personnel, enlisted and officer, than it has at present.

It certainly would provide for the Near Eastern, African and Asian countries, which SHAPE supposedly is preparing to protect against Russian totalitarianism, an example of the "democracy" we so boast of.

Certainly there exist among the Wacs more people of the quality of the two I met at SHAPE — Sfc. Bessie L. Robinson of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Sfc. Ruby M. Rouss of the Virgin Islands. Both of these young ladies entered the service in 1943, both came to SHAPE from service with the occupation troops in Germany.

Both have nothing but the highest praise for the conditions under which they work. They are each quartered, according to her rank, with a foreigner of equivalent rank. Both, having seen service in separate integrated units, were insistent that they could not conceive of going back to the old pattern of segregation.

IT WAS the same with the five men I met at the Seventh Signal Service Battalion at Versailles. Each one of the five is a specialist in his field, each one is treated according to his rank. Each one has made his personal friends among his white soldier companions.

Only two of the five, Sgt. James Williams of Long Branch, N. J., who has seen ten years of service, and Corp. Anderson Worrell Jr. of Springgeld, Mass., with three years, have seen the transition from complete segregation to integration. They are in complete accord with the two Wacs that any return to the old system would be unthinkable and that the new system must spread until it is complete.

Also with the Signal Service Battalion are Pfc. James Reese of Deming, N. M.; Pfc. Howard W. McKinney of Philadelphia, Pa., and Pfc. Albert P. Arrington of Roselle, N. J. All were in agreement that they not only found no difference in treatment but that they got along well with their fellows . . . a view which was seconded by their commanding officer.

* * *

IN CONTRAST with the paucity of Negroes at SHAPE itself, one must mention the Air Force Base at Orly Field through which everyone entering Paris by air from all over the world must come. Here thirty Negro veterans of the former Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment in Korea now work in complete harmony in a typically integrated Air Force outfit.

The outfit itself is not attached to SHAPE, but what an excellent picture it presents of democracy to the world traveler who lands in Paris. The highest ranking of the thirty is a master sergeant. No Negro officers are stationed at Orly at present, but Negro pilots bring American plones in and out of the field every day, according to Corp. William Strawbridge of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pfc. James Bullard of West Palm Beach, Fla.

able to obtain such an interview even off the record. Every visitor to the general is warned that the interview will be immediately terminated if anything in the way of political ideas is introduced into the conversation.

I reminded General Lanham of Eisenhower's testimony in 1948 before a Senate subcommittee studying a Universal Military Training law in which the general definitely placed himself in opposition to full in-

ing his stand on questions affecting the Negro in the United States and then on the question of the Negro in the Army.

General Lanham was extremely patient in explaining to me the impossibility of such an interview. No individual reporter, newspaper or magazine, has been

Die-Hard Military Alibis, Objections Given Life by Actual Demonstrations

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Fifth in a Series)

WIESBADEN, Germany—A visit to the headquarters, United States Air Force in Europe (USAFE), serves to disprove a great, great many of the die-hard objections of the Army to integration . . . and in one form or the other one hears these objections almost daily from Army brass dead set against the inevitable trend toward military democracy.



Collins George

Let us acknowledge from the outset that the percentage of Negroes, both as officers and enlisted men in the Air Force is smaller than in the Army, and that the enlisted men are selected rather than drafted.

Yet, at USAFE headquarters here in the lovely town of Wiesbaden and in the nearby headquarters of the Twelfth Air Force one finds at least seven Negro officers holding responsible positions and about twenty enlisted Negro airmen, all in thoroughly integrated spots.

At the top EUCOM headquarters in Heidelberg a few weeks ago there was one Negro officer, Maj. Willard Stewart of Washington, D. C., who was about to leave to take up a new command . . . leaving at present not a single Negro officer attached to the top command of the Army in Germany. How does the Army argument about having a greater percentage of Negroes stack up with the Air Force here?

At USAFE headquarters one will find the following officers in the following positions: Chaplain (Capt.) Leonard L. Bruce of Brownsville, Pa., serving a thoroughly interracial military congregation; Capt. George M. Hubbard of Portland, Ore., communications supply officer; Capt. George McDonald of Sacramento, Calif., aircraft bombardier; Capt. Commie Williams, hometown not given, salvage officer;

First Lieut. Charles Cochrane, Tuskegee, Ala., automotive maintenance and repair officer; First Lieut. Bertrand J. Holbert, Dallas, Tex., accounting and disbursing officer; and at headquarters, Twelfth Air Force, First Lieut. Haldane King, Brooklyn, N. Y., the budget officer.

Certainly, as is true, if the Air Force has fewer Negro officers percentagewise than the Army, the Air Force makes a far better showing of its Negro officers in its headquarters than does the Army with none at present, and only two at most when it did have Negro officers.

AT THE time of my visit to Major Stewart at EUCOM headquarters, he was able to remember only one Negro enlisted man serving in an integrated spot there. What is the Air Force record in its headquarters?

Once again, with a smaller percentage of Negroes, the Air Force far outstrips the Army. At least five Negro airmen are serving within USAFE headquarters and at least thirteen in Twelfth Air Force headquarters.

At USAFE one finds: Pfc. William H. Mitchell of Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Oliver Hall, New York City; Corp. Clifford Nixon, New Jersey; M/Sgt. B. K. Pollinetz from Alabama, and Sgt. Clyde C. Johnson of Virginia.

All of these five men echo what I have heard from airmen all over America and Europe. In the Air Force their color is forgotten. If they have the stuff, they make the grade. They are used where their individual abilities are best suited. And a resounding "No!" to any suggestion that they might be "happier" in the old-fashioned segregated set-up which the Army clings to so tenaciously.

At Twelfth Air Force headquarters are: Waf Sgt. Alice Hill, Wheeling, W. Va.; S/Sgt. Robert S. Byrd Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S/Sgt. Walter Evans, St. Louis, Mo.; S/Sgt. James Roman, S. Orange, N. J.; Sgt. Herman E. Brown of Arkansas; Sgt. Melvin Woodbury, Norristown, Pa.; Sgt. Baron Sanders, New York City; Corp. Leon Coleman, Los Angeles; Pfc. Thomas Floyd, Monessen, Pa.; Pfc. Elijah Green, Cleveland, Ohio; Corp. John Harris, Akron, Ohio; Pfc. Leroy Hazel, New York City, and Pfc. Hosea Shepherd, Montgomery, Ala.

* * *

WHY THEN, with a much greater percentage of Negro enlisted men does the Army make such a poor showing of them in its EUCOM headquarters? Is it afraid even to take a token few out of the segregated outfits to give just an appearance of democracy in its top European command? Certainly the Army cannot answer that out of its great numbers of Negro soldiers, there are none with the capabilities of filling desks at EUCOM headquarters.

One will hear over and over from Army brass that, while the Air Force screens its men, the Army must take anything the draft brings in, and that this means that great numbers of its Negroes come from areas where they have had only the poorest educational opportunities . . . and that for this reason integration is more difficult in the Army.

Nearly two years ago the famed Fahy Committee demolished that argument. These men after careful consideration wrote:

"Segregation, the committee was convinced, forced inefficiency in two ways. By requiring skilled Negroes to serve in racial units, the Army lost skills which could find no place in Negro organizations. On the other hand, by concentrating large numbers of unskilled Negroes in combat units, it multiplied inefficiency."

The Army, it should be pointed out, also gets in the draft large numbers of whites from areas where they have had little or no education. Does it by any means segregate them all in hill-billy divisions? Quite the opposite, it spreads these men out as thinly as possible so that no unit will have too great a percentage of unskilled or unlearned men.

Yet one will continually hear Army officers try to justify its segregation, as opposed to Air Force integration, by the cry: "We have so many Negroes with poor educational background. We must keep them all together."

* * *

ALTHOUGH presenting a far finer picture than the Army, the Air Force is by no means completely perfect. It is true that the percentage of Negro officers in the Air Force remains suspiciously low.

In the entire USAFE command throughout Europe there are only sixty-three Negro officers, which seems an absurdly low number considering the size of the Air Force in Europe.

Of these sixty-three, one is a chaplain, at least six are medical officers, including two nurse captains, and two are Waf officers Maj. Lillian W. Duncan of Talladega, Ala., subsistence supply and staff menu planning officer at headquarters, Third Air Force, and Capt. Oleta L. Crain, Denver, Col., military personnel officer of the Thirty-ninth Supply Group.

Only eleven of the remaining officers (statistics on eight of the sixty-three are not available) seem to be on flying status with only four having the status of jet pilot. These four are: Second Lieut. Asa D. Herring Jr. of Asheville, N. C.; First Lieut. Halbert L. Alexander of Georgetown, Ill.; Capt. Charles W. Cooper, Washington, D. C., and First Lieut. Levi H. Thornhill of Lynchburg, Va.

The highest rank for any Negro Air Force officer is that of major, and, excluding Waf Major Duncan already mentioned, there are only four with this rank. They are Maj. Kenneth E. Daniels, Pomona, Calif., statistical services officer, Twenty-sixth Statistical Service Unit; Maj. Thomas M. Clark, Baltimore, Md., program analysis officer, Eighty-fifth Air Depot Wing; Maj. Samuel L. Curtis, Philadelphia, Pa., flying safety officer, 123rd Fighter-Bomber Wing, and Maj. William D. Phears, Inkster, Mich., aircraft maintenance officer, 7150th Maintenance Squadron.

In opposition to this is the fact that there are probably as many Negro lieutenant-colonels, if not more, in the Army in Europe as the Air Force has majors, with of course the number of Negro majors in the Army over here proportionately much higher.

Yet, it must be pointed out that every Negro lieutenant-colonel in EUCOM and the great majority of the majors are in segregated units, and the lieutenant-colonels who command Army units for the most part have no white officers under them.

Tough Colonel Cracks Down on Whites in Europe

Courier Dat. 4-19-52

Army Integration Program May Block Race Officers From Top Field Command

P. 1 Pittsburgh Pa

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

BAUMHOLDER, Germany—What could have broken out into highly disastrous racial riots at this large military installation of the U. S. Second Armored Infantry Division was effectively quelled here last week by the firm hand of Col. John W. Hansborough, commander of the post, when new white troops, arriving from the U. S. A.—all of them from the South—became angry over conditions brought about by the post's policy of no racial discrimination.

Disturbances between these white troops from Dixie and Negroes stationed on the post broke into the open shortly after the arrival of the whites, but Colonel Hansborough acted swiftly to make the new arrivals understand that his policy and that of this post is that no discrimination of any sort shall exist. His orders are that strict equality shall prevail for all soldiers.

In addition to the Negro troops of the Second Division, there are also several Negro units on the post, among them the 293rd Engineer Construction Battalion, the 436th Bath Company, under Capt. Frank Walker, a Negro, and the 7812th Housekeeping Unit.

The Army clamped a tight censorship on news of the disturbances.

30a Army

Series

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

(Courier Foreign Correspondent)

Courier 4-19-52

WURZBURG, Germany—Five of the six highest-ranking Negro officers in Germany, all of them lieutenant colonels, this week expressed both official and personal happiness over the announcement of the new Army policy here of complete racial integration. Several also expressed private dismay in apprehension over the manner in which the brand new order may be carried out. P. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

The five lieutenant colonels, our top-ranking officers in EUCOM, with whom I talked were:

Lieut. Col. J. D. Fowler of Washington, D. C., now commanding the 373rd Armored Intantry Battalion in Wildflecken, a West Point graduate;

Lieut. Col. Felix McDavid, Detroit, Mich., now commanding the 1279th Combat Engineer Battalion in Hoechst;

Lieut. Col. Herbert Barrow, Boston, Mass., now claims officer in the Judge Advocate's General section of Seventh Army Headquarters in Stuttgart and former commander of both the 371st and 373rd Armored Infantry Battalion in Germany;

Lieut. Col. Percy Turnley, Chicago, executive officer of the Twenty-fourth Transportation Truck Battalion in Hanau; 4-19-52

Lieut. Col. Louis J. Beasley, chaplain of the Twenty-eighth Transportation Truck Battalion in Mannheim.



Collins George

The sixth lieutenant colonel, Colonel Cleveland, commanding officer of the 1402nd Combat Engineer Battalion, a National Guard outfit, originally from California which only recently arrived in Germany, has already been removed from command of his outfit under the new integration policy which will not permit Negro officers of field grade to exercise command during the initial period of integration.

I was unable to contact Colonel Cleveland for comment.

* * *

PERHAPS THE happiest of the top-ranking officers over the new policy is Lieutnant Colonel Fowler, who prior to two years ago, had spent three years in the Pentagon Building in Washington helping to develop the very program of integration which today has been set in motion here in Germany. Courier 4-19-52

When asked whether or not he considered the present change of policy in Germany to be the fruition of his work in the Pentagon, Colonel Fowler smiled and answered: "Let us wait and see."

He seemed completely undismayed by the fact that he faces eventual loss of command, and pointed out that he has long felt that his training and experience warranted his being used on a corps or army level rather than on a battalion level.

He stated, however, that he is still in command of the 373rd and has no idea when he will be changed. So far, the new policy, which will take months to carry out, has meant only the assignment of several white officers to his unit.

One completely unconfirmed report has it that Colonel Fowler will be offered a job on the top EUCOM staff in Heidelberg.

* * *

LIEUT. COL. McDAVID, the only other Negro colonel in the area who still exercises a command, was equally pholosophical. He stated that integration should prove extremely beneficial to our men who need the stimulus of competition with others and who still resent the stigma of having to belong to a "separate" outfit.

Colonel McDavid has no idea when he will leave his command or to what position he will be assigned. To date, integration has meant only that his outfit has lost a small number of men who will undoubtedly be replaced by whites.

It is interesting to note that when the 1279th was called up in Detroit, it had on its roster several white enlisted men and soon after it reached Fort Lewis, Wash., was assigned about ten white officers, all of whom served with the outfit in great harmony.

Army policy at that time was apparently not ready for such integration and the 1279th came overseas last summer with only Negro personnel.

* * *

CHAPLAIN BEASLEY'S comment was that the new order "is a fine thing. It will prove a strengthening of our American forces and of the principles on which our nation was founded. I expect the period of adjustment to be very rapid; six months at the most."

Lieutenant Colonel Barrow, who already holds a staff job, perhaps the highest yet held by a Negro officer in Germany, added: "This is what we have all been waiting for so long."

Lieutenant Colonel Turnley, following a strong EUCOM directive that all information on the new policy must come from the Public Information Division in Heidelberg, refused any comment. 30a Army

Since the integration policy is being carried out first with the tactical and combat units in Germany, Colonel Turnley's outfit, classified as a service battalion, may not feel the results of the new policy for many months. Colonel Turnley is slated for return to the States in the early fall.

When I informed the Colonel that the Chief of Staff of the Transportation Division of which his outfit is a part, had informed me in Mannheim that Colonel Turnley had not been given command of the Twenty-fourth Truck Transportation Battalion because "He does not have enough time left in Europe." Colonel Turnley's only reply was a very cynical chuckle.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME, the new policy is being carried out with extraordinary safeguards against any publicity. No one is authorized to make any statement on the policy except the top public information officials in Heidelberg who confirmed only the bare policy for me a week ago.

So far, only the Courier has carried this news. Confirmation has been given to no other correspondent. The Army paper, The Stars and Stripes, has carried not one line of this major shift in policy.

Aware of this strong official aversion to publicity on the new policy, none of the five colonels was willing to make for publication anything but the most general statements.

In private conversations, however, with some of them I found both apprehension and resentment.

The fact that, in the beginning the yard-stick of ten Negro enlisted men to ninety whites will be used is accepted by most of them as a convenient opening method of assuring distribution of Negro troops to all tactical units, and there is no fear that the ten per cent rule will remain as official policy.

Some resentment has been expressed at the estimated length of time it will take to complete the integration of the troops — many feeling that the estimated year is far too long, and that the whole thing could be completed in far less time.

* * *

THE MAJOR resentment, however, is against the rule that Negro officers of field grade will not be given command over troops until the "period of adjustment" is over. "How long will this 'period of adjustment' be?" some of the colonels asked.

EUCOM authorities assured me that this phase of the policy is two-fold: (1) To protect the higher-ranking Negro officers from having their careers hurt by having to deal with uncooperative and unadjusted subordinate white officers, and (2) By the effect such lack of cooperation might have on the major effort of EUCOM troops, i.e., complete preparedness in the event of any outbreak of hostilities.

More than one of the colonels snorted at this reasoning, one of them pointing out that the same officer of field grade from exercising command in anything but all-Negro outfits are the same ones, using the same reasons, who are responsible for the present policy.

"They have sought to discredit us as troop commanders all along, and this only seems to

give official sanction to it," one officer bitterly observed.

* * *

ANOTHER OF the colonels had a more Machiavellan observation. He pointed out: "The more of us who get staff jobs on the higher policy making levels, the more we can do to help out our offiers who are coming along."

Two of the all-colored infantry battalions over here, the 370th and the 371st, have recently been under the command of Negro majors.

The 371st has recently lost its Major Hilliard who has been replaced by Maj. Willard Stewart of Washington, D. C., and the 370th remains under the command of Maj. Ivan Harrison. Both outfits, being tactical outfits, will probably undergo complete changes in the near future.

On the whole, our top-ranking officers over here are thoroughly in favor of the new policy with only minor reservations as to how the policy will be implemented, and a natural anxiety as to their own fates.

Army's Top Brass Won't Give in Despite Success Of Integrated Hanau Unit

Courier P. 13 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-12-52

30a Army

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

HANAU, Germany—With the Twenty-fourth Truck Transportation Battalion, here in Hanau, the U. S. Army has been carrying on, willy-nilly, a minor experiment in racial integration. The questions one must ask here are (1) whether, in view of changes soon to be made, the Army will continue its present policy, and (2), in the light of the success of integration here, why doesn't the Army extend and enlarge that policy?

Not that the Twenty-fourth is a wholly integrated outfit! Far from it! All of its enlisted men are Negroes. Its commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Frank Raymond of Chicago, is white.

The remainder of its officer staff, however, is mixed. The second in command is Lieut. Col. Percy R. Turnley, also of Chicago, an excellently equipped Negro officer who seems slated to head the outfit.



Collins George

Two of the companies of the Twenty-fourth are headed by Negro captains, Murray D. Whiting of Leavenworth, Kans., and William Goode of Knoxville, Tenn., under whom serve white lieutenants . . . one of the rare examples of the Army in Europe in which white officers serve directly under the command of an immediate Negro superior.

The major question facing the battalion at present is whether the present set-up wil remain. Lieutenant Colonel Raymond is slated in the next few weeks to return to the United States. His logical successor is Lieutenant Colonel Turnley. Examples in Eucom of Negro outfits with white commanding officers and a Negro executive officer are fairly common. So far I have heard of none with a Negro commanding officer and a white second in command, and this would be the picture if Lieutenant Colonel Turnley is given the command he richly deserves.

Should this not happen, through some bit of military slight-of-hand, the Army can only be accused of deliberate racial juggling. Lieutenant Colonel Turnley has served in his post as executive officer of the oufit, although the post calls for only a major, knowing that the post of commanding officer is logically his on the transfer of Colonel Raymond. It is difficult to see how the Army could do other

of racial integration that one finds in the Twenty-fourth is a welcome relief to the almost complete racial segregation which is the Army picture in Europe. One can only hope that it is not only retained but that the principles established here are spread more and more over the European Command.

* * *

BESIDES COLS. Raymond and Turnley, the following is the list of the integrated officer personnel of the Twenty-fourth:

Majors: Chaplain Norman G. Long, Oberlin, Ohio; Russell D. Cook, Indian Head, Md.; Richard E. Nagel, McComb, Ill.

Captains: Daniel C. Crevensten, Washington, D. C.; George V. Greene, Chicago; Fred Klein, Forest Hills, N. Y.; William H. Pryor, Centralia, Ill.; Howard C. Raber, Kent, Ohio; Robert O. Saxton, Hartford, Conn.; Murray D. Whiting, Leavenworth, Kan.; James W. Massie, Dallas, Tex.; William Goode, Knoxville, Tenn., and Wayne J. Dreyer, Corpus Christi, Tex.

First Lieutenants: Virgil Perryman, Petersburg, Va.; William Pieler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walker Goad, Prairie City, Ill.; Mack Harden, Jersey City, N. J.; Jackson Searcie, San Antonio, Tex.; Marion Stevens, New Orleans, La.; Robert Erbe, Fredonia, Kan.; Roy Freeman, Los Angeles; Robert McCorkle, Lakeland, Fla.;

Also: Arnold Tinker, Stoneman, Mass.; Henry J. Duke, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Freddie Jackson, Dunedin, Fla.; John Stapler, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas Bamford, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arvel Curtis, E. Gadsen, Ala.; John DeMaria, New York City; Loren Elgin, Mystic, Iowa, and Edwin Piasecki, Glenolden, Pa.

Chief Warrant Officers: Lonnell Cypert, St. Louis, Mo.; Leonard Dungey, Peru, Ind.; James D. Kimbrough, Oakland, Calif.

Warrant Officers Junior Grade: Roger B. Kyles, Washington, D. C.; William Lee, Durham, N. C.; John Kraker, Denver, Col.; Charles Watson, Burlington, Iowa; Clifford Eachus, Hunker, Pa., and Antonio Cacchiotti, Everett, Mass.

Initial Steps Taken to End Segregation

Courier P1 Pittsburgh Pa Dat. 4-12-52

30a Army

New Policy Is on Direct Orders From Department of Army in Washington; Two All-Negro Units First to Undergo Change; Some GIs and Officers Dislike Methods Used by High Command in Enforcing Order

By COLLINS C. GEORGE

HEIDELBERG, Germany—Full racial integration is now the official policy of the United States Army in Germany, EUCOM officials affirmed to this reporter Saturday morning.

Immediate steps are being taken to implement the policy with at least two all-Negro battalions, and possibly more, now in the process of changing

over to an integrated basis.

Although immediate steps are being taken toward making the Army in Germany a fully integrated one, the process itself may take some months, as Army officials here do not intend to sacrifice any of the "preparedness" it has built up here in this Western bastion against communism.

* * *

THE TWO OUTFITS which are now in the process of change are both located in Schwaebish-Gmund. They are the 599th Field Artillery Battalion and the much bedeviled 272nd Field Artillery Battalion, originally a Boston National Guard unit which made headlines last fall at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

Although all the Negro soldiers I have met fully approve the idea of complete racial integration, many soldiers and officers have expressed disapproval with Eucom's initial steps to bring about that integration.

In both the 272nd and the 599th, the integration is being made on a strict 10 per cent Negro basis, which many of the men consider as being segregation by percentage rather than segregation by unit. They are extremely indignant over this "quota" system of integration which they claim is against the stated policy of the Army.

* * *

EUCOM OFFICIALS state that the 10 per cent system is being used merely at the beginning to effect an "equitable" distribution of Negro troops throughout the command, but that it is not to be considered a "fixed" policy, and that once the initial distribution is made, the normal distribution of men according to qualification of the individual and need of the unit will take place without regard to race.

Officers who fear the new integration policy do so on the basis that they doubt whether Negro officers will be given commands and on the basis of the "run-around" so many Negro officers have heretofore been given in units with fixed officer personnel.

Eucom states that there will be no "quota" system for officers (since Negro officers make up far less than 10 per cent of Army officers), but, until a period of adjustment to the new system is over, it is extremely unlikely that any Negro officer of field grade (major or above) will exercise a unit command. the unit. Courier, p. 4

ONCE THE period of adjustment is over, officials state, the Negro officer, like any other officer, will rise or fall according to his merit and will be used according to his merit.

Of the five Negro lieutenant colonels now in Germany, only two will be directly affected in this period. Lieut. Col. Herbert Barrow occupies a position as claims officer on the Seventh Army staff; Lieut. Col. Louis Beasley holds a chaplain's spot; Lieut. Col. Percival Turnley of Chicago remains with the Twenty-fourth Truck Transportation Battalion as executive officer. His failure to take over the battalion when its former white commander left April 1 was attributed to the technicality that he does not have long enough time left in the theatre to be given the command, although it is extremely likely that the advent of the new "integration" policy also had its effect.

The two who will probably lose command are West Point Lieutenant Colonel Fowler who now heads the 373rd Armored Infantry Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Felix McDavid who commands the Detroit National Guard 1279th Combat Engineers.

The integration policy is on direct orders from the Department of the Army in Washington. First hint of it was had about a week ago when the 272nd and 599th first received notice that they were to become integrated and their commands were ordered to select 10 per cent of their roster to be kept.

Dec. 4 - 12-52

THE MAJORITY of the men to be kept are regular Army soldiers. The first to go (and the first contingent was slated to leave the 272nd Friday night) are the National Guard soldiers and reservists whose time of service is nearly up.

The first contingent of the 90 per cent white troops to come into the 272nd were slated to arrive Sunday night.

Previous troubles of the 272nd, notoriously under the Negro-hating Lieut. Col. Cornelius Murphy, had already rid that outfit of a great number of its Negro officers. Maj. Wallace Davis, until the first of the year the executive officer of the 272nd, has since been surplus with the unit and is scheduled to leave soon for the States. He is the last Negro field grade officer in

Only two Negro captains, Captains Roberts and Janey, are at present active with the 272nd but the final disposition of the Negro officer personnel will not be known for some weeks.

At any rate, although the first steps toward racial democracy in the Army in Europe seem a bit halting and somewhat off in direction, it is far too early to condemn or praise.

Certainly the announcement of the policy (made first to this correspondent and not previously published) is welcome. With integration established in the Far East and on its way in Europe, only the United States itself continues the vicious practice of a segregated Army within its own borders.

Thus, also, the fight launched fourteen years ago, in 1938, by the Courier's Robert L. Vann for true military democracy and opportunity for America's most loyal citizens, enters a new phase and comes a step closer toward the desired goal.

Collins George Discovers Roadblock (?) to Integration in Europe

Fear Negroes in Command Of White Officers in Army

Courier P.I Pittsburgh Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Collins C. George, the Courier's expert on military affairs, is touring Europe to find out if our troops are still segregated there, or if they are being properly integrated. This is his third report from Europe.

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Courier Staff Writer)

FRANKFURT, Germany—Conditions in the Frankfurt area, so far as the Army and our soldiers are concerned, are such that integration could very easily be put into effect.

Some exists already but far too little and by far the Negro soldier in the American Army must, according to the military mind, still be placed in separate units. The integration that one does find here is still the exception rather than the rule.

Yet there seems to be in the military headquarters here in Frankfurt no determined opposition to integration. Nor is there any from the Negro officers who command some of the Negro units here, nor from the enlisted men themselves.

The numbers of the Negro troops in this area are not so great that any difficulties should arise. The old business of "bad mouth" from the white troops against Negro troops has disappeared, apparently, from the neighborhood of Frankfurt.

But Army policy remains. And Negro units remain. And Negro soldiers must still do the same work that their fellow soldiers of another color do—but in a separate outfit.

LET US look first at the places where the Army contradicts itself and uses a man as a man. Foremost in Frankfurt is the Ninety-seventh General Hospital, one of two huge medical centers in EUCOM. As in most Army hospitals I visited in the States, the Ninety-seventh makes no distinction in its services, in its wards, and in its personnel. Negro medical and dental officers and nurses are used wherever their talents are needed. Negro and white orderlies side by side offer their skills. And no one thinks a thing about it.

At the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, also here in Frankfurt, Negro enlisted men work behind desks in various capacities. Their treatment is in no way different from that of white fellow workers. At the time of my visit to Fifth Corps, there were no Negro officers on the staff, but I was informed that from time to time there have been Negro officers employed here in fully integrated spots.

Yet, in spite of the fine working example provided right in the corps headquarters, complete separation is the rule for the troops attached to the corps. One must point out that this is not the fault of the corps commander. He receives the outfits that are sent to him, that are set up by higher Army authorities, and he has no power to change the racial composition of the troops sent him.

* * *

THE PICTURE is much the same at the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry Division, also here in Frankfurt. **The headquarters company of the division is thoroughly mixed, and is a very efficient unit. One Negro officer, Maj. Robert F. Amos, a veteran of the old Ninety-third Division and a native of Spartanburg, S. C. serves with distinction in the G-4 section of the division.**

But, as in V-Corps, there the integration ends. And the Negro troops that are a part of Fourth Division are separate outfits. There are only two such units in the division—the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment and the Forty-sixth AAA Battalion — both of which I shall probably visit during my tour.

I mentioned the fact at division headquarters that, with just two such units, integration should not be difficult for the Fourth Division. With perfect equanimity a captain in the G-1 section (personnel) agreed with me, particularly as regards the Third Battalion of the Twenty-second, which does exactly what the other battalions of the regiment do and has exactly the same organization. "It would merely be a matter of transferring men from one unit to the other," he said.

The anti-aircraft outfit, being the only one in the division, would be harder to integrate without bringing into the division new men and sending out some of the old. "But it is not up to us to give the order," the captain added. "It's just that the thing could easily be done if we ever got such an order."

* * *

ATTACHED TO Fifth Corps are two Combat Engineer Battalions, the 1279th, a National Guard outfit orginally from Detroit, and the 317th; one Armored Infantry Battalion, the 373rd, and the 915th Medical Ambulance Company.

The 1279th and the 317th Combat Engineers Battalions are quartered very near Frankfurt, so I took the opportunity of visiting the former which I have watched from its very beginning in Detroit in 1946. Commanded by Lieut. Col. Felix McDavid, one of the finest officers it has been my pleasure to meet, the outfit is making a splendid record for itself both in carrying out a highly important mission in European defense and in establishing excellent relations with the German citizens.

When the outfit first was established in its present area, there was some difficulty created by white Americans against the use of a service club in the area by the colored troops. Recognizing what might possibly have become an ugly situation, Colonel McDavid solved it by insisting not only on the right of his men to enter the club, but on the right of his outfit to have supervision of the place.

He won. Now the Freedom Club, as it is called, is one of the finest in Germany and attracts great numbers of both white and colored troops nightly.

I asked Colonel McDavid's opinion of possible integration, knowing that integration would mean the end of an outfit he and his fellow officers have worked so hard to build into a spirited military team.

His answer was unhesitating. "Integration must come. As a matter of fact, I expect it to happen some time around the first of June. As for myself, I've been in the Army twelve years and don't imagine I'll suffer particularly in any such change."

* * *

IN THE last statement is perhaps reference to the one part of integration that scarcely ever is brought out into open conversation. "What will happen to the Negro officer particularly one who has attained some rank, when integration comes"?

And one indeed does get the feeling over here that if it were just the matter of the enlisted man, the Army would have integration tomorrow. Somehow, however, the thought of a Negro commanding officer with white officers serving under him, still seems to rankle in the white military mind.

I have heard of numerous outfits over here with all-Negro personnel commanded by a white lieutenant colonel who will have under him a Negro major as an executive officer. I have never heard of an outfit with a Negro commanding officer who has a white officer under him as his exec.

The 317th Engineers, billeted close by the 1279th, is an outfit with all-Negro enlisted men and all white officers, a West Pointer as commander. I did not get a chance to visit this outfit, but Colonel McDavid told me that relations between the two outfits, officers and men, are excellent and that the commander of the 317th has spoken in no uncertain terms of his belief that complete integration must be the Army's next step.

* * *

THE CITY of Frankfurt itself offers no problem. One of Germany's largest cities and at one time, I suppose, one of its most beautiful, it suffered terrific damage. In the seven years since the war ended, great efforts to erase the scars have been made, but still one can pass acres and acres of rubble that once was homes, churches and monuments.

One sees, among the thousands of American soldiers on the streets, great numbers of our men. They are barred from no place. They take their fraulein where they will. No segregation exists here . . . and in this particular, Frankfurt and military law have made this city a more civilized place than Atlanta, or Nashville, or Detroit.

One only wishes the Army carried this same policy out with regard to its own make-up.

Golden Opportunity to Impress Peoples Being Neglected

U.S. Army in Berlin Failing To Show Real Democracy

One Small Negro Detachment—An Honor Guard—Among Thousands Of American Troops in Area; Collins George Says Air Force Okay

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Fourth in a Series)

BERLIN, Germany—Here, deep in the heart of the Russian zone of Germany, lies one of the world's greatest capitals in which, at present, the western nations and the Soviet Union are waging a struggle to win the souls of over two million people.

A major weapon in that struggle is propaganda—propaganda extolling the virtues of one way of life against another. One of the major propaganda weapons which the Soviet uses against America is America's treatment of its darker citizens. Here, in Berlin, the U. S. Army has an excellent opportunity to refute that argument—but with its stupid insistence on separate racial outfits, it fails.

The Air Force does better—and at famed Templehof Airport, Berlin terminus of the air lift of a year or so ago, one finds airmen of all creeds and colors going about their work as Americans, truly representative of what we like to think of as the best in American democracy.

* * *

THERE IS only one small Negro outfit in Berlin, the 558th Infantry Rifle Platoon, whose primary mission is "to act as an honor guard for visiting dignitaries and celebrities, to participate in parades and ceremonies and other military functions of the Berlin Military Post."

It is a crack outfit, made up of hand-picked soldiers with pride in their bearing and in their organization, and no criticism of Army policy is meant to detract from the military impressiveness of the 558th.

Commanded at present by First Lieut. William J. Story of Columbus, Ga., a veteran of eight years Army service, the outfit consistently rates "superior" in all military inspections. Its AWOL and VD rates are practically nil. The men vie with each other in matters of personal appearance and behavior. They are without a doubt a fine credit to our race and have done much in Berlin to make the American Negro a respected figure.

* * *

ONE WISHES indeed one could be as proud of Army policy as one can be about the 558th. But the absurdity of Army policy is seen when one realizes that there is another honor guard platoon in Berlin, the 559th—all white.

The men in the two platoons do the same work; they are billeted (separately, of course) in the same barracks. The fellows are friendly and associate together, but, though their military functions are the same, they must perform them separately.

Though the men in the 588th believe thoroughly in the principle of integration, and know that they as individuals could match themselves with assurance against any soldier, they have such pride in their particular outfit that they themselves aren't particularly excited over the possibility of becoming an integrated setup.

They know, too, that should the two patoons become integrated, the fact would emerge that only one honor guard platoon is needed in the Berlin area . . . and which of the two commanding officers would be chosen to head that one platoon . . . the 588th's Negro commander or the 559th's white commander? This is a skeptical bunch of young men.

One often hears Army officers, opposed to integration, deriding that policy in the Air Force and Navy by pointing out that the percentage of Negro servicemen in those branches is far smaller than the percentage in the Army . . . and thus the problem of integration is much easier.

* * *

IT IS true that at the Templeof Air Base there are only eighteen Negroes at present, yet those eighteen airmen represent a larger percentage of the small Air Force contingent at Templeof than the fifty men and one officer of the 558th represent of the total number of soldiers in Berlin . . . and the Army can't very well use the percentage argument in Berlin.

There have been, I was told, Negro air officers at Templehof, but there were none assigned there at the time of my visit.

Forgetting for the moment the difference between the services, it is a significant fact that out of the thousands of American military men in Berlin, America has only one Negro officer and sixty-eight Negro enlisted men here.

Is it that we are ashamed of our darker soldiers? Does the Army fear that more Negro units would make it more obvious to the Soviets that segregation is still the policy of the United States? Do we lack the courage to announce to all the millions of liberty-loving peoples in the world, that the armed might of democracy does not recognize any difference in color of the men who go to make up that might?

Those are questions which, if answered positively and firmly by our armed forces, could go a long way in helping to win the propaganda war of Berlin.

* * *

IT WOULD be difficult to single out any one member of the 558th for special mention. Apparently the whole outfit is composed of athletes and the unit exercises an effect on sports in the Berlin Military Post out of all proportion to its size. The men dominate the area in basketball, football and boxing. One of its members, Corp. Curtis Amos of Hattiesburg, Miss., has starred in a Germany movie and is prominent in local theatricals.

A great many of the men are career men who intend to put in their twenty years in the Army . . . men like M/Sgt. Charles C. Botson of Columbus, Ohio, the imposing first sergeant of the 558th, who has been in the Army for ten years. None of the following squad leaders has seen less than six years of service and most have done more than that: Sfc. Ulysses Lyon, Washington, D. C.; Sfc. James M. Gowder, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sgts. Robert A. Johnson, Chicago; Herman W. Spencer, Chicago; Willie R. Byrd, Cincinnati, Ohio, and James F. Banks, Cambridge, Md.

The other members of this crack outfit are: Sfc. John M. May, Augusta, Ga.; Sgt. Carl Bates, San Francisco; Sgt. Rudolph Goodson, Tampa, Fla.; Corps. John F. Allmond, Richmond, Va.; Charlie B. Howell, Cedartown, Ga.; Franklin Morton, Jamaica, N. Y.; Herbert B. Alguero, New York City; James W. Campbell, Houston, Tex.; Edward Arceneaux, New Orleans, La.;

Also Corps. Ralph Brinson, Detroit, Mich.; James Gore, Waukesha, Wis.; Houston Jack, New York City; Dewitt Jennings, Jamaica, N. Y.; Joseph Johnson, Los Angeles; Arthur Kennedy, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Cardie Kirby, Lavinia, Tenn.; Virgil London, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Joseph J. Nichols, Chicago; Henry Sills, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lamar Simpson, Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Walker, Savannah, Ga.;

Also Corps. J. B. Walker, San Francisco, and Marvin Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; Pfcs. James Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Leroy Black, Atlanta, Ga.; Champ Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar Bryant, Sanford, Fla.; Corp. Everette Clemons, Chicago; Pfcs. Bertnell Crowder, Pittsburg, Tex.; Hardis Mosley, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Rogers, Alexandria, La.; Rupert Smith, New York City; Joseph Thompson, Los Angeles;

Also Pfc. Andrew Williams, Tyler, Tex.; Pvt. Richard Baker, Xenia, Ohio; Pvt. Roy Barnes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Pfc. Louis Bridgeman, New York City; Pvt. Gladden Haskin, Washington, D. C.; Pvt. Thomas Henry, Sanford, Fla.; Pfc. Henry Jones, Durham, N. C.; Pfc. Robert Matlock, Chicago, and Pfc. Edward Profit, Bronx, N. Y.

* * *

The following are the eighteen Negroes who are fully integrated in the two small Air Force outfits at Templehof:

In the 1946th AACS Squadron: Sgt. John W. McGee, Boley, Okla.; Sgt. James Stephens, Dayton, Ohio; S/Sgt. John W. Spencer, Wadesborough, N. C. Sgt. Joseph Gobin, New York City; Sgt. Fred E. Smart, Bishville, S. C.; Sgt. Frank Reynolds, Great Barrington, Mass.; Corp. David McGee, Minden, La.; Corp. William McAfee, Detroit, Mich.; Pfc. Francis D. Chamberlayne, Albermarle County, Va.; Pfc. Willie L. King, Washington, N. C.; Pvt. Ernest Smith, Bessemer, Ala., and Pvt. Charles L. Satterwaite, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the 7350 Base Complement Squadron are: S/Sgt. Johnnie L. Coleman, San Antonio, Tex.; T/Sgt. Fred Coleman, Cleveland, Ohio; T/Sgt. Terry L. Humphrey, Enid, Okla.; Sgt. Maxie Powell, Dayton, Ohio; Corp. Jesse G. Johnson, Washington, Pa., and Corp. James R. McNutt, South Norwalk, Conn.

Signal Depot Shows More Integration Than Army

Wored Sat. 1-19-52 P.6

30a Baltimore

BY JAMES L. HICKS (NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations)

BALTIMORE, Md. — The integration of colored civilian workers into the Baltimore Signal Depot, and the Glenn L. Martin Company's aircraft plant near Baltimore, compares favorably, and in many respects is more complete, than the integration of the colored soldier in military camps scattered across the nation.

A study by this reporter of the types of work being done by colored civilians at these two installations, the conditions under which they work, their advancement and opportunities for advancement in such work, shows conditions equal to, and in many cases better than an established Civil Service agency operating under direct government control.

The Baltimore Signal Depot is basically a civilian-operated military installation with its control in the hands of less than fifty military officers who supervise and control the work done by thousands of civilians.

The installation is charged with the responsibility of receiving, repairing, storing, and issuing certain types of military equipment, some of which is of a highly classified nature, and which cannot be referred to in this article because of security reasons.

Since the civilian workers here are mainly hired from Civil Service rolls, and since the installation is Federally controlled, it is reasonable to expect that working conditions here would be governed by fair employment practices as laid down by the government.

On the other hand, the Glenn L. Martin Company, while subject to some governmental regulations due to the classified military work it performs, is essentially a private corporation serving both the government and private industry.

Thus one might expect to find the Martin Company operating under the "last to be hired and first to be fired" principle in dealing with its colored employees which is so applicable to private industry today.

It is a pleasure to report that this is not the case at the Martin Company.

As a matter of fact, with the exception of segregated toilet facilities (without colored and white signs), it was found that conditions at the Martin plant were just as good for colored employees as conditions found among them at the Federally operated Signal Depot.

It should be stated at the outset that prior to the visit to the two installations, this reporter, a former Army captain, had been concerned with an evaluation of the integration of military personnel in military camps around the nation and that this was the first installation where all the workers involved were civilians.

It should be further stated that prior to visiting the plants the writer had received reports concerning colored workers at the plants ranging from "good" to terrible."

While not admitting to being a labor relations analyst a personnel expert, or an employment counsellor, it is believed that the writer's experience, his tour of the two plants, his talks with both management and workers the actual check of personnel records, and follow-up "at home" talks grace upon its life and good name with certain workers, assure this report of being a fair and accurate summary of conditions at the two installations.

Here are some facts which are common to both the Army Signal Depot and the Glenn L. Martin Company plant.

1. Colored workers are hired on the basis of skill and previous experience and, in the case of the Signal Depot, their qualifications on Civil Service examinations.

2. They work side by side with white people performing the same skills and there is no hesitation on the part of management when a colored worker is entitled to rise above a white worker on the basis of seniority.

3. They are employed in all phases of the work being done ranging from custodial work to highly secret and classified duties in the Signal Depot but in the Martin Plant they are not employed as clerical or office workers in so-called "front offices."

4. Cafeterias are mixed and there is no regulation requiring colored or white to occupy certain tables during lunch hours though many colored people sit in groups alone to themselves and instances were reported of some whites moving when colored sat down beside them.

5. All possible combinations of interracial work is found in both plants with colored, both male and female, supervising the work of each other according to their skill or position.

6. Employment counselling is available to all without regard to race.

7. Workers are classified and graded according to the skills they perform and there is a standard wage rate applicable to all for certain types of skill.

8. Promotions are offered to all either through competitive examination or seniority.

In the Glenn L. Martin plant several colored women were found who were eligible for promotion but who had not received them because they admitted they could not yet read blueprints required in the higher positions.

9. In many cases unskilled colored workers are being trained and given skilled positions in jobs which were not open to them in civilian life. Example: The Signal Depot is training colored men in telephone work. In civilian life the Western Electric Company is said to bar them from such skills.

No matter what statements are made by the writer the best examples of condiions can be found in remarks of the workers themselves.

In a tour of the ignal Depot, I talked with the following persons concerning their jobs and no one of them reported any unhappiness due to working conditions or lack of opportunity for advancement:

Andrew Noulin, 1631 N. Barnes Street, Baltimore, projector repairman; Daniel Blanks, Baltimore, supervisor in camera shop; Mrs. Harriet King, Baltimore, worker in radio shop; Ms. Geraldine Spriggs, 804 Whitmore Avenue, Baltimore, a calibrator of precision instruments so highly classified they cannot be named in this article. She reported "no trouble whatever." James Joyce, 1612 Delano Port, Baltimore, her co-worker, made the same observation.

James Carter, 1615 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, and James Williams, 1022 Calhoun Street, Baltimore, were found working as machinist helpers in the machine shop. They had no complaints.

Shelly Shirer listed as a top tool and die maker was cited by William S. Kintzel, personnel officer for the Signal Depot as an example of an employee winning his position on merit.

Kintzel stated: "So far as I'm concerned the best man gets the job. If he does the job well he gets promoted in due time."

Other workers interviewed included T. J. Patterson, canvas and leather worker, 734 Dolphin Street, Baltimore, and Mrs. Ida Murray, shift supervisor in the Crystal Shop, one of the most highly classified operations in the Signal Depot.

Mrs. Murray of 1523 North Monroe Street, has been at the Signal Depot since it first opened. She started as a mechanic helper, advanced to a crystal helper, a crystal technician, and once served as an official inspector in the department.

She now has 42 white and colored workers under her perfofrming a highly classified operation which requires them to measure one millionth of an inch by hand in an opeation which seems to be more a sense of feel than anything else.

In the radar section of the Signal Depot there are seven supervisors. Of this seven, five are colored men. They are Joseph Gomillion, 2332 Madison Avenue; Earl M. Bolden, 2125 N. Smallwood St.; Thomas E. Montgomery, 605 N. Avondale Rd.; James Albert Roach, 1614 Division Street; and Bernard Klash, 1923 W. Mulberry Street, all of Baltimore.

The Glenn L. Martin Company has thousands of colored employees serving as assembly workers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, machine operator, production planners, maintenance workers, and office workers.

Without violating security regulations, it can be said they are employed in all phases of the company's work in producing everything from commercial airplanes to the Navy's new Martin P5M-1 flying boat designed especially for detection and destruction of enemy submarines and termed one of the most completely electronically equipped planes ever built.

They also are working on the Air Force's pilotless bomber, the Martin B-61 Matador and a high altitude rocket which has set a new altitude record of 135 miles up into space and has reached a top speed of 4100 miles per hour, climbing upwards 25 miles in 75 seconds.

Among the employees interviewed here were Miss Doris Pollard, 2448 Brentwood Avenue, Baltimore; Mrs. Geneva Thompson, 1911 Lauretta Avenue; Mrs. Francis Graves, 126 Oak Avenue, who was the first colored woman hired by the Martin Company in 1942. When the war ended she left the company where she was employed as a personnel counsellor and now with the stepped-up activity caused by Korea, she has returned and been given a desk job.

Mrs. Murray stated to me: "I think colored employees here have an opportunity equal to all other employees."

Randolph Barnes, 1635 W. Lexington Street, Baltimore, who makes $1.32 an hour in the cowling section of one department of the plant expressed satisfaction with his working conditions.

Irma Woody, 4234 Evans Chapel Road, Baltimore, said "I've found if you do your job here you will have no trouble getting along."

Mrs. Madie Allen, 310 Presstman Street, who has been with the Martin Company "oft and on" for nine years, started as a helper at sixty cents an hour. She is now a spot welder making $1.49 an hour. She is classified as a second-class worker. She could be promoted to a first-class worker if she learned to read blueprints. Mrs. Allen was trained by the company from a helper to the position she now holds.

During the war the Martin plant employed about 51,000 persons. After the war the plant personnel fell to about 7500. At the present time its strength is back up to about 21,000 employees.

Workers were laid off on the basis of seniority and since most of the colored employees were new employees, many of them were dropped first. However, in the hiring of additional personnel it appears that colored are accepted not "last" but on the basis of their skill.

I asked Martin officials whether or not they had ever given consideration to eliminating the segregated toilets in their plans. They replied that they had given the matter consideration but said "this one item more than any other has given us trouble between white and colored employees."

No trouble of any kind was reported from the use of non-segregated toilet facilities at the Signal Depot which is located just a few hundred yards from the Martin Plant.

Camp Kilmer Follows Pattern Of Complete Integration from Main Gate to Swimming Pool

Jimmy Hicks Finds No Evidence of Jim Crow at New Jersey Installation; Men Are Recognized Solely Upon Their Ability

By JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour of Army, Navy and Air Force In-

CAMP KILMER, N. J. — The small saplings of integration which the U. S. Army planted at Camp Kilmer sometime ago have today grown into a forest of tall trees with deep roots whose branches reach out and cover the entire camp with a blanket of democracy.

Camp Kilmer, named in honor of the soldier-poet Joyce Kilmer, represents the type of democracy President Truman must have had in mind when he issued the directive ordering the elimination of segregation and discrimination in the Armed Forces.

The democracy begins at the main gate of this New Jersey camp, and the pattern of integration which one meets at the gate is duplicated a thousand times inside the camp as one explores his way, as I did, through the reassignment, replacement, separation and orientation of the thousands of men serviced here.

The Pattern

This pattern which one meets first at the main gate of Camp Kilmer is that of a colored sergeant occupying the position of highest responsibilty for the simple reason that he is the man most qualified for the job. Everyone who enters the main gate at Kilmer must be cleared by the traffic and registration section located just outside the gate and M-Sgt. Readus W. Williams. 2 W. 129th Street, New York City, is the man in complete charge of that section.

The fact that Sgt. Williams happens to be the only colored person in the section, the fact that the others in the section include both military and civilian, both male and female personnel, has no bearing whatever on the situation. Sgt. Williams is looked upon by his superiors as the best qualified man for the job and he is there doing the job.

This is the pattern set at the main gate. That is the pattern one finds inside—here is the democratic tree that casts its branches over the cradle of Joyce Kilmer.

Inside the Gate

One does not need to search for the pattern inside. It literally strikes you in the face.

First Lieutenant James S. Lee, veteran of the 24th Infantry fighting in Korea, can be called as the first witness. Lt. Lee of 142 West 139th Street, New York, arrived at the Camp for assignment on the day I was leaving.

Based on his rank, his previous experience and his ability, he was immediately made Trial Judge Advocate and legal officer for the entire camp to try all courtsmartial cases of every soldier who is courtmartialed on the base, regardless of race or creed. He simply came in and took over the desk of a white captain who was leaving.

Harvard Graduate Assistant

Had Lt. Lee not arrived when he did, the position of TJA would have been taken over by Second Lieutenant William Cousins, Jr., a June graduate of the Harvard Law School, who has been serving as assistant TJA at Camp Kilmer since he requested a transfer from Fort Devens, Mass., because he did not like the discrimination he encountered there.

I called Lt. Cousins as a second witness in the case of Camp Kilmer. I asked him whether or not he had found at Camp Kilmer the discrimination he protested against at Fort Devens.

"We are completely integrated here," he said. "This camp is a model in my book."

As he spoke I had the firm feeling that Lt. Cousins was the type of man who would not make such a statemnt if he did not mean it. Unmarried, fresh out of school, his home is 6716 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Distaff Side

There are Wacs at Camp Kilmer and I asked to see it through a woman's eyes. First Lt. Emma Cash of Pottsville, Pa., was qualified to answer from this standpoint. Lt. Cash is the officer in charge of the officer's branch at the center for the separation and assignment of officers. She had only praise for the way things were being done.

How about promotions? Cpl. Rosemary Pugh, 139 Valley St., Lawrence, Mass., a member of the WAC Detachment who is a clerk-typist at one of the processing centers smilingly offered the answer.

Cpl. Pugh, along with two of her buddies, Cpl. Gussie L. Hayes of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and Cpl. Ruth Young, of Chicago, had just been promoted to the rank of corporal when I arrived and had not even had time to sew on their stripes. They are thoroughly integrated in the WAC Detachment without regard to race.

Other Key Positions

The most experienced observer cannot go to Camp Kilmer and find a key installation without finding a colored person holding down a position of responsibility. Lt. Henry J. Pryor is Special Service Officer and coach of the Camp Kilmer football team. He lives at 262 Orange Road, Montclair, N.J.

I visited the Headquarters Detachment Company of 500 men, of which there are more white than colored and spent quite a bit of time interviewing T-Sgt. Louis L. Cutner who is Field First Sergeant of the company. I felt it unusual to find a colored man as Field First Sergeant of a mixed company.

I had been taken to the unit by a white soldier of the Headquarters Company who is assigned to the public information office. After spending time interviewing Sgt. Cutner as Field First Sergeant, someone told me that the First Sergeant of the company was also colored.

The white soldier from PIO and I both argued that the first sergeant was white, but when we checked with the top kick we found that he actually was colored. The white soldier then blushingly admitted to all that he himself did not know that his own first sergeant was a colored man. That's how important race is at Camp Kilmer. Sgt. Cutner lives at 238 Beach 76th Avenue, Long Island, N.Y.

Orientation Program

In Camp Kilmer's excellent Information and Education headquarters I found S-Sgt. Lloyd Evans, 412 W. Adams Street, Pleasantville N.J., an able assistant to Lt. Edwin Phelps of Rhode Island in helping to teach soldiers bound for Europe that they are not going there as conquering heroes. Also a part of this setup of orientation is Captain Arthur P. Hatfield, a graduate of Dillard University who participates in skits with the orientation personnel to get this idea across to our overseas bound personnel. Captain Hatfield does this in addition to his duties in the personnel section of the replacement center on the base.

Lt. Leon D. Bressant, well-known to CIAA basketball circles from Morgan College, holds down the position of head coach of the Camp Kilmer basketball team. Captain Charles Heard, Korean veteran of the 24th Infantry is in complete charge of the reception center for Korean returnees.

The Social Side

I inquired about the recreational side of things. How about the dances at Camp Kilmer. It's very simple. You get yourself a girl, find yourself a dance going on at one of the service clubs — and you dance! You dance with your girl and then you dance with your buddy's girl, if you're lucky. If your buddy's girl is white and wants to dance — it's all the same. There is no problem at Camp Kilmer.

Service Clubs, Officers Clubs, swimming pools, NCO Clubs. I asked Cpl. Willie Simmons, a Korean vet of 1520 North Bailey St., Philadelphia, about these things. He had a ready answer: "Knock where mixed dancing is held. He He had a ready answer: "Knock on any door — dive in any pool."

Cpl. Simmons is the NCO in the charge of one of the service clubs where mixed dancing is held. He reported no trouble at all.

That's the Camp Kilmer story. It's a torch song for a democracy — it's a monument to a great soldier. it's a credit to the Army and General Charles F. Craig who commands it, and it's a pleasure to write it!

The U.M.T. Bill: Pentagon Doubts It Will Take Effect

'Safety Catch' in House Measure Is Seen Preventing Any Call-Up

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON.

THE universal military training bill reported out by the House Armed Services Committee this week has a deft "trigger" mechanism, but the Pentagon feels that the "safety catch" is so effective that the weapon could never be used.

On the surface, the program could be put into effect whenever the President or Congress reduces or eliminates the present twenty-four-month period of regular military service for draftees.

This provision obviously writes off U. M. T. for the period of the cold war. But it does more than that. For if the Joint Chiefs of Staff felt that the emergency was over and that it was possible to recommend reduction of the period of draftees' service, experienced technical opinion here is that its members would hesitate to do so lest that make the House committee's version of U. M. T. possible—and the maintenance of an effective armed force impossible.

All Umtees, No Soldiers

The House version calls for six months of training for all eligible young men as they reach eighteen, with very few exemptions. But once the six months' training is completed, they would not go into a period of service with the active forces followed by a hitch in the reserves, as every expert-sponsored U. M. T. plan has proposed up to now. On the contrary, they would go into the reserves immediately for a seven-and-one-half-year period, and the services would be powerless to call them up except by express direction of Congress.

In other words, the technicians fear, the pending Congressional U. M. T. plan would tag all youngsters who went into it as "unavailable for active service." That would leave nobody for the active services to draw on. If U. M. T. were expanded to its maximum capacity of 800,000, it would absorb all militarily fit youths the nation had.

That explains the indifference deep within the Pentagon to the fate of U. M. T. as reported out by the House Armed Services Committee. If there is any color to this indifference it is that of antipathy. It is apparent that most military men with personnel problems would rather have the present measure defeated than passed; if it should be enacted it would always be a threat. Through its trigger mechanism any reduction of the present draft period would be fraught with peril, the experts feel; its existence on the statute books would prevent the passage of any more operable measure.

Small Chance of Passage

While they look at the measure with distaste, Pentagon officials are not overly concerned, for they do not believe that any U. M. T. measure can be passed in an election year. They base this opinion on two axioms. The first is that the American people have an instinctive and traditional aversion to giving to a central government in peace time—real peace, that is—the power to train a permanent armed force which would be at its disposition. The second is that the people have a strong resistance to any preparedness program, a fact which stems from an unbroken series of victorious wars undertaken without prior preparation.

Politicians are well aware of these traits, and are not likely to oppose them head-on in election years—nor, for that matter, at any time when there is not at least a tang of urgency in the air.

The ideal climate for passage of an effective U. M. T., according to many Pentagon realists, can only be found at the end of a war in which need of U. M. T. has been demonstrated and which immediately follows a national election.

Powell Makes Attack On UMT Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, last Thursday made a bitter attack upon the universal military training and service bill, which the House had under consideration.

UMT is a "costly hoax of defeatism," Mr. Powell charged. "It directly follows the present Communist line," he said. "It could not have been conceived by anyone but the high echelons of the Communist party for exactly that it is now coming before."

Powell said most of the promises made to the American people to induce them to adopt permanent UMT are false. Careful examination of the report of the National Security Training Commission on UMT, Powell asserted, "will show that these promises have no factual basis."

He declared that UMT will not save money, time in getting armies into action overseas if war breaks out, nor will it do many of the other things the American public has been told it will do.

Outside of professional militarists, Powell, a minister said in his 20-minute speech, "there is not a single decent, self-respecting organization in the entire United States," including farm labor, education, civil liberty, youth and religious organizations, in favor of UMT.

Concluding his speech, he raised the question of writing into the bill a prohibition against racial segregation. "If we have the slightest intention of making UMT the backbone of our fighting forces, even though I am opposed to it," he said, "it must come before the bar of world opinion completely scourged of every vestige of jim crowism."



AT WEST POINT "OPEN HOUSE" — West Point, New York—Cadet Cyrus Cassells, Jr., a member of the fourth class at the United States Military Academy, is shown as he escorted his mother, father and brother on a tour of the exhibits displayed by the Dept. of Tactics, during "open house" held during the holiday period. Fourth classmen at West Point do not receive any Christmas leave and the academy holds a series of open house displays for the parents and friends of the cadets.

West Pointer Honored In Special Ceremonies

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

WEST POINT, N. Y.—(ANP)—A Negro (plebe) fourth classman made history at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point last week during its momentous historical anniversary celebrations. Cadets Lewis Cortez Olive, Jr., a native of Louisville, received the Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant at a formal decoration ceremony here before the assembled Corps of Cadets.

The presentation to the Negro fourth classman was made by Maj. Gen. F. A. Irving, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

Cadet Olive received the award for meritorious achievement for risking his life in Syracuse, New York to enter a blazing house to rescue a small child who had been left behind. The cadet reentered the fire-ridden structure several times searching for possible victims until the intensity of the fire and smoke prevented further search of the structure.

Cadet Olive's calm, quick and unselfish actions reflected credit on himself and the military service according to the citation.

Olive is a transfer from the University of California where he was enrolled prior to his entry at the Academy.

After the presentation the West Point cadets marched in review under their commandant, Col. John Waters.

Col. Fowler, West Pointer, CO of 373rd

WILDFLECKEN, Germany — Lieut. Col. James D. Fowler, 130 R Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., has assumed command of the 373rd Armored Infantry Battalion (United States Constabulary).

Colonel Fowler began his Army career in 1937, when he was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1941, upon graduation from USMA, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

WIDE EXPERIENCE

During World War II, Colonel Fowler served as Operations Officer of the 366th Infantry Regiment, a part of the Fifth Army, in the Mediterranean theatre of operations. His second overseas tour took him to the Pacific theatre of operations, where he served as assistant director of operations and training at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. His third overseas tour brought him to the European Command, where he was assigned as commander of the 370th Armored Infantry Battalion at Munich, Germany.

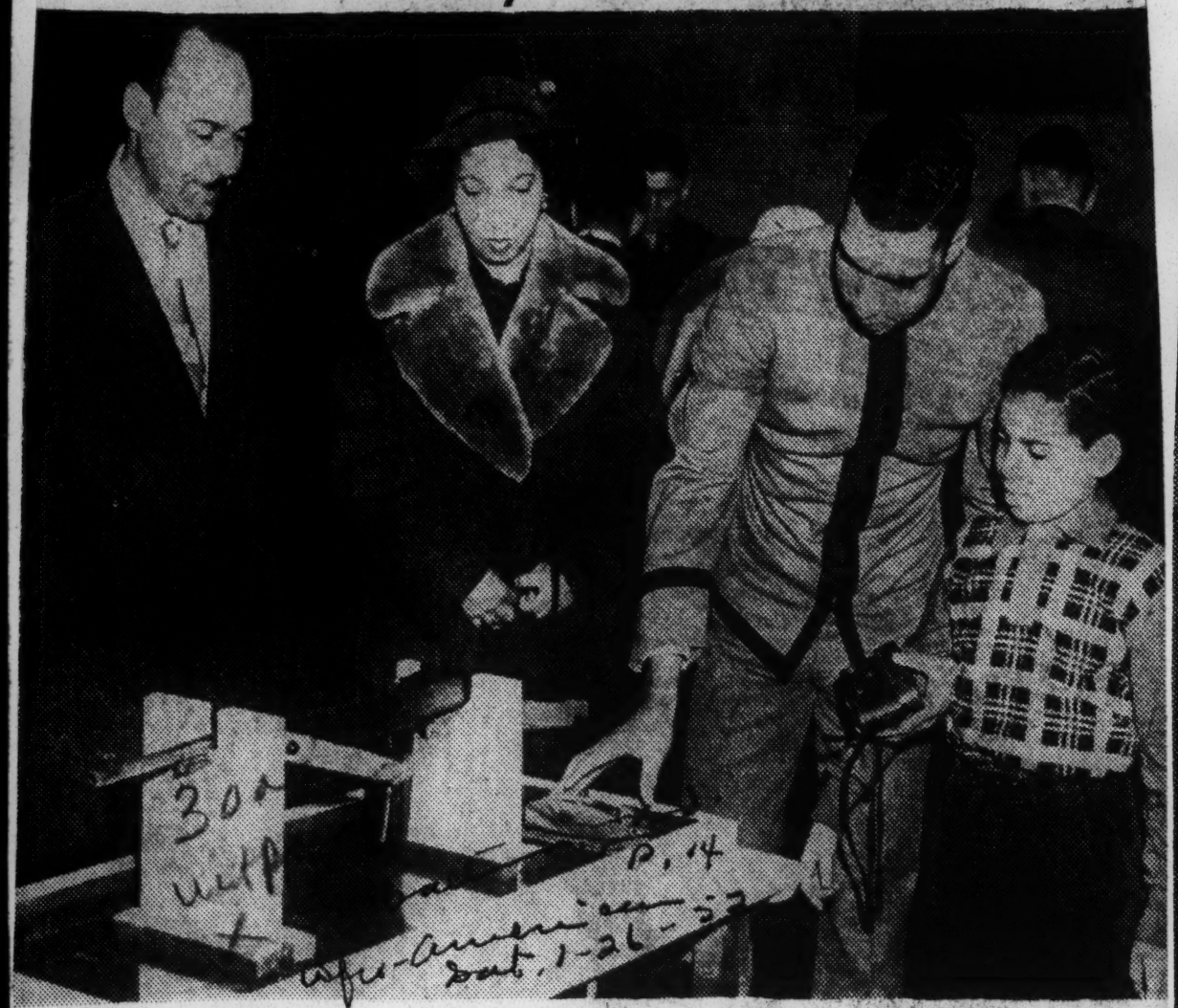
In November, 1951, he assumed command of the 373rd Armored Infantry Battalion, presently located at Wildflecken, Germany. He was joined recently by his wife, Mrs. Romay L. Fowler, and daughter, Dianne, and James D. Fowler Jr.

Rep. Powell Names New York Youth To West Point

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem.) 22nd District, New York, has appointed Manrice E. Clark to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Clark was educated in the New York City public schools and pursued courses in college in preparation for entry into West Point. He has been a member of the Boy Scouts and the New York State Guard, under Major Myles Paige, and is now connected with the 771st AA Batt., New York National Guard. He is a member of the Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cadet's Family Tours West Point



Cadet Cyrus Cassells Jr., a member of the fourth class at the United States Military Academy, is shown as he escorted his mother, father and brother on a tour of the exhibits displayed by the department of tactics during open house recently.



HERO'S AWARD. — Commendation Ribbon with medal pendant is awarded Cadet Lewis Cortez Olive, Jr., a fourth classman at the United State Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Olive of Louisville, Ky., Cadet Olive received the award for meritorious achievement while in Syracuse, N. Y., where he entered a blazing house and rescued a small child who had been left behind in the panic and confusion created by the fire. Cadet Olive continued to reenter the fire-ridden structure searching for other possible victims until fire and smoke prevented further search. Presentation was made by Major General F. A. Irving, superintendent of the Military Academy, before the assembled corps of cadets.

West Pointer Honored In Special Ceremonies

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

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After the presentation the West Point cadets marched in review under their commandant, Col. John Waters.



wrong p. 4 Dec. 3-7-52.

News Press Photo Service

BLAZED A PATH—Cadet Lewis Cortez Olive, Jr., fourth classman (plebe) of Louisville, Kentucky, is shown on the West Point parade grounds receiving the commendation ribbon with metal pendant from Major General F. A. Irving, Superintendent of the Military Academy. Cadet Olive received the award for meritorious achievement while in Syracuse, New York, where he rescued a child from a burning building.

Powell Appoints West Point Cadet

Journal and Guide

P. 6 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK CITY — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat, 22nd District of New York, last week appointed Maurice Eugene Clark to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Oct. 5-10-52

Young Mr. Clark was educated in the Public School System of New York City and pursued courses in college in preparation for entry into West Point.

He has been a member of the Boy Scouts, the New York State Guard under Major Myles Paige and is now connected with the 771st Anti-Aircraft Gun Batallion, New York National Guard and is a member of the Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Powell Names West Pointer

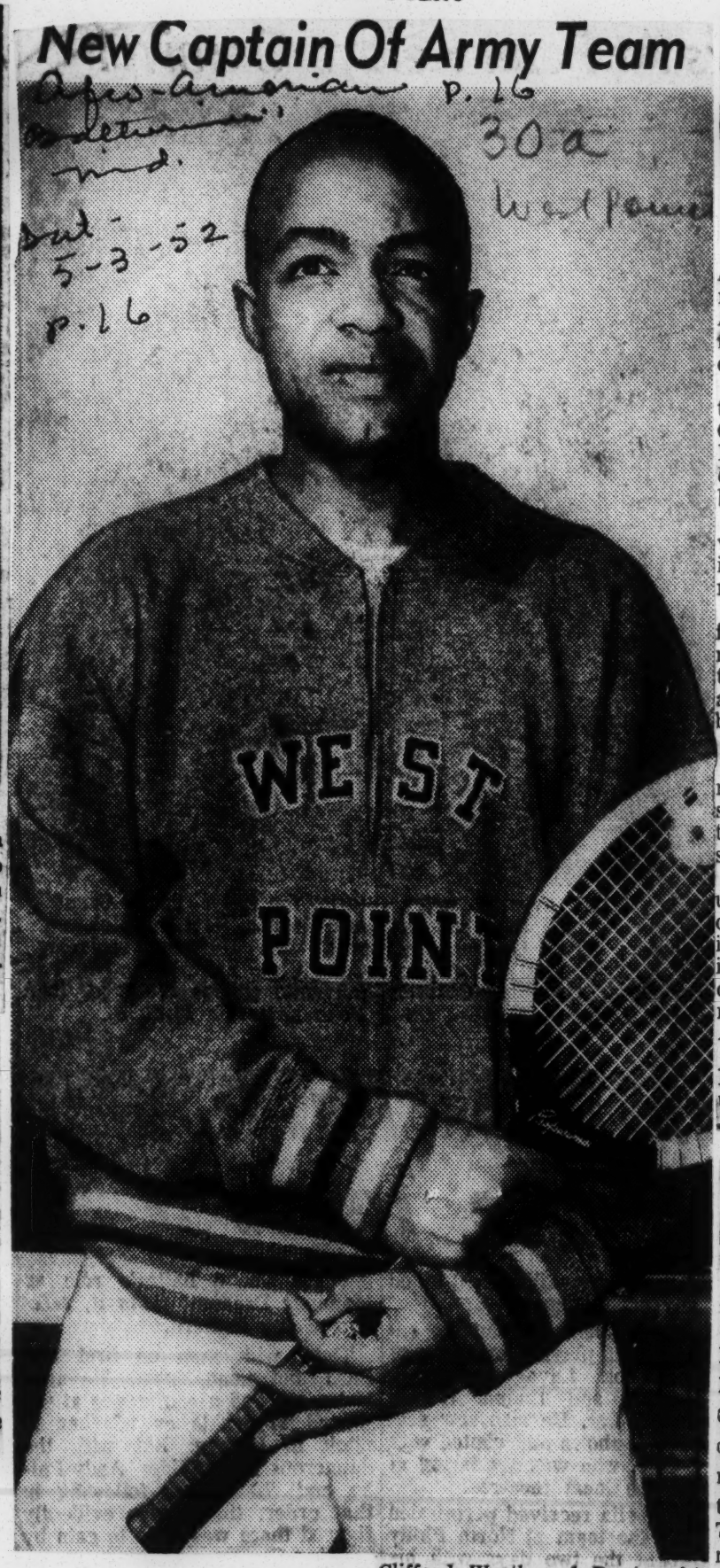
Courier

Oct 5-18-52

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat, New York, last week appointed Maurice Eugene Clark to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Clark was educated in New York City and pursued courses in college in preparation for entry into West Point.

He has been a member of the Boy Scouts and the N. Y. State Guard under Mayor Myles Paige.



Clifford Worthy of Detroit, Mich., has been elected captain of the 1952-53 Army squash racquets team of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. Worthy is also one of the leading competitors on the Cadet's tennis squad.

New Captain Of Army Team

Afro-American p. 16

Oct 5-3-52

p. 16

30a

West Point

Ceremony Honors West Point Cadet

Afro-American

p. 3

(See Photo Page 1)

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

WEST POINT, N.Y.—(ANP) — A colored (plebe) fourth classman made history at the U. S. Military Academy last week during its momentous historical anniversary celebrations.

Cadet Lewis C. Olive Jr., a native of Louisville, received the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant at a formal decoration ceremony here before the assembled Corps of Cadets.

The presentation to the cadet was made by Maj. Gen. F. A. Irving, superintendent of the academy.

Cadet Olive received the award for meritorious achievement for risking his life in Syracuse, N.Y., to enter a blazing house to rescue a small child who had been left behind.

Search For Other Victims

The cadet re-entered the fire-ridden structure several times searching for possible victims until the intensity of the fire and smoke prevented further search.

Cadet Olive's "calm, quick and unselfish actions reflected credit on himself and the military service," according to the citation. He is a transfer from the University of California, where he was enrolled prior to his entry at the Academy.

After the presentation, the West Point cadets marched in review under their commandant, Col. John Waters.

Powell Appoints Lad to West Point

Courier

P. 5 Oct. 11-52

WASHINGTON — Maurice Eugene Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, New York Democrat. Clark, a former Boy Scout, member of the New York National Guard and now with the 771st AA Gun Battalion, is a member of the Church of the Open Door in Brooklyn, N. Y.

250 College And UN Delegates Represented

Memphis World
30a West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y.— (ANP) —Tan diplomats from the four corners of the globe and the country's outstanding Negro college presidents and other dignitaries were on the campus when West Point's sesquicentennial celebration came to a climax in a burst of military pageantry highlighted by a visit from President Truman.

Some 250 colleges and universities 45 foreign educational institutions and 20 foreign military academies were represented along with United Nations delegates in the most colorful procession of the jubilee. The Academy was founded by an act of Congress on March 16, 1802, in Thomas Jefferson's administration.

Noted in Section 11 of the processional which included delegates of colleges and universities were: Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta university; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State College; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, North Carolina A. and T. College; Marshal Williams of the United Nations representing his alma mater, Prairie View A. and M. college; Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president, Lincoln university (Missouri) and Prof. Arthur P. Stokes for Wilberforce university.

P. 2

Richard S. S. Bright, Charge d'-Affaires, Liberia; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Bey Khalifa, Egypt, air attache; Col. Arif Guvene, Turkey, Lt. Col. Frederico Schael, Venezuela, air attache; Maj. Gen. Albert Salinas Carranza, Mexico, military air attache; Col. A. H. Ghaleb, Egypt, military attache; H. R. H. Sardar Mohammad Naim, ambassador, Afghanistan; Col. Felif Voga-Davilla, Ecuador, military attache; Cmdr. Antonio Morgado Belo, Portugal, military attache, and Brigidier J. B. Kriegler, Military Attache, Union of South Africa, were among foreign representatives.

Mem. 5-30-52

HAITI AND ETHIOPIAN COLLEGES AND MILITARY ACADEMIES DELEGATES MARCH

Lt. Col. Tesfa Desta, commandant Haile Selassie I Military Academy and Staff College, and Maj. Paul Corvington, Director, Military Academy of Haiti present in the procession were also listed among over night guests at the Academy.

Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, ambassador to Indonesia, Group Captain N. Sukrachandra, air and military attache; Col. Mom Chao Nitas Chirapravati of Thailand, Commandant S. L. Bosh, air attache, Union of South Africa; Ambassador B. R. Sen. India; Ambassador James Barrington, Burma; Ambassador Don Cipriano Restrepe-Jaramillo, Columbia; and Capt. Roberto Zepeda-Turcios, military attache, Hond-

In addition to President Truman other guest speakers at the Sesquicontennial jubilee fete were: Dr. Karl T. Compton, Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Maj. General Frederick A. Irving is Superintendent at West Point.

Memphis, Tenn.

Powell Appoints Lad to West Point

Courier
P 3
Pittsburgh Pa
Feb 2 1952

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Progress Seemed Snarled Over Korean Peace Talks

MUNSAN—(INS)— Korean armistice negotiations appeared today to be so snarled that only intervention by Washington or top level Communist leaders could clear the way for further progress toward a truce.

Negotiators return to Panmunjom at 11 a. m. (8 p. m. CST Thursday EST) but they seemed to be completely deadlocked on the Red demand for unlimited building of airfields and the method of exchanging prisoners.

A communique from the Allied delegation said Thursday's talk brought "no sign of a break."

Maj. Gen. Howard M. Turner of the Truce Terms Subcommittee told the Reds their insistence on building up air strength during an armistice show they are "preparing for war and not for peace."

The Communists answered with their often repeated claim that limitation of airfields would constitute "interference in the internal affairs" of North Korea.

The Reds "categorically" rejected an Allied proposal for a man-for-man exchange of military prisoners and then repatriation of all others on a voluntary basis.

Chinese Communist Col. Cheng-Wen claimed this left loopholes for the Allies to detain thousands of Communists prisoners and to permit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Nationalist leader, to determine the fate of many Chinese captives.

Tsai injected Chiang Kai-Shek into the discussion on the ground statements had appeared in the "UN Command Press" that some of the Chinese prisoners are "loyal" to the Generalissimo.

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby replied that "voluntary" meant "the innate right of every individual to self determination" and gave assurance every safeguard including questioning by Red Cross agents, would be given the prisoners in making their decisions.

Libby pointed out that the Allied proposal would insure exchange of all prisoners who wished repatriation because numbers would not count after the initial man-for-man exchange.

The Admiral said the Allies first wanted a man-for-man exchange to "guarantee the return of all our people."

Libby declared the Communists either had not understood the Allied proposal "or deliberately misconstrued it."

Observers at the Allied base camp at Munsan said the Reds probably were stalling for time while the proposal underwent careful study by top Chinese Communists and North Korean leaders in Peiping and Pyongyang.

Gen. Turner reported that in the subcommittee debate over building airfields the Communists took up most of the two-hour meeting "ranting and raving with the most illogical and confused statements we have heard."

SOUTH KOREA 3 TIMES STRONGER NOW: VAN FLEET Boosts Army to 300,000 Men in Year

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

EIGHTH ARMY HDQ. IN KOREA, Feb. 27—The South Korean republic has tripled its military strength within the past year but American forces must remain at least two more years to guarantee the country's safety, Gen. Van Fleet, 8th army commander, said today.

The general said South Korea must remain dependent on the United States for most of its military supplies but "the Koreans would be among the first to send divisions — not battalions — elsewhere to fight communism if needed by the United Nations."

Lists Accomplishments

Van Fleet listed these accomplishments toward putting the nation on its military feet within the past 12 months:

1. Korean fighting forces expanded from about 100,000 men to more than 300,000.
2. Military academy established to train young officers.
3. Command and general staff school set up for special training of selected officers ranging from majors to brigadier generals.
4. More than 300 officers sent to the United States for training courses of three to nine months.

Van Fleet predicted the South Korean army now could whip the North Koreans altho the Communists still have great superiority in armor and heavy artillery. They also have 18 divisions as against about 10 for the South Koreans, but Van Fleet said "they are at the bottom of the barrel for manpower—the South Koreans have used only a fraction of theirs."

Reactivate Three Divisions

The 8th army commander said two South Korean corps inactivated last spring after several divisions collapsed under attack would be reactivated soon. These divisions again will fight under their own corps commanders.

The general gave these additional details of the encouraging military picture:

Nearly 40,000 recruits are receiving a 16 weeks' basic infantry course which turns out skilled, hardened and confident troops.

The South Koreans now have one tank company and others are in training.

Raise Artillery Strength

They have several battalions of 155 millimeter artillery. Each division still has only one artillery battalion, but work is underway to increase this strength.

Special schools are training signal, artillery, and motor specialists.

Van Fleet laid stress on the schools, since specialists and good officers are the Korean army's most serious need. Youngsters now entering the military academy's four year course for example, could not expect to become good officers in less than 10 years, he said.

Asked when it would be possible to withdraw all foreign troops, Van Fleet replied with a question: "Will it ever be possible to withdraw them all? Whoever supplies military equipment to Korea must have technicians here to show them how to use it and to see it is used properly."

Reds Stall Armistice

MUNSAN, Korea, Feb. 28 [Thursday]—(AP)—The Communists threatened a virtual sit-down strike in Korean armistice negotiations Wednesday unless Russia is accepted as a neutral truce inspector.

"Until such time," said Col. Chang Chun San, of North Korea, "there will be no progress in these negotiations."

The Reds made the statement in again rejecting a plan to cut the number of neutral nation truce inspectors from six to four by dropping Russia and Norway. Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are the other nominees.

Charge Germ Warfare

Peiping radio, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo, said "there is no question that recent developments in Korea . . . are seriously endangering the talks." Quoting a communist correspondent, the Red broadcast cited as dangerous incidents the communist-led riot of Korean civilians in a Koje island prison last week, Red charges the Americans are using germ warfare, and illegal flights of planes over the Kaesong neutral area.

The communist correspondent alleged American planes dropped cardboard boxes of flies, fleas, crickets, spiders, lice, midges and mites carrying bubonic plague, cholera and other diseases. An American command broadcast scoffed at the charges and said there was "ample proof" the Reds were trying to cover up stalling at the truce talks and seasonal winter epidemics.

Red Jet Shot Down

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 27 (AP)—Sabre jet pilots today shot down one communist MIG-15 and damaged another in a 10 minute fight in clearing North Korean skies. It was the first jet battle since Saturday. About 190 MIGs were encountered during the day.

Ground action continued light. The 8th army's night bulletin reported only light patrol clashes all along the 155 mile front.

Falling Apart of South Korea Creates Alarm

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

TOKYO, May 28—The progressive disintegration of the South Korea republic despite huge doses of American aid is causing alarm here. It is believed to be the reason for American Ambassador John Muccio's current trip to Washington.

Inflation, internal disorder, and political squabblings have torn South Korea in the last six months. Widespread corruption has cost the government the respect of American troops and even of its own people. In recent weeks high army officers have asked this question discreetly, "What would the outside world think if the army liquidated the dishonest government and took control?"

President Syngman Rhee has the reputation of being cranky but the chaos has been so great that frequently his has seemed the only voice of reason. He has disclaimed any ambition for another term but friends say he hates to step down at a critical time. The national elections are scheduled for late in June if disorders do not prevent them.

Cuts Value of Money

Inflation has cut the value of the Korean won to 15,000 to the dollar. Seven years ago it was on a par with the Japanese yen, now 360 to the dollar.

This situation has led to cancelation of an agreement signed July 27, 1950, under which the Koreans agreed to furnish native currency for American war needs. Under a new agreement the United States will assume the burden of paying for native labor and the rentals of Korean properties needed for the war. The Koreans now will contribute hardly anything except the pay for their army.

Since the war began, the United States has poured $452,000,000 into Korea for relief and economic help. This does not include the millions of dollars worth of goods and supplies stolen from the United States army or diverted into civilian channels by South Korean troops.

Neither do these sums include other major cause of worry. Only recently did they recognize the Panmunjom armistice conference, altho they have millions of dollars in private aid from charities. Other nations have contributed nearly $20,000,000.

The guerrilla situation is another cleanup which has been so great that frequently his has seemed the only voice of reason. He has disclaimed any ambition for another term but friends say he hates to step down at a critical time. The national elections are scheduled for late in June if disorders do not prevent them.

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Neither do these sums include other

U. S. Accused of Using Germ Warfare In Korea

Cohen Angrily Replies In U. N. That Charges Are False, Unwarranted, Uncorroborated

By A. M. ROSENTHAL
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

United Nations, N. Y., March 14.—The Soviet Union today accused the United States of using germ warfare in Korea and China. The charge drew an immediate angry reply from the United States that the charges were "false, unwarranted, and uncorroborated."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik, using the United Nations' new Disarmament Commission as a forum, gave Moscow's official support to Peiping radio stories that the United States was using bacteriological weapons.

The Russian delegate said the United States was using germ warfare for "mass killings of civilian population." Malik demanded that the commission immediately take up the prohibition of bacteriological weapons and indicated that he would press for a condemnation of the United States.

For the United States, Benjamin V. Cohen pointed out that the charges already had been denied formally by Secretary of State Acheson. He said that if the Soviet Union really wanted to get at the facts, it would use its influence to support an impartial on-the-spot investigation by the International Red Cross, as proposed by the United States.

Opinion of most delegates was that the Soviet complaint would find no backing in the commission and would not be acted on formally. Only yesterday Secretary General Trygve Lie called the Communist stories "utterly false."

The meeting of the commission was its first in the United States. By the time it was over, it was clear that the battle of bitter words would continue in this new disarmament effort and that basic disagreements between the Soviet Union and the rest of the commission were just about as wide as ever.

The speeches of Cohen and Malik presented this picture of deadlock:

The United States wants the commission, as its first job, to prepare an international census of armed forces and weapons, including atomic weapons. After that, the United States wants the commission to look into the techniques of working out a step-by-step reduction of armed strength, with proved guarantees all along the way, and the setting up of an international control organ.

Cohen put the United States' insistence on an arms inventory this way:

"No responsible Government can agree to cut its own defenses without knowing where such cuts will leave it in relation to the armed forces of other countries."

On the other side of the political fence, Malik demanded that the commission start writing an international treaty for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the reduction and control of armaments.

Once principles were agreed upon, he said, disclosure of armed strength by the various countries would flow naturally. U. S. insistence on a census as a first step was nothing but a stall, he charged.

Brings Sarge From Korea To Bedside Of Sick Wife

Red Cross Helped Him

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—A week ago, Sgt. James Green of 4 Church St., Roslyn, Long Island was in Korea. Here in Nassau, more than 8,000 miles from the fighting front, Green's young wife, Catherine, mother of a one-week old infant, was critically ill and facing a serious brain operation.

Today, Sergeant Green is home, able to lend a helping hand with the new baby and comfort his wife in her illness.

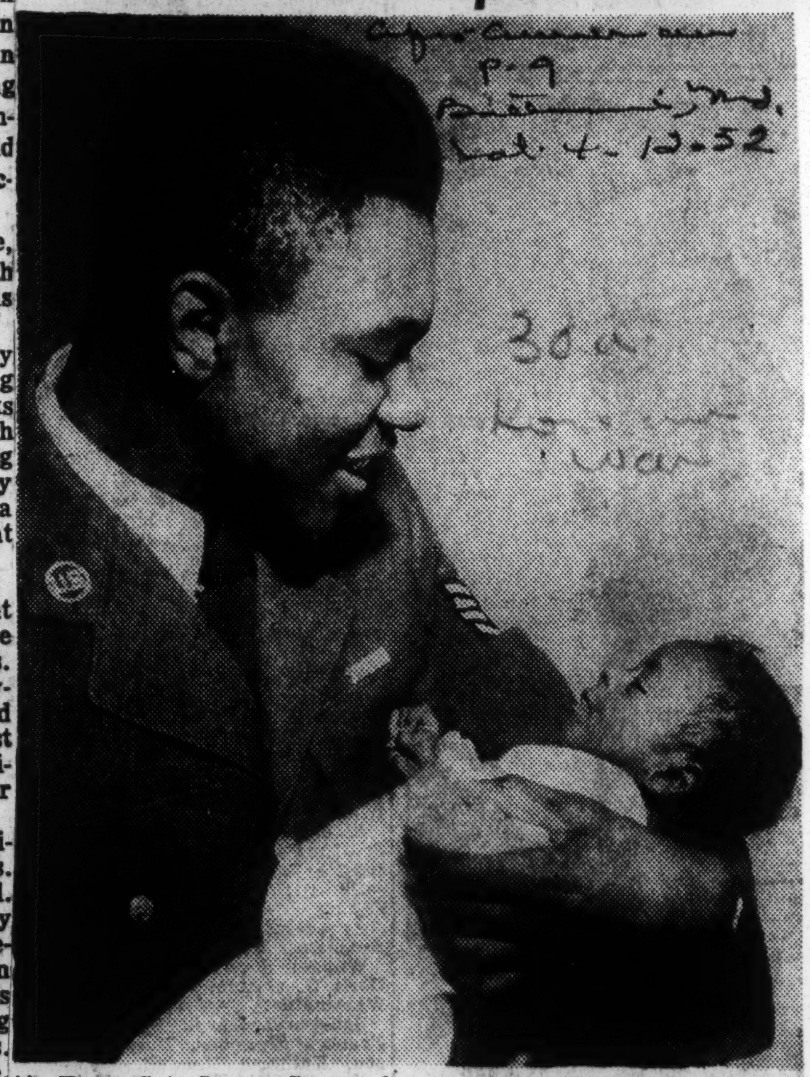
"It all happened so fast I hardly had time to get my duffel bag packed, "Sgt. Green said. "Thanks to the Nassau Red Cross, which got the facts to my commanding officer, I was given emergency leave and flew home from Korea five days after receiving word that my wife needed me."

Emergency Verified

Sergeant Green was on duty at Seoul's Kimpo Airfield when he got word to report to his co. Mrs. Gre n has asked the home service department of the Nassau Red Cross to put through her request for his return in view of the critical illness that developed after the birth of the baby.

The Red Cross immediately verified the emergency with Mrs. Green's physician at Mitchell. Through Red Cross and military communications facilities, Sergeant Green was notified at noon March 20. By evening, he was aboard a military plane winging his wa" toward the United States. Five days later he was home.

"I want to express my thanks to the Red Cross and to all the people who contribute to the Red Cross fund appeal who made possible the care and comfort my wife and baby got when I was in Korea," Sergeant Green said.



Air Force Sgt. James Green of 4 Church St., Roslyn, L. I. meets the little fellow who was responsible for his return from the Korean fighting front. Gazing with satisfaction on his dad is two-week old Gordon Douglas Green. Read how the Red Cross enabled Sergeant Green to get emergency leave in the accompanying story.

POW Plan May Bring Early Truce

TOKYO, April 6 (Sunday) (AP).—The off-record negotiations on prisoner exchange an Panmunjom produced a formula which may lead to agreement on a Korean truce within the month.

United Nations observers who have viewed the talks with caution from the start now say an end could come with startling suddenness.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway and most of his higher lieutenants are taking the attitude, "We'll believe it when we see it."

But others whose opinion must be reckoned with are showing real optimism for the first time.

Their reasons:

1. Agreement on the method for exchanging prisoners of war is in the works. This was revealed Friday in a United Nations announcement which said talks on POW exchange had been recessed "to develop additional avenues" for agreement. "Develop" is the key word. It wasn't to "discover," but to "develop."

2. Once the prisoner exchange deal is completed and both sides are happy, a bargain could finish off the talks in a matter of hours. That bargain would be for the United Nations to withdraw its demanded ban on rebuilding Red air fields, providing the Communists gave in on the nomination of Soviet Russia as a neutral observer.

3. Settlement of the air fields and Russian issues would pave the way for a dramatic finish which would be right down the Red alley. It is believed that Russia's name was thrown into the lists for bargaining purposes anyway.

From the start, the tangle over prisoner exchange has been this: The Reds wanted back all the prisoners held by the Allies. The Allies didn't want to send a man back unless he wanted to go.

130,000 prisoners captured "as of Dec. 18."

The secret formula, worked out behind closed tent flaps, very likely is that in overhauling the list of prisoners held by the Allies, the names of those who refuse to go back home would be dropped. Their place would be substituted the names of prisoners captured since the lists were exchanged.

Just so the figure remains 130,000 apparently the Reds don't care.

What they want to be spared is the humiliation of having U.N. held prisoners marching to Panmunjom for exchange and then renouncing Communism.

It is quite possible that this spectacle could be avoided by having tacle done at Koje Island.

The United Nations handed over the screening This could be a guarantee that every man who started for the ex-

to the Communists a list of about

U.N. WORDS DO JOB OF GUNS IN KOREA

Propaganda War During Battle Lull Held Success Despite Few Red Captives Taken

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Friday, April 11 — Although the Korean war continues to be a matter of scattered patrol clashes, the United Nations propaganda offensive is hitting a new high. Thirteen Allied radio transmitters are battering at Communist minds fourteen hours daily. Last week's leaflet barrage that descended on enemy troops exceeded 18,000,000 copies.

The angry Communist radio retorts indicate that the United Nations approach has been having some success despite the small number of Communists taken prisoner.

During the lull in the fighting the Psychological Warfare Section of the Far East Command has been shifting the emphasis of its appeal from the fear of death to nostalgia for home. This has induced United Nations radio announcers and leaflet authors to work more on the personal approach and to resort increasingly to such devices as firing into Communist lines shells with leaflets containing names or personal data of outfits receiving the literature.

Deterioration Is Aim

The United Nations does not expect to persuade the Communists to surrender immediately, though that is the ultimate hope. According to Col J. Woodall Greene, chief of the Psychological Warfare Section, the primary aim of the propaganda warfare is "to deteriorate Communist fighting ability and lower their morale."

One indication of the effectiveness of the psychological warfare's personal approach is that the enemy now has trusted Communists with troops down to squad level. These party members know they are held responsible for desertions.

It is realized here that even when North Koreans or Chinese wish to surrender this has become extremely difficult. In the absence of combat operations guards can spot comrades trying to make their way to United Nations positions. In addition, anyone trying to surrender would have to negotiate his own side's mine fields as well as the Allied mines.

Currency Type Successful

Nevertheless, those prisoners recently captured by the United Nations had read anywhere from three to twenty-five Allied surrender leaflets and could describe the pictures and the gist of the text of these throwaways, Colonel Greene said. One of the most successful of these leaflets was that resembling North Korean currency which North Korean troops were less afraid to carry because it could be concealed among money.

Under normal combat conditions Allied propaganda would cite the rate of casualties and point out that according to the laws of chance the listeners could expect to be dead or wounded in a short time. During heavy fighting soldiers have very little time to brood about home and family.

These days, however, the idea is to find out the names of soldiers in a particular outfit and if some special condition such as a shortage of food exists in that unit and then to fire leaflets to these soldiers elaborating on these grievances.

United Nations broadcasts and printed matter—more than 1,000 varieties of leaflets—constantly remind both Chinese and North Korean soldiers that they all are being used by the Russians.

MADE UP FOR THEIR ROLES IN KOREA



Associated Press (U. S. Army)

Sgt. Richard Anderson, left, Arlington, Mass., and Pfc. Ray Seals, Drumright, Okla., members of a United States infantry group known as Stevens' Raiders, after a sortie into no-man's land between United Nations and Communist lines. Led by Lieut. Carl Stevens, Stillwell, Okla., a platoon-size group recently scored eighty-five casualties against a 150-man Chinese Red force in a night battle in muddy rice paddies.

Giggling Reds Just Kill Time At Truce Talks

Link to Vishinsky Move For Parleys in UN Seen

MUNSAN, Jan. 8 (Tuesday)—(AP)—The Communists, in weird stalling tactics at the Korean armistice talks Monday, "acted like schoolgirls who had a secret and weren't telling their friends," the United Nations command spokesman declared.

A few hours later, in Paris, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky declared the Panmunjom negotiations had reached a deadlock and urged a high-level United Nations Security Council meeting to try to break it. (See full story on Page 6.)

In thus renewing his efforts to throw the Korean affairs into the United Nations, Vishinsky contended his proposal would not break up the Panmunjom meetings, but would merely seek to help them out of the rut "in which they have been floundering for six months."

Allied delegates at this forward camp had no comment on the connection between Vishinsky's move and the Communist tactics at the truce talks, but it appeared that the Red delegates were making sure there would be no progress while Vishinsky made his pitch.

Hope for Clearer Course

The gyrations of the Reds Monday nevertheless amazed Allied officials. They hoped that the pattern of the Communist tactics would come clearer at further meetings scheduled at 11 A. M. today.

No progress was made at the separate sessions Monday on prisoner-exchange and armistice supervision.

Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, senior United Nations command delegate, went to Tokyo and issued a statement declaring:

"With each passing day there is less and less reason to think the Communists really want a stable armistice.

"Certainly, no one can accuse them of being in a hurry to demonstrate good faith."

Described as 'Complete Change'

Air Force Brigadier-General William P. Nuckols, United Nations spokesman, commented:

"There has been a complete change in the Communist attitude. I can recall no situation that is comparable to the situation that we find ourselves in today."

Nuckols added:

"This (Monday's performance) was the sharpest change in retrogression rather than progression" since the talks began July 10.

Nuckols described as "weird" the Communist actions in the two subcommittees. It appeared from the description he gave Allied newsmen that it was an understatement.

Reds Read Magazine, Joke

In the tent where negotiators

lied negotiator, again explained the Allied stand.

The Communists apparently were not interested in listening.

The fantastic pattern of Monday was all the more evident because Sunday the United Nations command said it had noticed a decided change for the better in the Red attitude after days of acid debate.

Allied negotiator, was speaking.

In the fruitless discussions on exchanging prisoners, Korean Major-General Lee Sang Cho, Red subdelegate, was lackadaisical. Nuckols said. Lee opened the morning session of the subcommittee with another lengthy, repetitious rejection of the Allied six-point proposal for exchanging prisoners and civilians.

Rear-Admiral R. E. Libby, Al-

are deadlocked over Red insistence on constructing airfields during an armistice, actions of the Communists took on the appearance of farce.

The Red subdelegates, Chinese Major-General Hsieh Fang and Korean Colonel Chang Chun San, read a magazine they passed back and forth. They chuckled, giggled, snickered and guffawed with their interpreters while Air Force Major-General Howard M. Turner,

High UN Officials See No Early Truce in Korea

TOKYO, March 30—(Sunday)—(UP)—High United Nations officials have adopted a "wait and see" attitude toward an armistice in Korea. They do not anticipate an early peace.

Some United Nations correspondents on the press train at Munsan are more optimistic. Their guesses on an armistice date range from April 10 to August.

The United Press surveyed official and unofficial sources this week and found that most persons close to the truce talks believe Russia holds the key to their success or failure.

No one could say exactly what Russia, which inspired the talks in the first place, hopes to gain by seeing them drag on month after month.

There have been waves of optimism from time to time, some based on actual progress. Some of the most recent optimism was based on remarks by Communist correspondents at Panmunjom.

Optimism has resulted also from reports originating in various United Nations capitals, all unconfirmed. There have been reports that May 1 was set as a "target date," but there has been no confirmation here.

In Tokyo, the highest officials told a correspondent that they have no idea what is going to happen in Korea. They want peace and they have made many concessions. But they still want an honorable peace and they are ready to fight again if necessary.

In Seoul, Eighth Army Commander James A. Van Fleet told a United Press correspondent:

"There has been considerable speculation on the peace target date ever since the armistice talks began last July. However, I am not aware of any official current target date.

"As Eight Army commander I have made my stand clear repeatedly that I am not connected with the negotiations at Panmunjom and my mission is solely that of guiling the Eighth Army in resisting Communist aggression."

At the United Nations advance camp at Munsan, the United Press polled correspondents covering the negotiations. The results:

"Correspondents here believe a Korean armistice definitely is possible, although one thinks a lasting peace is not.

"Estimates on when an armistice will come range from mid-April to August. Dates mentioned included April 10, April 23, April 25, July and August.

"One said he believes a truce will be reached shortly after the Russians' international economic conference in April. Majority opinion was that there will be an armistice only when Russia thinks it is to her advantage to have one."

"Slight Improvement"

After a two-week visit to Korea, Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the United Nations secretary general, Trygve Lie, said there has been a "slight improvement" in the chances for peace in the past two weeks. But he said there is "less optimism" now than six months ago.

Three major issues remain to be solved:

(1) Prisoner exchange, the United Nations stands firm for voluntary repatriation. The Reds want forced return of all regardless of individual desire.

(2) Rehabilitation of North Korean airfields. The United Nations will agree that certain fields may be repaired. The Communists say there must be no restrictions. It appears to be mostly a matter of principle with them, as the present United Nations offer would impose little control.



—Army Photo via AP Wirephoto

KOREA RAIDERS IN BLACKFACE—Two members of an American infantry group known as Stevens' Raiders pose in blackface make-up after a night raid into no-man's-land between Allied and Red Chinese lines in Korea. Led by Lieutenant Carl Stevens, of Stillwell, Okla., a platoon-sized group recently scored 85 casualties on a 150-man Chinese force in a night battle in muddy rice paddies.

Enemy Renews Hints of 'Deal' On Cease-Fire

MUNSAN, April 11 (Friday)—(AP)—Communist negotiators served notice anew yesterday that they firmly oppose any armistice ban on rebuilding airfields in North Korea.

But an Allied negotiator said they hinted again a willingness to withdraw their nomination of Russia as a neutral truce observer if the United Nations command gives in on airfields.

The two issues are up for discussion again today in talks at Panmunjom.

Talks on prisoner exchange, the third major roadblock in the path of a Korean armistice, are in recess while the two sides separately work on possible solutions.

Allies Oppose Trade

The Allies have told the Reds they firmly oppose any trade on the airfields and Russian issues.

A Chinese Communist negotiator declared in Thursday's six-minute meeting that the Reds "absolutely would not accept the Allied demand for a ban on airfield rehabilitation for military use."

"In order that progress may be made in the conference, your side must first abandon this unreasonable demand," he added.

This was interpreted as another hint the Reds are ready to give in on Russia—for a price.

"We want to get an armistice, but we want it to be a fair one and something with stability," an Allied negotiator told correspondents.

SEOUL'S THIEVES SELL ARMY LOOT IN OPEN MARKET

Prices Are a Fraction of Real Value

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Correspondent]

SEOUL, Korea, April 15—Korean thieves are stealing their American defenders blind, and it is little can be done about it. Hugging the bank of a malodorous canal at the Seoul east gate, more than 5,000 tiny stalls do business in stolen or smuggled goods. The Korean police seldom interfere.

Here are sold the proceeds from the looting of Seoul and the fruit of daily thefts from American military forces. Tens of thousands of dollars' worth of army clothing is spread out for sale at far less than quartermaster prices. At prevailing currency rates [9,000 won to 1 dollar] a new pair of wool trousers—quartermaster price, $12.95—will cost you only $4.45 here.

Wool Sweater for $3.33

These are other bargains: Wool shirt [cost $8.35], $3.88; wool sweater [$6.15], $3.33; windbreaker jacket [$10.65], $5.50.

Prices are lower for used clothing. One GI from Los Angeles was buying a twill jacket for $1.77. "We can't get these thru the supply room any more," he explained.

The thieves' market gets its stocks from thousands of individual thieves, many of them employed by the army, and from wholesale operators who specialize in looting transit shipments. Last fall 1,000 sleeping bags en route to the 1st cavalry division were looted from a railway car. This meant that 1,000 GIs went cold for several weeks until the bags could be replaced. In December 1,208 new type parkas costing $65,000 were looted from a box car in Seoul. They never were recovered.

Binoculars Are Common

Items which front line units requisition in vain are plentifully available in Seoul—at a price. Army binoculars are so common the price has been forced down to $10. The big 7x50 size is $35. Thousands of stolen military electric bulbs are on open sale. Prices run from 33 cents for a 50 watter to 77 cents for 100 watts. Flashlight batteries are two for 55 cents.

One stall in the thieves' market provided a mystery. It offered 35 brand new suits of men's clothing of American make. Apparently the suits were stolen or diverted from a shipment of relief clothing.

Why doesn't the army do something about thefts of its supplies?

A military policeman supplied the answer: "The captain tells us this is a sovereign country and warns us not to touch anything, even if we know it's stolen property. It's up to the Korean police to enforce the law, but I think they're the worst crooks of all."

Reds Get Scolding

MUNSAN, Korea, April 16 [Wednesday] — (AP) — The Americans scolded the Reds again today for trying to use the "phony issue" as Russian neutrality as a bargaining point in the deadlocked armistice talks.

In a statement issued in advance of today's session they said: "The United Nations' command will not permit the phony issue of 'neutral Russia' which has been fabricated by the Communists to be confused with the fundamental problem of a realistic armistice and the safety of the United Nations command troops which can be threatened by a buildup of enemy air fields."

The statement referred to two allies retreat from their position key issues blocking agreement on on air fields.
truce supervision: Communist insistence on Russia as one of six neutral nations to police a truce, and an American demand for a ban on military air field construction during an armistice. Communist negotiators have hinted repeatedly a willingness to withdraw Russia's nomination if the

U.S., Britain Split in U.N. On Amending India Plan For Korea War Prisoners

21 Allies Are Called Into Session Today

Gross, Eden Fail to Agree as U. S. Insists on Bars to Forced Repatriation

By Ralph Chapman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The first open break in the U. N. between the United States and Great Britain occurred this afternoon when Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Ernest A. Gross, deputy American representative at the U. N., "found it not possible to agree" on amendments to the Indian resolution on war prisoners in Korea.

The United States thereupon asked Sir Percy Spender, Australian Ambasador to Washington, to call a "special and urgent" meeting of the twenty-one nations which sponsored what is generally known as the American resolution. Sir Percy, who has been acting chairman of the group, announced later in Washington that the meeting will be held at the U. N. at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow night.

Word of the split came from the U. S. delegation after Mr. Gross left a meeting of more than an hour with Mr. Eden and Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, in Mr. Eden's suite at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Asks "Concrete Amendments"

Mr. Gross had called upon the British diplomats "at the instructions of Mr. Acheson." He told them that this country is willing to accept the Indian resolution "with concrete amendments" which would bring it into line with the American position against forcible repatriation of prisoners.

What the United States wants is the Indian resolution spelled out in plain words that there will be neither forcible repatriation nor forcible detention of prisoners and that it shall set up workable machinery to that end.

The statement issued by the U. S. delegation after the meeting said that this country "could not accept the abrupt abandonment by the United Kingdom" of the twenty-one power resolution of which it was one of the sponsors. It said also that there was disagreement on the "degree and magnitude" of the changes to be made in the Indian resolution and repeated the previous American position that the resolution as it stands is "unacceptable."

Britain feels that the Indian proposal needs only slight, if any, changes, the American spokesman said.

Mr. Gross told Messrs. Eden and Lloyd also that the United States still sees "great virtue" in the twenty-one-power resolution. This calls upon Communist China and North Korea to accept the terms laid down by U. N. truce negotiators at Panmunjom. Tomorrow's meeting has been called to mobilize support for the American position and against that held by Britain.

The open rupture climaxed a week of behind-the-scenes maneuvering which began soon after India introduced its plan on Monday. This would allow all prisoners who wish to go home to do so while those who do not wish repatriation would be held in a sort of "refugee" status until final disposition of their cases. The United States said at once that the whole plan was too vague but other countries, including Britain, expressed strong support for it.

Acheson Back Today

Secretary of State Dean Acheson is in Ottawa, where he had a speaking engagement, today but will fly to New York tomorrow in time for the meeting. His "instructions" to Mr. Gross were not given before he left and so, apparently were the result of developments here yesterday and early today.

Meanwhile, Communist efforts to confuse—and split—nations actively seeking peace in Korea became more evident than ever. Armistice chances seemed dimmer but some delegates were still hoping that the picture may brighten when Mr. Acheson speaks for the second time on this subject in the Assembly's Political Committee late Monday afternoon.

Developments on the Communist side were these:

1. Poland, scheduled to speak in the Political Committee today, postponed its speech until Monday but sought, and got, an informal meeting with V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian delegate who introduced his country's resolution setting forth a new formula for the exchange of prisoners of war in Korea. After the meeting, held in semi-secrecy in the lounge outside the Security Council chamber, the Indian delegate said that there would be no statement on what had been discussed.

2. Speaking in a seventy-minute meeting of the committee, A. M. Baranovsky, Foreign Minister of the Ukraine, echoed the statement of Czechoslovakia yesterday in stating that his delegation is still studying the Indian proposal and will express its views on that later.

3. Dispatches from Moscow said that the Kremlin has flatly turned down this resolution, as it has that offered by the United States and twenty other nations. A U. N. correspondent for Tass, the official news agency said here, however, that these reports made the Russian attitude seem more intransigent that it really is.

4. "The Worker," Sunday edition of the Communist newspaper published in New York, gave top place to a story from New Delhi concerning Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in the Indian Parliament asking world support for his country's Korean resolution.

In today's short meeting, representatives of Bolivia and Iraq spoke in support of the Indian resolution. Mohamed Fadil Al-Jamali, Foreign Minister of Iraq, advanced the suggestion that "prisoners resisting repatriation should be given refuge in a neutral country which should insure that these prisoners would not engage in activities against the governments of their countries of origin." Communist speakers in the debate have insisted that the United States wants to hold prisoners of war after an armistice in order to use them against Red China and North Korea.

Listed to speak on Monday, besides Mr. Acheson, are representatives of Syria, Poland, Afghanistan, Chile and Burma. Mr. Acheson will speak last.

8TH ARMY BEATS OFF RED ATTACK ON KOREAN HILL

Chinese Smash Barbed Wire Defenses

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 11 [Tuesday] (AP)—Chinese Communists hurled a 350 man attack at Porkchop hill on the Korean western front last night and early today but were repulsed with heavy casualties. The Reds crashed thru barbed wire defenses and charged up the slopes where they were engaged in heavy close-quarter fighting.

They were beaten off after battling with grenades, bayonets, small arms, and automatic weapons.

Artillery and mortar fire thundered thru the valleys about seven miles southwest of Chorwon.

Porkchop hill lies between Old Baldy and T-Bone hill—outposts guarding the 8th army held road hub and supply center at Chorwon. It was the scene of frequent clashes during the summer.

Regain Two Eastern Hills

The western front erupted into action shortly after counterattacking 8th army infantry men regained two heights anchoring the extreme eastern end of the chill battle front in 14 hours of fighting.

About 1,300 North Korean Reds who had attacked in waves behind heavy artillery barrages were driven from neighboring hill positions. The main attack was on a height known as Anchor hill.

On the central front, 5th air force fighter-bombers struck repeatedly at communist gun positions in the Triangle hill-Sniper ridge sector, north of Kumhwa.

Communist gun fire dropped sharply in volume over Sniper ridge. Fliers reported far fewer Red gun positions now could be sighted from the air. Last week the Reds had more than 200 gun positions on the ridges of Papa-San mountain, overlooking Triangle hill and Sniper ridge.

Bomb Red Supply Lines

Fighter-bombers ranged deep into North Korea during the day stabbing at communist supply lines. Sabre jets patrolling MIG alley over northwest Korea reported no contacts with the Red air force.

Fifth air force pilots claimed the destruction of 15 red gun positions along the front and reported 70 buildings and 25 supply shelters knocked out.

In the east coast battle, the North Koreans began 100-man wave attacks about 10 p. m. Sunday. Not until noon Monday were the 8th army troops able to regain firm control of the two outpost hills.



Associated Press wirephoto

G. I.s getting inscribed shell ready to be loaded into an 8-inch gun near the front in Korea

Navy Seabees 10 Years Old

Unit Has Gained Muscle in Korea

The Navy's famed Seabees, comprised of men from all walks of life and labor, observed their 10th birthday last Friday and in celebration gave exhibitions of high speed construction at more than 30 overseas naval bases and stations from the Arctic to th Tropics.

Once again, ready and able to defend what they build, the fighting construction battalions have gained muscle since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. According to Rear Admiral Joseph F. Jelley, CEC, USN, Chief of Navy Civil Engineers, the Seabees "are now able to handle any job likely to be assigned to them."

Seabee work today includes building of airstrips, roads, piers, utilities, and ammunition and fuel storage to give vital overseas shore support to the fleet and its air arm.

The Seabees, whose wartime strength reached a quarter of a million, reckon their birthday from Dec. 28, 1941, just two weeks after the Japs had captured the Navy's defenseless civilian workmen at Wake Island.

The organization was made a permanent part of the Navy in 1946.

As the Navy's youngest major component, the Seabee organization won its full share of glory in World War II by miracles of construction performed all over the world. But the postwar Seabees have added luster to the "Can Do" tradition by their work in the amphibious assault at Inchon in the early days of the Korean fighting.

For the Seabees, the Inchon engagement was like a flashback to World War II when the builder-fighter force was in on every major amphibious operation in which American forces participated.

After the Seabees became a permanent part of the Navy, steps were taken to insure that the greatly reduced organization would remain a ready force. As part of the program, Seabees received training through participation in Operation Highjump, the Naval Antarctic Expedition; Exercise Portrex in Puerto Rico, and in various amphibious exercises with the Marines.

Seabees developed improved techniques for handling and operating pontoons and causeways. They also participated in atomic bomb tests, and manned the arctic test station for material near Point Barrow, Alaska. The builders-in-uniform also carried on construction overseas.

A reserve organization was authorized to provide a strong nucleus of skilled workers to bolster the small regular force in an emergency. The reserve program paid off when war broke out in Korea. Approximately 60 percent of the Seabees now in active service came from the reserve.

On their 10th birthday, the Seabees are weak in numbers, as compared to the wartime organization, but they are still strong in know-how. They are keeping alive the aggressive "Can Do" spirit which carried the World War II Seabees to remarkable achievements.

The AFL salutes the Seabees.

AFL News-Reporter



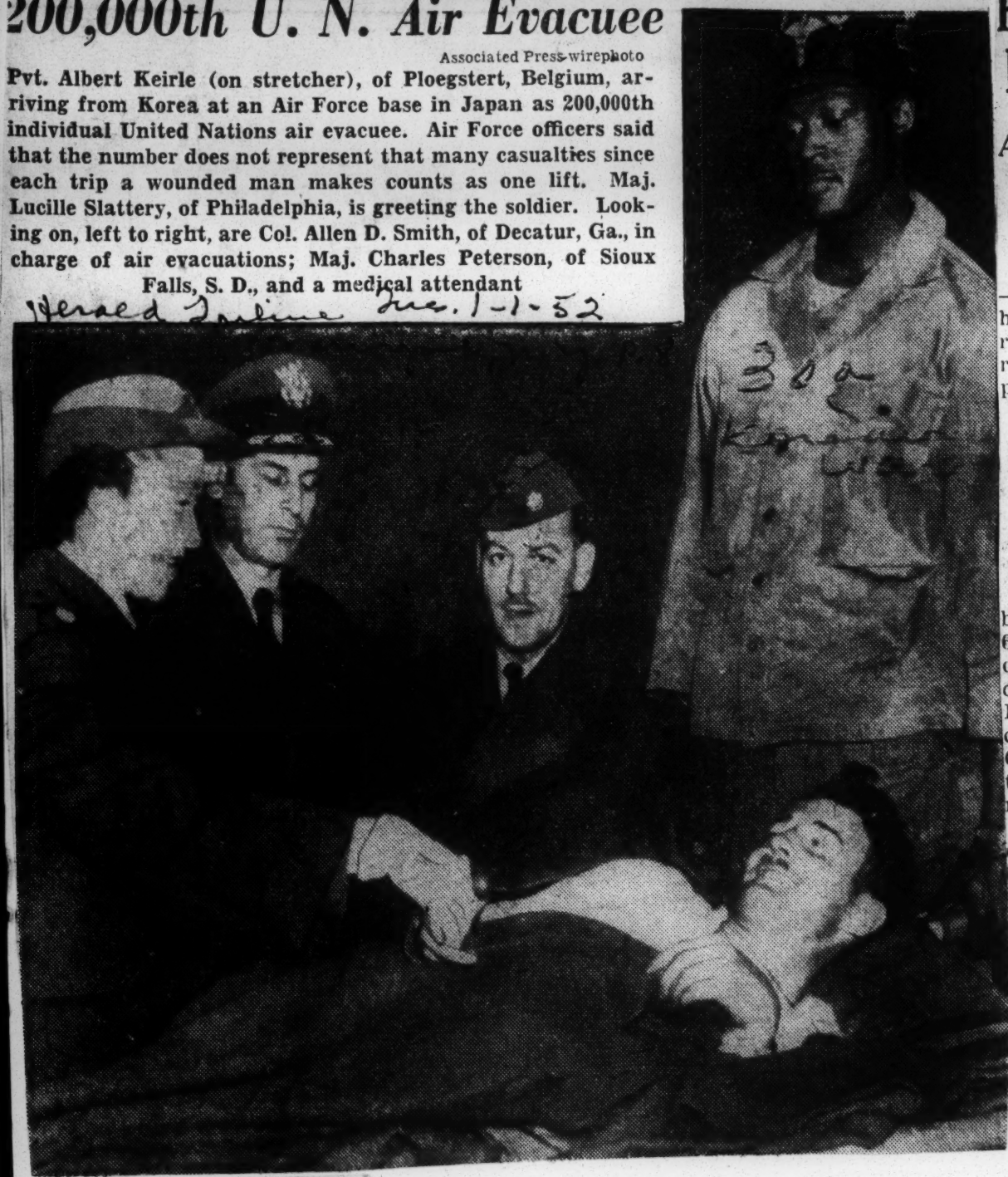
Jan. 2, 1952

Allied and Communist truce delegates made some progress on the prisoner-of-war issue at the New Year's Day session. They agreed to exchange further information on the prisoners they hold and to free civilian prisoners after the signing of an armistice. Talks on armistice supervision remained deadlocked. On the fighting front, an Allied artillery barrage in all sectors started off the new year. There was little ground contact. In the air, Allied jets damaged two enemy jets, then returned to their bases safely. However, two United Nations propeller-driven planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Herald Tribune

200,000th U. N. Air Evacuee

Associated Press wirephoto



Pvt. Albert Keirle (on stretcher), of Ploegstert, Belgium, arriving from Korea at an Air Force base in Japan as 200,000th individual United Nations air evacuee. Air Force officers said that the number does not represent that many casualties since each trip a wounded man makes counts as one lift. Maj. Lucille Slattery, of Philadelphia, is greeting the soldier. Looking on, left to right, are Col. Allen D. Smith, of Decatur, Ga., in charge of air evacuations; Maj. Charles Peterson, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and a medical attendant

Mrs. Roosevelt on Korea

Says if a Truce were Broken, she Couldn't Agree to Bombing China

CALCUTTA, India, March 23 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a news conference here tonight that it is the wickedest untruth to say the United States is trying to provoke a war with China or any other Asian nation.

Even if the Chinese broke an eventual Korean truce, she would never agree to dropping of an atomic bomb on Korea or China, she told Indian reporters. She said she thinks the United States should spend more money for propaganda since the Russians seem to be making great headway in that field in Asia.

FIGHT FOR KOREA HILLS BREAKS OUT

Allies Gain in Three-Pronged Attack

By GEORGE A. M'ARTHUR
(The Associated Press)

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 6 (Sunday)—Sporadic fighting for outpost hills on the Korean western front resumed Saturday with the Allies reporting some gains in a three-pronged attack.

The United States Eighth Army reported the attack was intended to re-establish advance positions seized by the Communists Dec. 28, but was indefinite on whether the points west of Korangpo had been fully recovered.

The three Allied infantry blows, backed by artillery, gained 600 yards each at two points and dispersed a Red platoon at the other, the Eighth Army reported. Fighting began at 5 a. m., and continued all morning against Communists estimated at more than two companies (possibly 400 men).

(The North Korean communique, broadcast from Pyongyang, claimed the Allies were hurled back with 800 casualties.)

Elsewhere ground activity was light along the 145-mile-long Korean front.

In the air, Allied fighter-bombers in clearing weather struck North Korean rail and supply lines.

Rail lines were reported cut in 101 places, while five Communist field guns were reported hit by front-line support strikes.

Twenty-one American F-86 Sabres fought a 20-minute battle with 40 Russian-built MIG-15 jets but no losses were reported for either side.

The US Fifth Air Force said that henceforth any Allied plane losses would be announced only in a weekly communique. This was intended to give downed fliers a chance to escape in case the Reds failed to spot them.

(The North Korean communique claimed four Allied planes were shot down Saturday.)

Chinese Reds Hint Leaving Neutral Zone

MUNSAN (Wednesday), Jan. 30 (AP).—The Chinese Communists hinted Tuesday they would leave direct responsibility for civil administration of a demilitarized zone in North Korean hands during an armistice.

The gesture sounded generous, but actually applied only to a mile-and-a-quarter wide strip north of the proposed cease-fire line across Korea. The Allies would administer a like strip south of the line.

A U. N. armistice draft said civil administration and relief in the demilitarized zone north of the cease-fire line would be the "joint responsibility of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and the commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers."

North Korean Col. Chang Chun San surprised Allied officers by saying his side wanted the word "joint" deleted and the phrase "commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers" stricken.

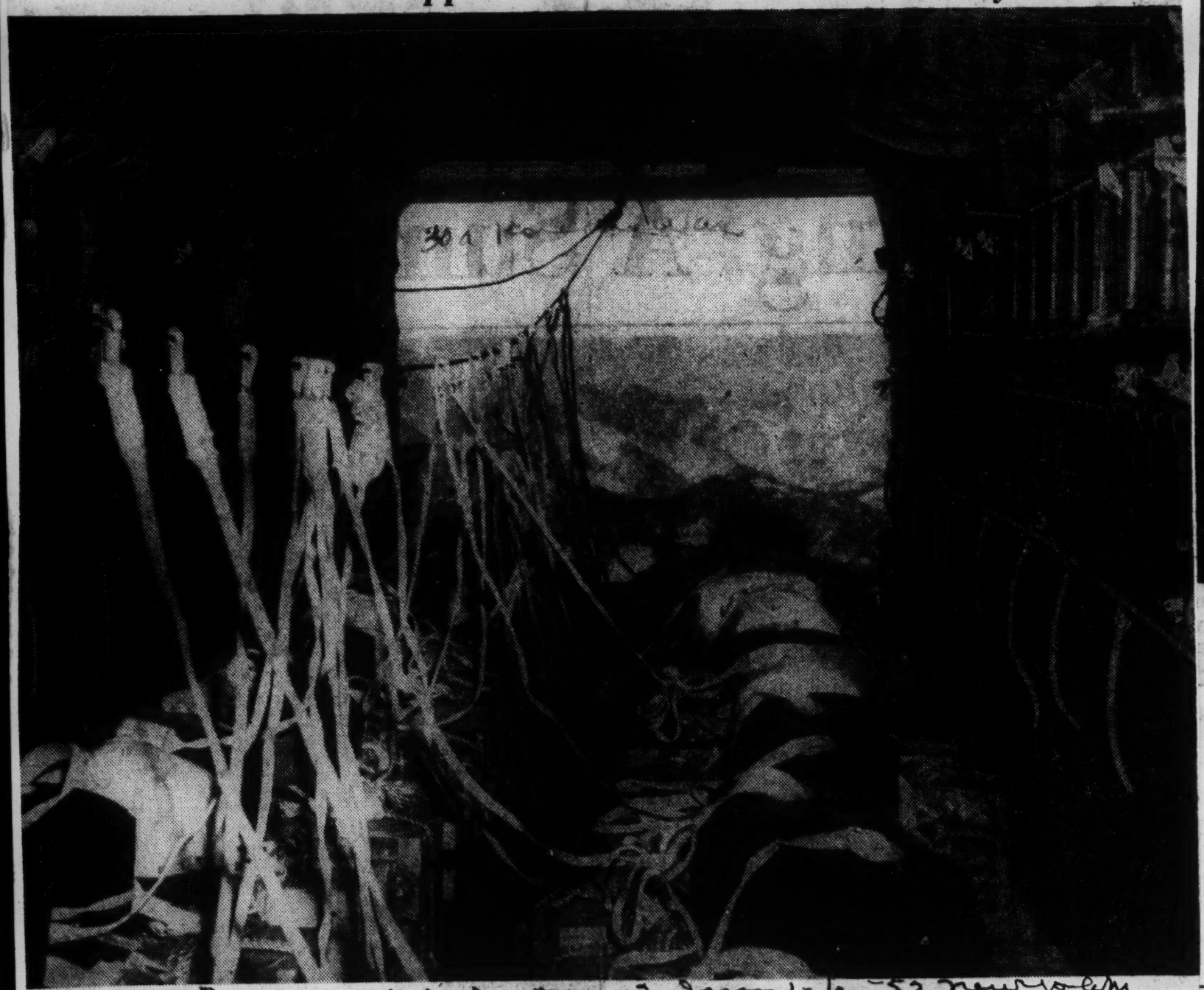
This would leave administration of the northern strip solely to the North Koreans. Red China, however, could still keep troops in Korea while leaving truce administration to the North Koreans.

While staff officers made a little progress toward settling terms for supervising a truce, a subcommittee of the main armistice delegation remained deadlocked on the issue of exchanging prisoners.

The Reds rejected a 14-point prisoner exchange plan submitted by the Allies. Rear Adm. R. E. Libby, U. N. delegate, promptly called on the Communists to present concrete ideas for breaking the stalemate.

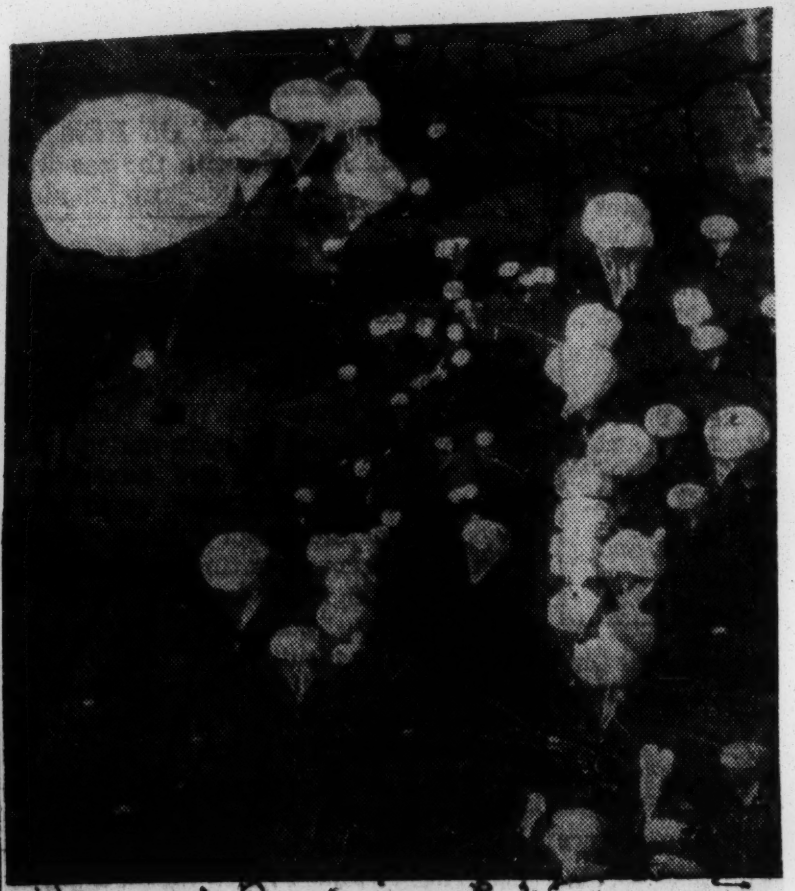
Further discussions on both the prisoner and supervision issues were scheduled in Panmunjom today.

A Planeload of Supplies Over Korea—And Down They Go



Herald Tribune—U. P.—Acme, from U. S. Air Force

This load of supplies, shown here aboard a C-119 Flying Boxcar with the rear section open, soon will be parachuting down to United Nations forces in the rugged terrain below. The entire load can be dumped in one pass over the drop point. Aerial supply operations have played a big part in the Korean fighting because of the undeveloped state of ground transport.



Associated Press

Parachutes fill the sky as supplies ejected from a plane float earthward. 'Chuted items range from candy and ammunition to three-quarter-ton trucks and two-ton field artillery pieces.

Pattern for Armistice In Korea Takes Shape

Observers Believe U. N. Will Get Only the Minimum Safeguards

By Mac R. Johnson

TOKYO (By Wireless).

EVENTUALLY, it is believed here, there will be an armistice in Korea, but the United Nations must settle for minimum safeguards and principles to get it.

The minimums are these:

A defensible cease-fire line, based on the actual line of battle contact. The Communists have agreed to this.

Honest, humanitarian exchange of prisoners of war, foreign and Korean civilians, in which the U. N. will be assured of getting back every person it possibly can recover from the Communists.

Prohibition on enemy rehabilitation of military airfields in North Korea, airfields which have been denied to them during the war.

Some ground inspection of North Korea, even if limited to specific ports of entry.

Much Given Up Already

The U. N. made many concessions to get down to minimums. For example, on the question of a military armistice, the military men wanted tough, foolproof inspection machinery with competent joint U. N.-Red watchdog teams freely circulating behind each other's lines, probing, searching for armistice violations such as building up of troops and ammunition over the agreed-upon ceilings.

But the U. N. has backed down

to the point where non-combatant nations will supply inspectors who will work at agreed-upon ports of entry.

The U. N. had proposed aerial observation and reconnaissance and photographic flights to watch for troop movements, unusual activity and secret airfield construction, but abandoned this. Washington apparently ordered this to be dropped because the Reds would never agree to an armistice containing such provisions.

The U. N. has agreed to give up U. N.-held islands off North Korea's east and west coasts, has accepted the principle of limited rotation of troops and has said the Reds could reconstruct some airports for civilian aviation use.

Behind these concessions seems to be the reasoning that the U. N. has accomplished what it can in Korea and it is time for the war to end. And there is the belief that an armistice is nothing more than a scrap of paper unless backed with good faith and good intentions—and the Communists, if they so decide, can break the pact and renew the war just as well from China and Manchuria.

If this occured, the only value of an armistice agreement would be to condemn the Communists before world public opinion.

It might be argued that Vice-Adm. C. Turner Joy and his staff started out with extreme maximum demands, knowing they would never get them and were prepared to scale them down.

That is accepted negotiating procedure, but it is also the basis for Communist argument that the U. N. really has not made any concessions, having started out in the first place with unreasonable demands.

The U. N. command says it has made concessions and produces the record to show the original proposal and the present scaled-down demand.

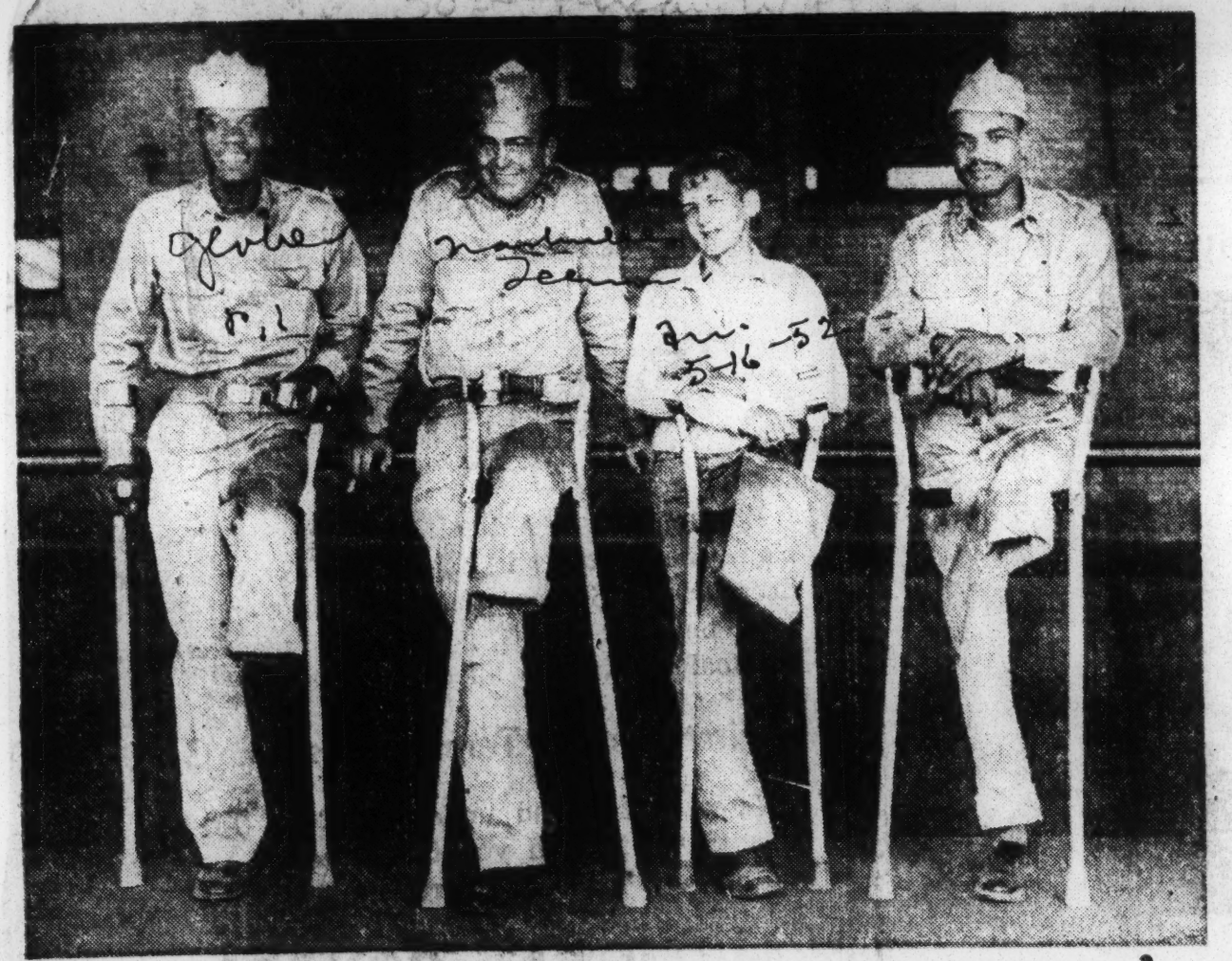
South Koreans Unhappy

President Sygnman Rhee says that the Republic of Korea is dissatisfied with the entire negotiations. He believes the new dividing line between North and South Korea will be the "Panmunjom line" instead of the previous 38th Parallel.

He says the U. N. did not militarily conclude the job and feel the armistice agreement may doom the reuniting of North and South Korea, which is still the avowed but difficult, U. N. political goal.

And as for the Communist negotiators, North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho and Chinese Maj. Gen. Hsieh Fan—well, they talk as though there will always be a North Korea. A day doesn't pass but what they refer to the Russian-created Communist state as "sovereign and independent" and belabor the U. N. for wanting to interfere in its "internal affairs."

These Heroes of Korea Resent Being "Pitied"



On the left you see Pvt. Jimmy Blackshear of Tampa Florida and on the right is Pfc. Cornell Mason of Montgomery, Alabama; between them, left to right are S-Sgt. James F. Miller of Andalusa, Ala., and Cpl. Franklin R. D. Hill of Pittsburgh, Pa. These young fellows, as the evidence shows, have seen service on the bloody battlefield of Korea.

They are war casualities receiving treatment in the hospital at Fort Campbell, Ky., but were in Nashville last week. Plainly they know what war is, but they are so mindful of comrades who had tougher luck than they that they do not ask for pity for themselves. And they say without the blood transfusions their fate more than likely would have been worse.

The Globe editor went to see and talk with the men at the Union Station last week in compliance to an invitation from Mr. John F. Gaffney, General Passenger Agent of the L&N.

Nashville Banner Photo

Korean War, Nearly Two Years Old, Ranks Among Most Savage in History

WASHINGTON, May 17—(UP)—The Korean war is nearly two years old.

It is not an old war, as wars go—nor even a very big one. But in terms of human and material waste, it ranks as one of the most savage in history.

Statistics show that more than 5,000,000 men, women and children have died or have been injured since the Communists lunged into South Korea on June 25, 1950.

Korea itself has been maimed. Homes, crops, personal possessions, government buildings and schools have been destroyed. It is impossible to put a price on tragedy, but officials estimate the damage as at least $2,000,000,000.

Cost $15,000,000,000

To wage this "little war," as it has been called, the United States alone has spent about $15,000,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total national budget for the past two years.

More than 4,000,000 Korean civilians have fled their homes to live in incredible misery in crowded hovels or open country. Reports indicate thousands of troops and civilians in North Korea are suffering or dying of cholera and the plague.

This is only part of the story. No statistics can measure the pain, the suffering, the heartbreak, the loss of time the war has meant for hundreds of thousands of troops on both sides.

Total Korean casualties are greater than Americans suffered in all the wars in which they engaged. Even in World War II, only Russia, Germany, Japan and Poland suffered greater losses.

18,980 Americans Dead

American casualties so far total 107,965, including 18,980 dead, 76,675 wounded and 1,134 captured. South Korean forces have suffered 192,960 casualties, including 27,690 dead. Other Allied losses total 9,411 dead, wounded and missing.

The Defense Department estimates Communist military casualties at 1,721,200. Civilian losses in North Korea are set at 1,500,000.

In South Korea, civilian war victims are estimated at more than 2,000,000. The Korean embassy here said this includes 120,000 massacred by the Communists and another 240,000 who were killed by enemy fire or died of the hardships induced by war.

The war also has brought acute housing problems, inflation, physical destruction, health and sanitation difficulties, and a shortage of educational facilities.

30a 1952

KOREAN WAR

Triangle Hill Falls In Major Setback For Allies in Korea

Red Breakthrough Perils Sniper Ridge

'Human-Sea' Attack Cuts Through Artillery Fire, Traps Allied Company

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, Friday, Oct. 31.—Chinese troops, in a "human sea" attack, seized Triangle Hill early today, handing the Allies their worst setback since the battle for central front heights began eighteen days ago in Korea.

A front dispatch said the Reds broke through Allied lines so swiftly that one company of defenders was trapped on the height.

The assault by 2,000 Chinese, was pressed through an Allied artillery barrage so intense that one of three attacking Red battalions was cut to pieces and withdrew.

A correspondent at the front said the loss of Triangle Hill produced a major threat to the western flank of the Allied troops on near-by Sniper Ridge, which it overlooks.

Allies Won Crest Oct. 15

The United States Seventh Division seized Triangle Hill on Oct. 15 and the Allies had held it in spite of repeated Communist counter-attacks and artillery barrages.

The Chinese seized the Triangle Hill summit at 2 a. m. and pressed south along the height. Confused fighting was in progress at the base of the height in the pre-dawn.

About 150 Chinese attacked Sniper Ridge, about a mile east of Triangle Hill, early today but there was no sign of a major effort to take that ridge.

Biggest Barrages of War

Allied artillery was firing in maximum concentration with everything up to 8-in. guns, a report from the front said. A United States 8th Army staff officer said the combined Red and Allied barrages probably were the greatest of the Korean War.

West of that sector Allied tanks and infantry fought all day Thursday with about 200 Chinese for an advance hill south of Pyonggang. The rest of the 155-mile front was quiet.

Despite clouds which covered much of North Korea yesterday, United States 5th Air Force fighter-bombers struck four large troop concentrations in North Korea, wrecking 150 enemy-occupied buildings, the Air Force announced.

In the seven days ended Oct. 28, the 8th Army announced, evaluated enemy casualties totaled 5,789 on all fronts. This raised the total for October to 32,885 Reds killed, wounded or taken prisoner—making it the year's most costly month for the Communists.

[Allied casualties have not been announced, but front dispatches have indicated they have been severe. The casualty curve has been rising in the weekly reports by the Defense Department at Washington.]

Month of Hell Over, GIs Crave a Meal, a Bath and a Snooze

By LEROY HANSEN,
United Press Staff Writer.

CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, Dec. 9. — (Delayed). — The dead-tired, dirty men of George Co. clambered down the steep slopes of the outpost hill and tumbled wearily across the main American line.

George Co. was being relieved after a month of frozen existence on the snow-covered knoll. Now it was up to another unit to take over the misery of the dangerous hill.

The men were exhausted. They were filthy dirty. They were cold. They still were alert with the tension of their long outpost vigil. Cpl. Roy F. Head, Williamsport, Tenn., entered his new bunker, his gun still at the ready.

But the men were happy. They were off the outpost.

Most of them had not had a shower in 30 days. Six hours of uninterrupted sleep had been unknown for a month.

They walked slowly up the road, half bent under the weight of their heavy packs, rifles and machine guns. As they reached their rest areas they lowered their packs and arched their backs to get rid of the ache of too many pounds; too many miles.

Long Without Shave.

Half an inch of beard covered the faces of the older men. Some, the youngsters, had only a grime-blackened fuzz.

Their clothes were stiffened by dirt, grease and the drippings of C rations eaten in haste through a month of too much to do; too few hours for doing it.

"How long has it been since you've had a hot pan of chow?" Platoon leader 2nd Lt. Jerry Jackson Jr., Weatherford, Texas, called out to Sgt. Eddie Castro and PFC. Arnold Peters, of the Bronx.

"I don't rightly know, lieutenant," Sgt. Castro yelled back. "It's been so long I can't remember."

"Been longer since we had a bath, PFC. Peters said.

Brooklyn Medic Busy.

George Co. was taking over the abandoned bunkers of the unit that replaced them on the outpost. The men busied themselves selecting choice living spots, cleaning out the bunkers and installing Yukon stoves.

One of the busiest was a medic, Pvt. Michael Laudanno, 1295 Herkimer St., Bklyn. He was passing out foot powder and louse powder and preparing for the daily foot inspection.

The big question was "When are we going to get a shower?"

The best answer Lt. Jackson could give was "Maybe in three or four days."

Next to showers, the big interest was the diesel oil stoves being placed in log and sand bunkers.

"The men haven't had a chance to thaw out since they went out there," Sgt. Jackson explained. "Most of them didn't see a stove."

Below Zero Cold.

Temperatures during George Co.'s stint on the outpost hill had fallen as much as four degrees below zero.

Prominent among the milling men was Pvt. Howard Crowell, St. Louis. He wore a huge adhesive plaster across the bridge of his nose, with blood coagulated down along the side of his nostrils.

"Wounded?"

"No," Crowell said sheepishly, "I fell coming down from the outpost."

The weary men admitted that the company had been lucky this time out.

No Chinese Communist attacks,



Sgt. Eddie Castro of the Bronx enjoys meal. United Press Photos.



PFC Arnold Peters of the Bronx eats lunch.

Sgt. Jackson said.

Red artillery was an ever present danger, however, and the nights were particularly bad because the Chinese prefer to strike at night and there was little chance for sleep.

"Our main worry was the moonless nights," said PFC. James Harley of Washington, D. C. "When the moon was out we could relax. But when it faded, we really sweated it out."

Discuss Korea Peace Plan at Dulles' Home

Protocol Waived By Two Generals

By RAY GHENT,
Staff Writer.

President-elect Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur are holding a historic conference on the Korean war this afternoon at the residence of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, at 72 E. 91st St.

The two generals met at lunch with Mr. Dulles to discuss Gen. MacArthur's statement of Dec. 5 before the National Assn. of Manufacturers that he was "confident there is a clear and definite solution to the Korean conflict." It was this MacArthur statement which evoked a hot blast at both generals from President Truman.

Sidesteps Protocol.

Secrecy about the scheduling of the much-publicized conference had led to reports in political quarters that Gen. MacArthur was holding aloof in accordance with high military protocol. However, it was learned today that Gen. MacArthur placed himself at Gen. Eisenhower's disposal.

It has become known to associates of Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. MacArthur that the latter said he was willing to meet the President-elect at any time and at any place of Gen. Eisenhower's choice.

It was learned that some of Gen. Eisenhower's associates went to Col. Sidney Huff, a MacArthur aid, to ask whom Gen. MacArthur would like to see to make arrangements for the meeting.

Gen. MacArthur was reported to have insisted that no emissary was needed, that all Gen. Eisenhower had to do was suggest a place and a time for the conference. Gen. MacArthur did not expect Gen. Eisenhower to call on him, according to these reports—he would call on Gen. Eisenhower.

It was indicated that President Truman's attack on the two generals, occasioned by Gen. MacArthur's Korean solution statement before the National Assn. of Manufacturers, had the effect of welding a bond between Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. MacArthur.

Saw Change in Conditions.

Gen. MacArthur, in his NAM speech, said there had been a "material change in conditions from those of 20 months ago when I left the scene of action, and the solution then available and capable of success is not now entirely applicable."

"A present solution," he said, "involves basic decisions which I recognize as improper for public disclosure or discussion, but which in my opinion can be executed without either an unduly heavy price in friendly casualties or any increased danger of provoking universal conflict."

Dulles a Conciliator.

In this general situation, Mr. Dulles has loomed as the great conciliator of the Eisenhower administration. Mr. Dulles and Gen. MacArthur, who worked closely together during the negotiations for the Japanese peace treaty, are known to have great mutual admiration for each other. Gen. MacArthur was represented as being highly pleased at Mr. Dulles' designation as the next Secretary of State.

Mr. Dulles' conciliatory efforts were also seen in the avoidance of a bitter fight between Sen. Robert A. Taft and Sen. Stiles Bridges for Senate majority leader. Mr. Dulles was an early Eisenhower supporter but also was friendly to Sen. Taft. It is now conceded by political observers that Sen. Taft can have the majority leadership if he wants it.

Korea Fighting In 1952: ROKs Earn Their Salt

8th Army Summary Says Foe Had 150,000 Losses; Guerrillas Wiped Out

By Homer Bigart
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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SEOUL, Dec. 27.—Strengthening of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army, virtual elimination of guerrilla activity and the inflicting of 150,000 casualties on the Chinese and North Korean Communist Armies were reported by the United States 8th Army as three major achievements of 1952, in a year-end summary made public today.

During the year, the ROK Army was expanded from ten divisions to twelve, supporting the hope expressed by President-elect Eisenhower that South Koreans eventually can relieve American and other United Nations troops at the front.

The two new ROK divisions, the 12th and 15th, were activated on Nov. 8 together with six additional ROK regiments. New artillery and service units were added.

Concerning the ROKs, the 8th Army summary said: "Early in the Korean conflict we had learned not to expect too much of ROK troops. They had broken disastrously when the enemy attacked them in superior numbers."

Then last April 1, the ROKs staged two splendid demonstrations of what they could do. The ROK Marine Corps regiment, in the

in a well executed counter-attack, time, the summary said, "the ROKs sealed off a minor penetration of did not run, they stayed and fought its positions by Chinese Communists west of Munsan. and died."

"Did Not Run"

In September and October, the ROK Capitol Division, in what the summary called "one of the most gallant defenses of the year," beat off several Chinese attempts to seize a hill west of the Pukhan. On that same night, a Chinese battalion attacked an outpost held by the 6th Company of the ROK 6th Division. That division, in the past, had been very uncertain, "bugging out" when things got tough. But this year, the battle-tested ROKs behaved well. American commanders praised them highly and, in the

Perhaps the most important this numerical strengthening was the resurgence in ROK morale. In the early days of the Korean War, American commanders had little confidence in the ROKs and accused them openly of breaking and running at critical moments. Last

By the end of the year, the ROKs, the summary said, "had been trained to a high level of combat effectiveness and had achieved, as they said of themselves, 'the spirit of the warrior.'

Chinese Aggressive

The 8th Army played a purely defensive role throughout the year, attacking only when some new enemy strongpoint became a threat to Allied defensive positions. Neither did the Chinese attempt any full-scale offensive. But the Chinese were generally more aggressive. The enemy succeeded in doubling his artillery support. In slowly increasing his pressure upon the 8th Army he fought tenaciously, "with careless disregard of casualties."

The toughest fighting of the year began on the night of Oct. 6 when the Chinese attacked more than thirty Allied hill positions along the western two-thirds of the front. In twenty-four hours they poured more than 93,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire into 8th Army positions—a record for the enemy.

No attempt was made to break through, but the enemy's main objective was White Horse Mountain, guarding the western edge of the Chorwon Valley and nearby Arrowhead Ridge. The French battalion, in a skillful defense of the ridge, drove off a regiment of Reds with heavy casualties.

The ROK 9th Division, defending White Horse Mountain against five regiments of a Chinese "elite guard"—The 38th Army (Corps)—was driven from the crest many times but fought its way back again in savage hand-to-hand combat.

Elsewhere, the 8th Army yielded positions, "but the losses were not damaging," the summary said, because the main line remained intact.

Year's Major Actions

The major actions during the year involving American troops were the 7th Division's attack on Triangle Hill on Oct. 14—the hill never became completely held by the Allied side and subsequently was yielded to the enemy by the ROK 2d Division; the capture of Bunker Hill by the 1st Marine Division in August—during which almost 3,000 casualties were inflicted on the enemy; the recapture of Old Baldy by the 23d Infantry Regiment in August, and the defense of the T-Bone Hill mass by the 180th Regiment of the 45th Division in June.

In the year's fighting, the Chinese and North Koreans suffered an estimated 150,000 casualties—"and this is a conservative figure," the 8th Army summary said.

The summary was written by Maj. Louis A. Breault jr., of Dallas, Tex., a press briefing officer.

G. I. Santas in Korea



Herald Tribune—United Press

Members of the 231st Transportation Battalion in Korea opening bundles sent by Mrs. M. K. Soyenga, of Pittsburgh, for distribution to Korean children at party soldiers will give

8TH ARMY MEN HOLD HILL TILL ALL ARE KILLED

Chinese Overrun 7 Vital Heights

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 8 [Wednesday]—(AP)—A push by 15,000 Chinese Communists, which overran seven 8th army hill positions in the first onset, today breached defenses of one of two heights guarding the road to Seoul.

Confused reports from the front 50 miles north of this Korean capital said the penetration was made on White Horse mountain, and counter-attacks were trying to seal off the breach.

One 8th army outfit fought and died to the last man in defending a vital hill. The number of men was withheld.

The Reds appeared to be letting upon their assault on nearby Arrowhead ridge to concentrate on the White Horse position. Possibly 400 or 500 Chinese cut thru the perimeter of the hill's defenses, front reports said.

Main Defenses Intact

The Reds poured heavy artillery barrages against the hills, then sent fresh troops up the slopes, which already were carpeted with an estimated 1,200 to 1,300 communist dead.

Officers called this biggest Red assault in a year a limited offensive. It so far had been unable to dent the main 8th army positions. It was a melee of tanks, artillery, and mortar barrages and bayonets as the Reds attacked across two-thirds of the 155 mile front.

The hill positions that fell were relatively minor outposts stretching from one position near the armistice town of Panmunjom 10 miles northeastward. The main prize was White Horse mountain and Arrowhead ridge near Chorwon, 45 miles north of Seoul. These heights command the road to Seoul.

Reds Wear Gas Masks

Soldiers said the attacking Chinese wore gas masks. The Reds repeatedly have accused the 8th army of using gas in Korea and possibly they had begun to believe their own propaganda.

Wave after wave of fanatical Chinese began hitting the western and central fronts last night. The biggest force, nearly 6,000 men, ran straight into a trap and was badly mauled.

The Reds opened the floodgates of a reservoir in an unsuccesesful effort to cut off reinforcements. Lt. William D. Lansford of Los Angeles said the 8th army knew the attack was imminent when the Yokkok river began to rise. But the 8th army had prepared for that by fixing rock fords, cable crossings, and a helicopter landing strip.

Fight Tank Battle

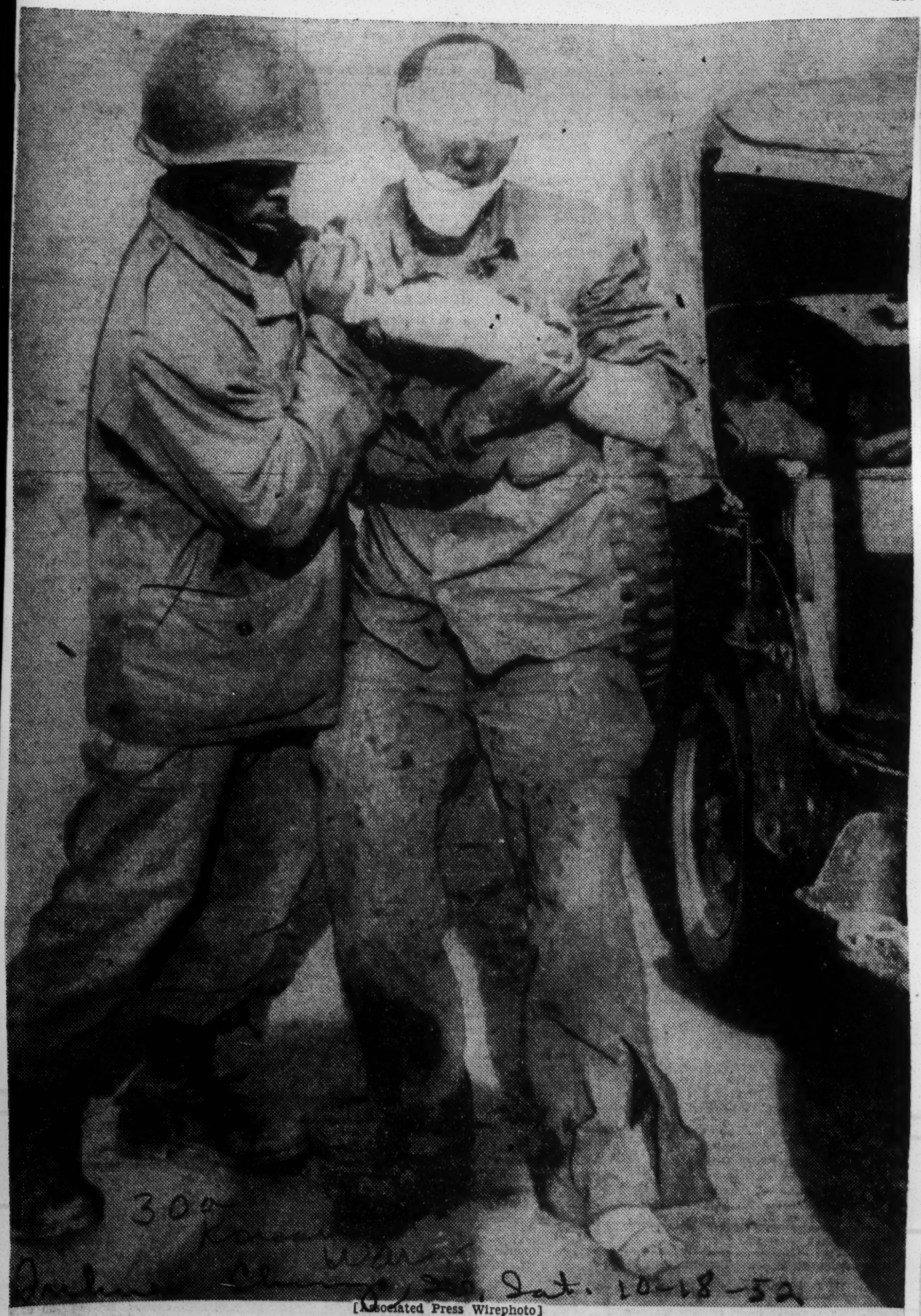
American officers knew three days ago the attack was coming. They brought up fresh troops, tanks, and big guns. When the Chinese attacked they were met with a blistering barrage of fire. Between 800 and 900 Reds were killed at White Horse alone. Another 250 died at Arrowhead ridge.

The fighting produced the first tank battle since the early days of the war. One Russian T-34 tank was knocked out.

On White Horse hill the Red killed the last defender at the eastern nose of the mountain and occupied the position. A fresh unit counter-attacked and threw them off.

"Our troops stayed there until they were killed," Lansford related, "they wouldn't run."

The 8th army commander had ordered his men to stay and fight, not to yield the hill under any circumstances.



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Wounded American soldier getting aid from hospital corpsman at foot of Triangle hill in Korea. What appears to be eye bandage is censor's mark to hide identification until next of kin is notified.

NEW ATTACKS BY REDS ECHO ARMS BUILDUP

Fire 93,000 Rounds at Yanks in Day

THE KOREAN WAR

How three South Korean companies died halting Chinese Reds. Story on page 5. Reds hold crest of Triangle hill. Details on page 4.

BY WALTER SIMMONS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 31—Significance of heavy October fighting in North Korea is that the Communists finally have accumulated enough supplies so that they can seize the initiative and hold it for a prolonged period.

Their artillery buildup has been particularly impressive. Oct. 6, when their big coördinated attack lashed at 37 8th army positions along the main contact line, they fired more than 93,000 artillery and mortar rounds.

Only 2,000 Last Spring

Last spring 2,000 rounds a day was considered heavy enemy shelling and by midsummer 10,000 was startling. In August a new record of 21,000 was set. The September high was 43,000 rounds.

This month they dumped a daily average of more than 18,000 rounds on our positions.

Balanced against this was the heartening showing made by South Korean troops especially in the 10 day battle for White Horse hill. In this fight the 9th Korean division virtually destroyed five enemy regiments flung against it.

Reversal of Tactics

October fighting brought complete reversal of familiar Chinese tactics — remaining underground and letting 8th army troops waste bombs and shells on them. Last summer one American corps commander despairingly offered a prize to any staff officer who could devise a method to make the Chinese show their heads.

The enemy's aggressiveness gained little territory but cost him estimated casualties of 27,000 — the highest since last November when the estimate was 44,000.

Since the present contact line was established last Nov. 27 fighting has followed this dismal pattern: American troops seize an enemy hill, usually at some loss to themselves, but give it up several hours later. There are often good military reasons for this but to frontline GIs it passes understanding.

Unsung Troops Pile Up Dead In Korea Battle

Ethiopian, Colored Soldiers In Thick Of Triangle Hill Fight

By LYDIA T. BROWN

BOSTON, Mass.—Brave Ethiopian troops, along with American soldiers of both races, are in the thick of the heaviest enemy attack in Korea.

Word has been received here of how they successfully defended Triangle Hill, last week with the Ethiopians throwing back three Chinese Communist attacks on the Central Korean Hill.

Radio Broadcast

News of the intense fighting between the troops and the Reds was ignored by the daily press, but was picked up here by short wave radio stations.

Outnumbered 50 to 1

According to the broadcasts, Ethiopian members of Emperor Haile Selassie's personal bodyguard troops mowed down the Chinese with a slow but accurate fire.

Charging in six waves with their ranks outnumbering the Allied troops about 50 to 1, the Reds nevertheless were broken at each thrust.

The Chinese Reds charged the Ethiopians, and the few American men with them, behind a heavy artillery barrage at 7:10 p.m. Oct. 23. The six attempts to capture the hill lasted about four hours.

Other Chinese forces simultaneously twice attempted a frontal attack up Triangle Hill and Jane Russell Hill, southeast of the main crest.

Beaten Off

Advancing through their own artillery barrage, the Reds reportedly penetrated the white American positions slightly before they were discovered and driven off.

The Ethiopians were sent by Emperor Selassie to Korea as part of the United Nations troops last August. During World War II, the African troops fought as guerillas against the hand-picked men of Mussolini's Italian regiments, killing thousands in an effort to regain their native land.

Christmas Dinner In Korea



Sgt. Eddie Castro (left) and Pfc. Arnold Peters, buddies from the Bronx, N.Y., dig into a hot chow, their first in a long time in Korea where they have just come off outpost duty with "George" Company. Asked when he had his last hot meal, Peters said "It's been so long I can't remember." The two were relieved after a month of frozen existence on Outpost Hill, a snow-covered pimple of ground.

WHITE HORSE FALLS TO SOUTH KOREANS

Reds Said Preparing Offensive

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 11 (Saturday) (AP). — South Korean infantrymen Saturday wrested complete control of strategic White Horse Mountain from the Chinese Communists, a U.N. front-line officer reported.

In bitter fighting on the west-central front, sturdy soldiers of the Republic of Korea 9th Division encircled Reds dug in on White Horse with a two-prong flanking movement.

They scaled the crest, leaving only two pockets of battered Chinese on the mountain, the officer said—one on the southwest slope and another near the base to the north.

Allied infantry, artillery and air pounding halved the danger from the Chinese the officer said.

However, the Reds were reported massing 16,000 fresh troops to pour into the five-day struggle for White Horse on the west-central front. The height overlooks a main invasion route to Seoul, capital of South Korea.

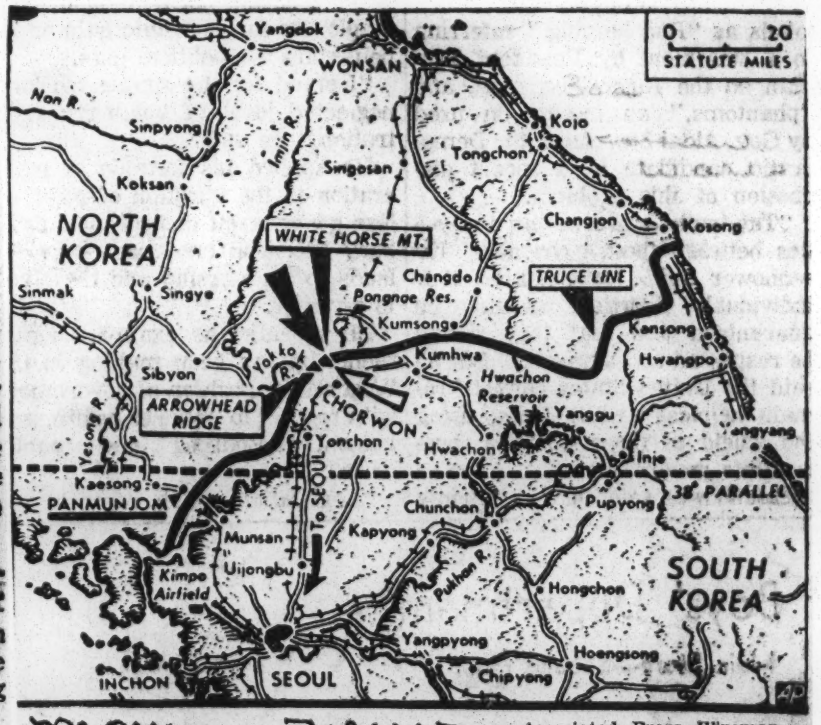
Intense fighting raged this morning on both hills. Allied tanks rumbled up the valley between, pouring shells at both Chinese-held crests. The Reds returned the fire and pinned South Korean troops clawing up their way up White Horse.

Allied troops held all slopes of White Horse but the northern and were 150 yards from the crest, which the Reds seized in Friday's furious battles.

The flanking movement was on both side of White Horse, said front-line reports. The South Koreans overran a Red regimental headquarters on the left flank.

The Air Force said thirteen B-29 Superforts from Okinawa Friday night dumped explosives near Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, and Taegumi, near the east coast port of Wonsan. The cloud-shrouded targets included barracks believed housing high-ranking officer school personnel near Pyongyang and an army communications center at Taegumi.

The South Koreans dubbed their flanking movement "Operation Iron Fist" because of its nearness to the City of Chorwon, which means "field of iron." The embattled hill dominates the southwest corner of the Reds' old "iron triangle."



—Associated Press Wiremap.

WHERE KOREAN ACTION BLAZES
Arrows point to the White Horse Mountain area northwest of Chorwon, Korea, where bitter close-in fighting between South Korean troops and Chinese Reds went into the fifth day with a drenching rain soaking the infantrymen. The vital peak guards Chorwon gateway to South Korea. Chinese commanders were reported ready to throw 16,000 fresh troops into the battle in an effort to secure a victory.

KOREA LOSSES NOW A THIRD OF WORLD WAR I

U. S. Casualties Up to 121,154

DRAGON TAIL TWISTED
Mock landing by Yanks draws Chinese dragon out of hiding so flyers can twist its tail. Details on page 3.

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 15—American battle casualties in Korea now total one-third of the American casualties of World War I and approximately the total of casualties for the first two years of World War II.

The defense department today reported battle casualties in Korea now total 121,154. The American casualties in the first World war were 364,800. The total of American casualties for the first two years of World War II was about 130,000.

American casualties in what President Truman has designated as a police action and a limited war are more than 90 per cent of the United Nations total, excluding the casualties of the South Koreans.

Lasts Longer than World War I

The casualties reported include those from the beginning of the war in June, 1950, thru last Friday. The casualties of the current week, which has seen heavy fighting, are not included.

Nonbattle casualties are not included. These have been estimated at about the same number as battle casualties, but include men who suffered various illnesses and who have returned to duty.

World War I ran from April 6, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918. The Korean war has lasted longer than American participation in World War I, but there was more than a year of comparative inactivity during truce talks.

Casualties Up 885 in Week

In World War II, the most destructive war in history, American casualties totaled 128,662 from the day of Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941 thru Nov. 15, 1943.

The increase of casualties in Korea in the last week reported was 885. This is five less than the previous week's casualties, which was the highest since July 2, when the weekly increase was reported at 965.

Until three weeks ago weekly casualties were below 800. They have risen with the renewed activity at the front.

The defense department said American casualties would have been higher except for increased South Korean participation in the fighting. The South Koreans have carried the brunt of fighting in several areas.

21,233 Dead Included

American battle casualties include 21,233 dead, 87,345 wounded, 9,438 missing, 1,748 captured, 1,390 previously reported missing, but returned to service. The dead include those who died of wounds and those found dead after having been reported missing as well as those killed in action.

Breakdown by services follows:

Army—95,688 casualties; 17,531 deaths, 66,845 wounded, 8,243 missing, 1,744 captured, 1,325 previously missing but returned to service.

Navy—1,637 casualties; 340 deaths, 1,229 wounded, 64 missing, four previously missing but returned to service.

Marine corps—22,535 casualties; 2,893 deaths, 19,232 wounded, 390 missing, 20 previously missing but returned to service.

Air force—1,294 casualties; 469 deaths, 39 wounded, 741 missing, four captured, 41 previously missing but returned to service.

Official Description of the Fighting on Korean Fro

United Nations

TOKYO, Saturday, Oct. 18 (AP)—United Nations Command communiqué 1,405, for the twenty-four hours to 6 A. M., Friday, Korea time:

Ground action in Korea continued along virtually the same pattern it has been following the past few days. All sectors with the exception of the eastern flank reported action, although it was light in the western and east-central sectors.

Action continues in the west-central and central sectors. The United Nations Command forces have secured objectives for which they have been fighting the past several days and now are standing their ground in the face of enemy counterattacks.

In the air war, land-based fighter-bombers blasted enemy battle line positions, communications centers and rail lines. During the night, light bombers hit supply centers, enemy vehicles, and flew close air support sorties. Medium bombers, also flying at night, hit enemy supply targets, rail yards and enemy battle line positions.

Eighth Army tactical summary 213, for Friday:

Triangle Hill, Sniper Ridge and Finger Ridge, key points in continued fighting along the Eighth Army central front, were relatively quiet Friday afternoon, but the battle for Iron Horse Mountain was still going on.

R. O. K. Ninth Division troops lost control of Iron Horse Mountain, east of the Chorwon Valley, at midnight, but charged the crest to take it again in hand-to-hand fight at midmorning.

Two Chinese companies counter-attacked at 1:20 P. M. and engaged the R. O. K. defenders in a hand grenade fight.

The fight at Triangle Hill north of Kumhwa broke off just after dawn when United States Seventh Infantry elements drove off two Chinese battalions which had been trying most of the night to recapture key positions on the hill

To the northeast at Sniper Ridge, R. O. K. Second Division troops early Friday had recently captured Pinpoint Hill against a Chinese counter-attack in battalion strength. The Chinese broke contact at 6:05 after two hours of R. O. K. defensive fire, which included tanks, mortars and quadruple-mounted 50-calibre machine-guns.

The fight broke out again twenty-five minutes later when R. O. K. infantrymen moved out of their positions to meet an approaching enemy company. The enemy gave up the fight at 10:15 A. M.

Enemy attacking Finger Ridge shortly after midnight reinforced to battalion strength by 4:40 A. M., but their attacks stalled half-hour later and the Chinese withdrew completely at 8:30 A. M.

Eighth Army communiqué 1,131, for Thursday's operations:

Heavy fighting continued along the Eighth Army central sector. R. O. K. Ninth Division troops yielded Iron Horse Mountain, recaptured it and lost it again. United States Seventh Division elements attacked successfully on Triangle Hill. R. O. K. Second Division soldiers resisted enemy counter-attacks at Snipper Ridge. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 10,642 rounds during the twenty-four-hour period ended at 6 P. M., 1,748 rounds fewer than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Western sector: Eighth Army troops raided an enemy position west of Munsan for an hour before dawn and a position south of Panmunjom briefly at 10:36 P. M. Enemy platoons, probing an advance position west-northwest of Yonchon at 2:15 and 4:10 A. M., were driven off in fifteen and twenty-minute fire fights. Patrols fought engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

Central sector: In a full day of fighting at Iron Horse Mountain, just east of the Chorwon Valley, R. O. K. Ninth Division troops yielded the crest of the hill at 3 A. M., won it back at 8 P. M. and yielded it again at midnight. United States Seventh Infantry Division troops fighting on Triangle Hill north of Kumhwa secured twin peaks northeast of the crest at 2:15 P. M. and continued fighting at other key positions on the hill throughout the remainder of the period. R. O. K. Second Division elements temporarily yielded a portion of Pinpoint Hill on Sniper Ridge to the northeast, won it back again and continued attacking along the ridge. An enemy unit of undetermined strength attacking positions on Finger Ridge, west of the Pukhan River, at 9:25 P. M., was driven off at 10:30 P. M. Patrols fought brief engagements with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

Chinese People's Volunteers continued to wage fierce defensive battles with the enemy on separate sectors of the east front.

In the area of Kumwha, the enemy in a strength of up to three regiments made several fierce attacks, but was repulsed, suffering losses.

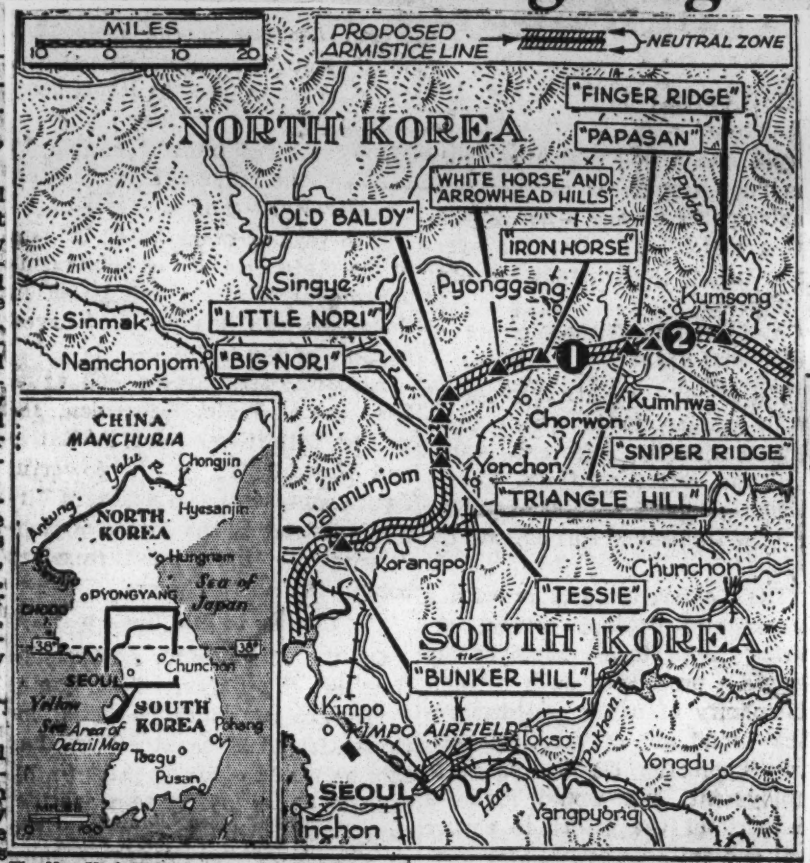
During the night of 16-17 October American B-29 bombers again barbarously bombed peaceful inhabited localities near Pyongyang.

Today anti-aircraft sharpshooters shot down seven and damaged three enemy aircraft.

North Korean

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight this North Korean communiqué:

Units of the People's Army in close cooperation with units of the



The New York Times Oct. 18, 1952

BATTLE OF THE HILLS: South Korean troops withdrew down the slopes of "Iron Horse Mountain" (1), while Allied forces to the west held to a key position on "Sniper Ridge" (2).

ROK's Take Hill for 15th Time, Eisenhower POW Views Sought Reds Scurry to Near-by Caves;

Pinpoint Won But Enemy Holds to Yoke

SEOUL, Nov. 16 (Sunday)—(AP)—Victorious South Korean troops, once more astride the crest of Sniper Ridge, drove Chinese Reds back into their caves Saturday 400 yards north of the crest.

Allied fighter-bombers pounded the honeycomb of tunnels and trenches called "The Yoke. The underground network at the northern end of Sniper Ridge is the jump-off point for Chinese attacks in the blazing central front ridge battle.

A forward observer reported direct bomb hits on the Red redoubt. South Koreans have tried repeatedly to capture the Yoke but have not been able to burn the Reds out.

It was an old story for the Republic of Korea (ROK) troops. They recaptured Pinpoint Hill, dominating height of Sniper Ridge, at dawn Saturday for the fifteenth time in 31 days. So long as the Yoke remains in Red hands, Allied control of Pinpoint Hill is shaky.

ROK infantrymen also chased Chinese troops back to Little Finger Ridge, angling sharply from the main hill mass of Sniper Ridge. However, the Reds took advantage of stoney ground to slow the ROK advance by nightfall.

Aerial War Flares Anew

About 20 miles farther west, other United States Eighth Army troops won back Jackson Heights, north of Chorwon. They had yielded it twice to Chinese Red assault forces since midnight Friday.

The Allies counterattacked early Saturday but were forced to withdraw from Jackson Height's rocky slopes. Then the Reds pulled out and the Allies moved up without opposition.

An hour later the Chinese struck back and forced the second Allied withdrawal. Close-quarter fighting raged for two hours before the Reds were driven out and the position restored.

The aerial war flared anew in clearing weather. United States Sabrejets reported their first kill in nine days. The Air Force said Sabres shot down a Communist MIG deep over Northwest Korea.

United States F-84 Thunderjets struck at a large Communist troop concentration west of the North Korean capital at Pyongyang. Pilots said they destroyed 70 buildings. The Thunderjets dumped thousands of gallons of flaming napalm (jellied gasoline) on the target area at 50-foot altitude. The entire target area was reported bathed in flames.

Here and Abroad

News of Area Men and Women Serving in the Armed Forces

Many local men are aboard ships now taking part in the NATO exercises "Main Brace" in the North Sea.

Warships, carrier and shore-based aircraft, amphibious troops and land forces from Canada, France, Denmark, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States will exercise in the defense of Europe's northern flank in day and night maneuvers.

Two of the Washington men participating are on the destroyer Purvis. They are:

Richard L. Caswell, yeoman third class, whose wife, Joan, lives at 1923 Rhode Island avenue N.E.

Homer Z. Oliver, steward second class, whose wife, Dorothy, lives at 1114 Chicago street S.E.

* * * *

Robert Colby, son of Alfred Colby, 2800 Quebec street N.W., has been awarded a direct commission as first lieutenant in the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. Lt. Colby, a draftee inducted last March, was eligible for his direct commission as a licensed practising attorney. The Georgetown University and Law School graduate was employed by Covington and Burlington, Washington attorneys, before entering the Service.

Pvt. Thomas B. Woodall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton M. Woodall, 8119 Flower avenue, Takoma Park, is enrolled in the anti-aircraft and guided missiles branch of the Fort Bliss (Tex.) Artillery School. He formerly attended Washington Missionary College in Takoma Park.

* * * *

Capt. Hugh Curry, leader of the Army Band, has been promoted to major, the highest rank ever attained by a leader in the band's 30-year existence. The 41-year-old musician, who joined the band in 1943, lives with his wife, Kathleen, at 1324 Woodley road, Falls Church, Va.



Maj. Curry.



Cadet Eaton.

Milton A. Eaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Eaton, 3547 S street N.W., has completed Naval pre-flight training at Pensacola, Fla. The Western High School graduate attended the University of Michigan before enlisting in February.

* * * *

Charles E. Fields, warrant officer junior grade, whose wife, Elizabeth, lives at 623 M street N.W., is serving with the 2d Infantry Division in Korea. The Howard University graduate is a unit administrator with the heavy mortar company of the 23d Infantry Regiment. He was formerly a physical education teacher in District public schools.

* * * *

Corpl. Lorraine H. Lewis, niece of Mrs. Edna B. Thompson, 322 M place S.W., has re-enlisted in the Women's Army Corps while serving in Germany. She is an administrative supervisor in the quartermaster section at Frankfort. She has been in Europe since January, 1951.

* * * *

Pvt. John F. Burke, whose wife, Joanne, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Burke, live at 2702 Woodley place N.W., is with the Army in Germany. He is a personnel clerk at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation on the North Sea. A graduate of Georgetown University, he was employed by Riggs National Bank here before entering the Army last January.

* * * *

Pvt. Frazier Edwards, whose wife, Irene, lives at 1511 Third street N.W., has been assigned to the stockade detachment of the 1277th Area Service Unit at Camp Kilmer, N. J. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Edwards of 137 D street S.W.

Two Washington men are taking Air Force basic training at Lackland Field, Tex. They are:

Nathaniel Griffin, son of Mrs. Uzell Griffin, 1363 Parkwood place N.W.



Airman Griffin.



Airman Leone.

Frank Leone, son of Col. and Mrs. R. S. Leone, 1519 North Jefferson street, Arlington.

Stanton L. Cummings, machinist's mate first class, whose wife lives at 1901 Sixteenth street N.W., is serving aboard the destroyer Knapp in the North Atlantic.

1st Lt. Lawrence P. Wheatley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Wheatley, 318 New York avenue N.W., is serving in Germany with the 43d Division. He is a rifleman in Company H of the 173d Infantry Regiment.

* * * *

Two Washington men, now serving with Marine Air Group 14 of the 2d Marine Air Wing, will participate in extenisve training exercises in the Caribbean area. They are:

Capt. T. J. Rowland, whose wife, Mary, lives at 2621 Southern avenue S.E.

Corpl. Norman E. Hawkins, whose wife, Beatrice, lives at 4919 Jay street N.E.

* * * *

Pvt. Robert C. Rankin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey C. Rankin, 1413 Forty-eighth street S.E., is serving in Germany with the 43d Signal Company of the 43d Division.

* * * *

Jack L. Coan, who lives with his wife, Mildred, and three children at 1309 Elson court, Takoma Park, Md., has been promoted to colonel. He is serving with the Military District of Washington as Deputy Engineer. He has been on duty here since January, 1951.

Wounded Men Tell of Horrors Of Bunker Hill

Call Latest Chinese Attack the Worst; One Never Got to Fire His Machine Gun

AN EVACUATION HOSPITAL, Western Front, Korea, Sept. 6 (AP).—The wounded soldier looked up from his cot with sad, weary eyes and said softly: "It was slaughter."

The youth lay, quiet but pain-racked, in an evacuation hospital filled with casualties flowing down from Bunker Hill, where Chinese troops hit in darkness yesterday morning. His arm was shattered by mortar shrapnel.

He said bugle blasts and the screech of whistles pierced the darkness as the Chinese infantrymen surged toward United Nations positions.

Like Old Auto Horns

Another patient, his head wrapped in white bandages, leaned over and said "Those bugles sounded like horn from a string of Model-T Fords." Their names were withheld pending notification of relatives.

The attack started about 1 a. m. with the thunder of Communist artillery and mortars. "Those shells came down like a steel screen," said the soldier with the riddle darm.

"I was on a machine gun, but we never got to fire it." A mortar shell landed near his post, killing one ond wounding three others.

"We could see the Reds coming over the top. They kept coming right throug their own shell fire. That killed a lot of them. But those Reds were in front of us, on our flanks and behind us. They got in our trenches. Some of our guys got it from bayonets. It was slaughter.

Counted Enemy Dead

Corpsmen moved him out of his bunker when the fighting quieted. "I counted about fifteen Chinese bodies sprawled on the ground around us," he said.

A corpsman lying on a cot nearby said he had not slept for thirty-eight hours. Some of his buddies were killed while carrying litters off Bunker Hill. "They have our trails zeroed in with their mortars,' he said.

On another cot, a blond machine-gunner with a broken knee said it was the worst battle he has seen on Bunker Hill. His hands were stained with dried blood.

"The Reds came at us from all sides," he said.

He and his crew had to leave the protection of their bunker. "They started coming at us from behind. We put our machine gun on top of the bunker, but a mortar round got us."

Navy doctors at the evacuation hospital got little sleep. Their busiest hours are at night and early morning, because it is difficult to get wounded men off Bunker Hill in the daylight wher the Chinese can spot litter bearer

Chinese Storm 3 Outposts on Bunker Hill

500 Halted in One Attack but Fate of 2 Positions of Allies Is in Doubt

SEOUL, Sunday, Sept. 7 (AP).—Allied infantrymen supported by tanks and artillery today beat off a savage Communist pre-dawn attack on an outpost near Bunker Hill on Korea's western front.

An Allied officer at the front said the Reds fired "heavy barrages of artillery and mortal shells at the outpost east of Bunker Hill. Then they attacked with an estimated 500 men. The battle raged for nearly two hours before the Reds withdrew at 3:30 a. m. Sunday.

A Chinese battalion powered the Red drive. The officer said the Reds "tried coming from all angles" and they "encircled our entire position."

A force of Chinese estimated to be a reinforced company attacked two outposts west of Bunker Hill about 7 p. m. Saturday. The Reds fired about 2,500 pounds of mortar and artillery and brought up four of their tanks, the officer said.

There was no report early this morning on what happened at these two positions.

Fists, Bayonets Stop Foe

At the eastern end of the battle front, United States 25th Division infantrymen hammered back a Communist attack with fists and bayonets on Sandbag Hill, an Allied outpost.

volving thirty-nine Allied fighters and more than fifty Red jets.

Fifth Air Force fighter-bombers pounded a big Red army headquarters Saturday in northeast Korea.

United States Air Force, Marine and Australian planes hurled high explosives, rockets and machine-gun bullets at the North Korean 5th Corps headquarters near Kowon, the Air Force said. Pilots said they set ten large fires, demolished fifty-six structures and damaged twenty.

"The buildings just seemed to collapse like they were made of playing cards," said Capt. Felix Fowler, of Cleveland.

Tung-sten Mine Blasted

Other fighter bombers and B-26 light bombers blasted a tungsten mine southwest of the northeastern Korean port of Wonsan. American Sabre jet pilots reported they probably shot down one Russian-built MiG and damaged another in air battles in-

Chinese Take Triangle Hill Despite Withering Barrage; Allied Company Is Trapped



—Marine Corps Photo via AP Wirephoto

AWAITING ORDERS—A complete company of marines gathers at the base of Hook Ridge in Korea, awaiting orders to move out to the fighting area ahead where elements of the First Marine Division threw back attacking Communists Wednesday.

Allies Suffer Worst Setback In 18 Days

SEOUL, Oct. 31 (Friday)—(AP)—Chinese Reds in human sea attacks seized Triangle Hill early today, handing the Allies their worst setback since the battle of the central front heights broke out 18 days ago.

A front dispatch said the Reds broke through Allied lines so swiftly that one company of defenders was trapped on the height.

The onslaught by 2,000 Chinese was pressed relentlessly through an Allied artillery barrage so withering that one of three attacking Red battalions was cut to pieces and withdrew.

A correspondent at the front said the loss of Triangle posed a major threat to the western flank of the Allies on nearby Sniper Ridge, which it overlooks. The Reds hit Sniper with a light attack

October 15.

The Allies had held Triangle since, despite the fury of Red counterattacks and violent artillery barrages.

About 150 Chinese simultaneously attacked Sniper Ridge, about a mile east of Triangle Hill, early today. There was no sign that this was a major effort to take the ridge, however.

11,000 Red Casualties

Already the long battle had cost the Chinese 11,000 casualties, but there was no sign of a letup in the swaying struggle.

Artillery fire from both sides was intense.

An Eighth Army staff officer said the combined Red and Allied barrages probably were the greatest of the war.

[Allied casualties have not been announced. But front dispatches have indicated they are severe and the casualty curve has been rising in weekly reports from the Defense Department in Washington.

Communist Claims

[A Peiping broadcast Thursday asserted Allied forces suffered 4,000 in killed along the front from October 20 to October 26. Red casualty claims often are exaggerated, however.]

So far in the battle for Triangle and Sniper Ridge, Allied officers estimated, United Nations troops have killed or wonded more than 11,000 Chinese Communists.

West of this sector, Allied tanks and infantry fought all day Thursday with about 200 Chinese for an advance hill south of Pyonggang. The rest of the 155-mile front was quiet.

In the seven day period ending October 28, the Eighth Army announced, evaluated enemy casualties totalled 5,789 on all fronts. This raised the total for October to 32,885 Reds killed, wounded or taken prisoner—making this the year's most costly month to the Communists.

The Chinese seized the summit of Triangle Hill at 2 A. M., then pressed on south. Confused fighting was in progress at the base of the Triangle in the predawn darkness.

Massive Artillery Fire

Allied artillery fired in maximum concentration with everything up to 8-inch guns.

It was the heaviest loss of territory the Allies have suffered in the 18-day-old battle on the front north of Kumhwa.

The United States Seventh Division had seized Triangle Hill

Mrs. Charlotta Bass Pleads For End Of Cruel War In Korea

Richmond, Va.—Mrs. Charlotta Bass former publisher of the California Eagle who is running for vice president of the United States on the Progressive ticket, and is the only colored woman ever nominated for that office was heard in a radio address here last week and during her speech she eloquently expressed the "woman's viewpoint" on the war in Korea.

She criticized both the Democrat and Republican parties for their attitude toward the war in Korea. Her speech was made, however, before Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower electrified the nation with his pledge to go immediately to Korea if he is elected president and see what he can do to end the cruel war in Korea. In the course of her address, Mrs. Bass said the following.

"I feel great pride in appearing before the people of Richmond as the first woman in our history, no less the first Negro woman ever to be nominated as a candidate for the second highest office in our land.

"I want to talk to you about the grave problems we face in this election year. We are in a war that politicians would play down as a 'police action.' But it is no 'police action' when 10,000 casualties have been suffered. It is no 'police action' when 120,000 American families grieve the loss or injury of sons, husbands and loved ones.

"Why does the killing continue? The stated reason for beginning the war no longer exists. American forces have long since reached the 38th parallel. For 15 long months truce talks have dragged out. Every single dispute was settled but one, the manner in which prisoners of war should be exchanged. For six months the talks were deadlocked on this issue while the fighting and dying continued. And now the American negotiators have walked out of the talks and arjourned them indefinitely. In the meantime, the tempo of fighting and dying rises.

"Who ever heard of wars being fought over the question of how to exchange war prisoners?

"We, the ordinary, everyday Americans trying to raise our children to be good citizens have everything to lose and absolutely nothing to gain by continuing this costly and useless war. Our youth who must train to kill have everything to lose. Workers whose wages are frozen while high taxes and higher prices bite deep into their paychecks—housewives who can't balance their budgets, small businessmen, farmers—we have everything to lose from a war that even our commanding general has said cannot be won on a military level. The American people yearn for peace. . . yet the war goes on.

"The only people who gain from war are the war profiteers, the generals and the politicians for whom peace is the forgotten issue in this campaign. That is why neither Governor Stevenson nor General Eisenhower offers any end to the Korean war. That is why both tell us that the fighting and the dying—and the costly taxes and high prices—must go on indefinitely.



FIGHTING FOR TRIANGLE HILL: It is load, fire, load for this weary artillery unit supporting United Nations troops assaulting Communist positions in Korea. Associated Press Wirephoto

RED BATTALIONS BREAK OFF PUSH ON SNIPER RIDGE

Casualties Estimated at 1,245 Killed

SEOUL, Oct. 23 [Thursday] (AP) —Chinese communist troops, their ranks shattered by an estimated 1,245 killed, yesterday broke off their onslaughts on Sniper ridge which once carried them to the crest.

"We chopped up the better part of two battalions," said the South Korean officer who directed the defense of the strategic height on the central front.

After the last Chinese had pulled out to the north, South Korean soldiers counted 645 communist corpses on the hill. Their officers estimated 600 other Chinese were killed in the battle that raged over the ridge from dusk Tuesday to yesterday afternoon.

Throw in 2,000 Men

The Communists committed an estimated 2,000 men to one more furious attempt to take Sniper ridge and its commanding pinnacle, Pinpoint hill, captured by the South Koreans in last week's limited United States 8th army offensive.

The Chinese Communists won Pinpoint hill at daybreak yesterday, but the South Korean 2d division rallied, and nine hours later cleared the last Chinese from the summit with bayonets and grenades.

There was little fighting elsewhere on the 155 mile front. Triangle hill, near Sniper ridge, was quiet. United States 7th division troops reported only that 10 Chinese who had been hiding in a cave in the hill had surrendered.

In the air war, United States Sabre jets yesterday probably destroyed one communist MIG jet and damaged two others near the Yalu river boundary of Manchuria, the 5th air force reported.

[Maj. William Hoelscher, Edwardsville, Ill., and Capt. Donald E. Francke, 334 Helmholz av., Waukegan, Ill., were credited with damaging two MIGs. Francke, a veteran of 11 years with the marines, was a reserve officer training corps maior at Waukegan Township High school where he graduated in 1940. His wife, Darlene, and daughter, Donna Diane, 2, live with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Francke of Waukegan.]

Sen. Clark Overruled

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP) — Gen. Mark Clark under Pentagon pressure today reversed an order requiring battle front troops to stay in the line 9½ months before they are eligible for rotation home. The time remains at nine months, or 36 points under the army's system.

But Clark said rear area troops in Korea and those in Japan would have to serve longer than previously because of a lag in replacements. No specific point quota was announced. Clark earlier had set it at 38.

Here and Abroad

Three Area Men Commended For Service in U. S. and Japan

Three Metropolitan Area men recently were commended for meritorius service while with United States forces in Japan and the United States. They were:

Tech. Sergt. Richard P. Morgan, U. S. A. F., of 402 Monroe street, Rockville, Md., awarded the Soldier's Medal;

Corpl. John C. Mason, U. S. A., son, 5021 Oglethorpe street, Riverson, 5021 Ogelthorpe street, Riverdale, Md., named honor graduate of a training course at Camp Pickett, Va.;



Corpl. Mason. Lt. Shanks.

First Lt. Johnny W. Shanks, U. S. A. F., son of Mrs. Bessie Shanks, 3810 Twenty-seventh place, Brentwood, Md., awarded the Commendation Ribbon.

Sergt. Morgan was cited for "heroism in voluntarily risking his life to save another" when he exposed himself to a 3,300-volt electrical shock to save an Air Force officer entangled in a high tension power line during a field demonstration of radio equipment in Japan.

Corpl. Mason, a Korean veteran and holder of the Bronze Star Medal with five battle stars, topped a 14-man class in a Leaders Course at the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Pickett. Classes included training in bridge construction and command of troops under simulated battle conditions.

Lt. Shanks was commended for outstanding accomplishment as instructor and Air Force liaison officer for the special Air Force photo intelligence course of the Far East Command Intelligence School.

Jefferson D. Lawrence, Airman 3/c, husband of Mrs. Genevieve Lawrence, 1417 T street S.E., is engaged in photo-mapping for the Far East Air Force bases in Japan. Capable of making anything from small charts to huge aerial maps, Airman Lawrence and his fellow workers are responsible in part for the ultimate success of B-29 bombing runs over Korea.

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Airman Johnson. Airman Lawrence.

Margaret A. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Myrtle L. Johnson, Beltsville, Md., is completing basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.

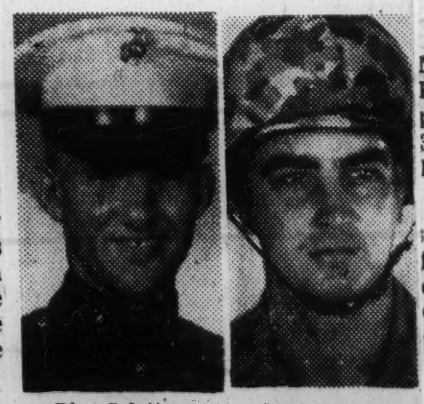
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Robert J. Anstead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth J. Anstead, 2209 Thirty-ninth street N.W., recently was advanced to the rate of Electrician's mate 3/c, U. S. N., while serving with the Amphibious Construction Battalion, No. 1, in the Far East Command.

* * * *

Howard C. Jackson, Pfc. USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, 2402 Tenth street N.E., is serving aboard a ship of the U. S. Sixth Fleet as a member of the 2d Marine Division.

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Pfc. Salatto. Lt. Robbins.

Frank J .Salatto, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Salatto, 3118 Nineteenth street N.W., recently completed training at Parris Island, S. C., and was promoted to Pfc., USMC.

* * * *

1st Lt. Edward A. Robbins, USMC, husband of Mrs. Joan M. Robbins, 5 Wetherill rd. N.W., recently visited Edinburgh, Scotland, prior to participating in "Operation Mainbrace" while attached to the Third Battalion, Second Marine Division.

* * * *

Willis F. Matthews, seaman, U. S. C. G., son of Mrs. Marjorie G. Matthews, 2115 F street N.W., recently graduated from the Naval Radioman School at Bainbridge, Md.



Sergt. Morgan. Sergt. Bohanan.

Patrick H. Bohanan, Staff Sergt. USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Bohanan, Park Hill, Md., recently took part in "Operation Mainbrace" as a member of the Third Battalion, Second Marine Division. Highlight of the operation was an amphibious landing on the shores of Jutland, Denmark.

* * * *

Edward J. Campana, Pfc. USMC, son of Mrs. Helen L. Campana, 828 Crittenden street N.W., recently arrived in Korea to serve with an infantry unit of the First Marine Division. A graduate of Bell Vocational High School, Campana entered the Marine Corps in September 1951 in Washington.

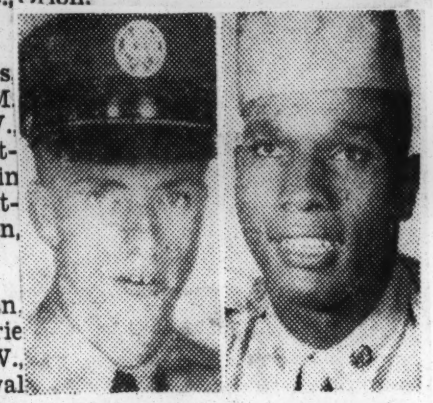
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Daniel B. Griffiths, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Griffiths, 402 Kennedy street N.W., recently was promoted to the grade of Airman 3/c while serving at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.

Pvt. Charles H. Stockton, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stockton, 1754 Swann street N.E., has completed training at the Signal Corps Replacement Center at Camp Gordon, Ga.

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Kenneth S. Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Sanders, 4724 Tenth street N.E., has been promoted to the rate of Opticalman 3/c U. S. N., while serving aboard the submarine tender U. S. S. Orion.



Airman Griffiths. Pvt. Stockton.

RHEE DEMANDS AN OFFENSIVE TO DRIVE OUT REDS

Can Do It Without Aid of Chiang, He Says

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Syngman Rhee today demanded an immediate all-out offensive to drive Chinese Reds out of North Korea.

The South Korean leader said, "We can do so now," without the help of Japanese or Chinese nationalist troops. He indicated he didn't think the move would draw Russia into the conflict.

Rhee said if Russia had wanted to enter the Korean war it would have done so when 8th army troops drove to the Yalu river in 1950.

"No world war can be avoided unless the leaders in the Kremlin are persuaded they cannot conquer the United States," he said.

Drive to Yalu Unwise

At a press conference, Rhee asserted the Panmunjon talks have failed and the latest Indian truce proposal in the U. N. is not acceptable.

Rhee said he thought the only reason a drive to the Yalu had not been launched was because of a belief it "was not politically wise at this time." But, he added, "we cannot be patient or be quiet. Either we succeed in driving out communism or we will all be killed. Regardless of win or lose, we cannot stay and let them come and shoot at us all the time."

Rhee did not say he would make such a recommendation to President Elect Eisenhower.

Must Continue Fighting

"I think he is looking for facts rather than for recommendations. I want him to see what the situation really is, and I believe he will decide for himself."

Rhee repeatedly stressed that the Reds must be driven out of Korea.

"The only way to conduct the war is to fight with the idea of winning. We have to continue fighting whether we like it or not. There is no alternative. We must carry out the original objectives and drive the aggressors out of our land. Then we will have unity in Korea."

Rhee reiterated that Korea would not welcome Japanese troops as comrades. "If Japanese troops came to Korea, there would be serious clashes between them and our people, and this would have serious consequences in the far east," he said.

Stop Rest Leaves

The president indicated he would be happier to see Chinese nationalist troops invade the mainland than have them brought to Korea.

Movement of United States troops to Japan for rest leave was under a temporary suspension today, apparently as part of the security precaution for the visit of Gen. Eisenhower. Air force officers said they were not moving restbound troops from Korean airports.

Joy says that UN has made it final effort to bring about truce

By The Associated Press

United Nations truce negotiators told the Reds today the UN command has made its "final negotiatory effort" and suggested the Reds re-evaluate their behavior in the "tragic situation you are creating."

V. Adm. C. Turner Joy, senior Allied delegate, bluntly declared in today's 50-minute session at Panmunjom:

"We have made our final negotiatory effort in the interest of an early armistice. We will not consider further concessions or counter-proposals."

The issue of how to exchange prisoners of war blocks an armistice.

North Korean Gen. Nam Il declared the Reds will never agree to the Allied over-all proposal of April 28. It calls for return of only those Communist prisoners who are willing to go back to Communist-held territory.

Fewer than half the 169,000 captured Reds and internees have expressed willingness to go back. Allied screening of prisoners showed this fact.

At Communist insistence, the armistice negotiators will meet again tomorrow at 11 p.m. (9 p.m. Saturday EST).

IN TOKYO Gen. Mark Clark said the U. S. 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment has moved from Japan to Koje Island to reinforce the United Nations guard over tough Red prisoners of war there and prevent "mass outbreaks which inevitably would result in additional violence and bloodshed."

The new UN supreme commander said he ordered the reinforcements to Koje "to insure the complete control of UN POW Camp No. 1 at Koje-Do by the United Nations authorities."

* * *

THE NEW COMMANDER, Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, has strengthened the island defenses since he took over.

Associated Press Photographer George Sweers reported today that battle-toughened UN troops on the island were building new sandbag pillboxes and new guard towers.

About 20 tanks, some equipped with flamethrowers, were standing by on the island in case of rtouble.

* * *

AN ALLIED PATROL, using bayonets and small arms fire, today stormed a Red-held hill on the Western Korea front, killing 27 Communists and wounding 13.

The predawn fight took place northwest of the Panmunjom truce site, an Eighth Army communique said. Both sides rushed in reinforcements during the scrap which broke off at 4:40 a.m.

Artillery aided the attack by knocking out two Red mortar positions.

For the fourth straight morning a United Nations tank-infantry patrol raided Communist lines on the central front in the Kumhwa area. The Eighth Army said tank fire knocked out snipers and a machine gun.

Allied patrols on the Eastern Front fought brief engagements with Red patrols in the early morning hours.

Allied land and carried-base fighter planes Friday continued their relentless attack on Red supply lines in North Korea.

THE AIR FORCE said its warplanes flew 1030 sorties. Pilot claims included 25 Red guns silenced, 40 troop bunkers destroyed, 55 buildings and 65 vehicles destroyed, four bridges damaged, one boat sunk and 110 rail cuts.

In Tokyo, the Far East Air Force announced that Lt. Gen. Frank F. Everest, commander of the Fifth Air Force, will be relieved May 19 by Brig. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus, now deputy commander of the Tactical Air Comand in the United States.

Everest will take over the TAC deputy command. Everest has commanded the Allied air war in Korea the past year. During this period there has been a constant buildup of Red air strength and anti-aircraft fire.

The Fifth Air Force announced that the Allies lost 14 planes in combat the past week.

During the same period Allied jets destroyed eight Red planes, probably destroyed two others and damaged eight.

Reds in Korea Drop New Hint Of Offensive

Nam Voices 2d Warning in 2 Days at Panmunjom; Again Stresses P.W. Riots

MUNSAN, Korea, Thursday, May 29 (AP).—Communist truce negotiators hinted again Wednesday that rebuilt Red armies may strike in Korea because of what they called Allied mistreatment of prisoners.

Gen. Nam Il, the North Korean who heads the Communist delegation, characterized his statement as "a grave warning."

The United Nations armistice delegation dismissed the threat as propaganda. Both sides agreed to meet again today at Panmunjom at 11 a. m.

The top delegates exchanged strong words Wednesday, but made no progress toward achieving an armistice. Prisoner exchange remains the major issue—the Allies refusing to return any prisoner against his will.

Won't Sit Idle, Says Nam

In language almost identical to Tuesday's threat, Gen. Nam Il told the U. N. delegates: "The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers absolutely shall not sit idle while their captured fellow combatants are being wantonly murdered by your side."

He was referring to the disorders on Koje Island—Communist-instigated riots among Red prisoners in which scores have been killed.

Haj. Gen. William K. Harrison jr., senior Allied delegate, gave the Reds a list of the questions asked Communist prisoners during the screening in April which determined that nearly 100,000 refused to return to Red rule.

No Signs of New Offensive

SEOUL, Thursday, May 29 (UP)—Allied tanks and troops cleaned up a Communist-held hill a few miles from the Panmunjom truce camp yesterday in a fight lasting 3 hours 40 minutes.

The clash was the heaviest of a day marked by brisk Allied patrol activity. The raiders were in search of evidence the Reds are getting ready for an offensive which their truce delegates hinted.

An 8th Army spokesman said no "military evidence" had been found that a Red drive might be imminent.

Night-flying Allied airmen reported knocking out 117 Communist vehicles in attacks on supply lines, but traffic was not above normal, they said.

Deepwater GI Is Killed in Korea

A Deepwater, N. J., soldier was killed in action in Korea, while Philadelphian and three others from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 588th casualty list, released yesterday.

Cpl. John F. Stone, 23, of 62 Penns ave., Deepwater, lost his life June 2, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone. In a recent letter he said snipers were getting one or more of us every day."

RE-ENLISTED IN MAY

Stone attended Pennsgrove High School and served a three-year enlistment in the Army from 1947 to 1950. He re-enlisted last May and was sent to Korea in the fall. Surviving, in addition to his parents, are two brothers, Ronald and Marine Pfc. Robert Stone, stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Patrick and Alice.

The Philadelphian reported wounded was Cpl. William W. Smith, 23, of 2425 Arlington st. His parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, were notified that he was wounded seriously May 31 while fighting with a mortar battalion.

The oldest of nine children, Smith attended Benjamin Franklin High School and entered the Army in April, 1951. He went overseas last March. His father is a Baptist clergyman.

Marine Sgt. George F. Ferko, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ferko, of 239 5th ave., Phoenixville, was wounded in the arm by shrapnel. A graduate of Phoenixville High School, he enlisted in the Marine Corps in October, 1948. He has served in Korea since last September.



CPL. STONE

CPL. SMITH

Two brothers, Thomas, 27, and Jack, 26, are veterans of the Second World War. His father served in the First World War.

Marine Pfc. John D. Weiser, 19, of 68 E. Pittsfield st., Pennsville, N. J., was wounded June 8 while serving as a machine gunner with the First Marine Division. In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weiser, he said he was hit in the knee by mortar fragments and returned to action the same day.

Weiser attended Salem High School. He enlisted a year ago and was sent to Korea last January. A brother, Charles, 31, is a Marine veteran of the Second World War.

Also listed as wounded was Marine Cpl. Reuhl E. Fake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Fake, of 412½ E. Walnut st., Hanover.

Other casualties from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. John O. Parks, son of Mrs. Nellie E. Parks, of Lock Haven. (Previously reported missing).

Cpl. Wayne R. Youngquist, son of William L. Youngquist, of Erie.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Ward A. Barner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clair A. Barner, of Solona.

Sgt. -/c Paul E. Blasche, son of Mrs. Marie Blasche, of Monaca.

Pfc. William N. Elias, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elias, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. John A. Ludemann, grandson of Mrs. Myrtle Baldwin, of Eldred.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. George V. Greenya, son of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Greenya, of Harrisburg.

Cpl. Charles S. Jones, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Jones, Sr., of Waynesboro.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

MARINE CORPS

Cpl. Charles J. Butkus, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Butkus, Sr., of Linden.

Pfc. Angelo Sette, son of Mrs. Celestina Sette, of Newark.

Cpl. Robert W. Walseck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Walseck, of Newark.

KOREAN WAR G.I. BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Billion-Dollar-A-Year Aid Approved For Veterans

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(UP)—The Senate Saturday passed by voice vote a billion-dollar-a-year GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean War.

The measure calls for educational allowances, home and insurance loan guarantees, mustering out pay and other readjustment benefits such as those in the GI Bill of World War II.

A Senate-House Conference Committee will have to reconcile the Senate bill with a similar measure approved by the House.

Veterans who have served in the armed services since June 27, 1950, are entitled to benefits under the bill—regardless of where they spent their military careers. The measure entitles those veterans to one-and-one-half days in a school or training course for each day's military service—up to a maximum of 36 months.

The Senate version provides subsistence payments of $80 a month for unmarried veterans, $105 for veterans with one dependent, and $130 monthly for veterans with two or more dependents. In addition, it provides up to $40 a month for tuition. The House bill lumps tuition and subsistance payments in monthly checks of $110 for single men and $150 for veterans with dependents.

Wounded GIs Trudge Valley of the Shadow

WESTERN FRONT, Korea, July 23 [Wednesday]—(AP)—A tragic stream of wounded American soldiers down a shell blasted valley indicates the price in the continuing battle for "Old Baldy" hill.

The faces of the men passing thru this cleft in the western Korean hills are sweat streaked and drawn. Torn uniforms, broken equipment, bullet punctured helmets and blood mark the road.

Old Baldy, west of Chorwon, was taken by units of the 45th division last month. The Chinese Reds last Thursday night began determined attacks to regain it.

In the see-saw battle that followed the crest traded hands several times, the Chinese storming to the top yesterday only seven hours after American troops captured it behind an artillery barrage.

The valley leading to the southeast slope of the hill is the last stop for ammunition and supplies and the first stop for the wounded. Communist shells burst thruout the length of the valley, a target second only to Old Baldy itself.

Wounded men are carried along the valley road to a sandbagged medical station. The aid station offers blood plasma and hope—but not much more.

Often the communist shellfire is so heavy the stream of wounded is halted for hours. Men lie in holes at the base of the hill waiting for help that cannot come until the barrage lifts.

Reds Keep Coming

When the firing lets up, litter jeeps and armored personnel carriers bounce and careen along the narrow road. To go slow is to court death. Vehicles riddled and twisted by gunfire lie at roadside as grim reminders.

Some of the men coming down from the hill are so tired they drop. Many have slept only a few hours since the Chinese sent 700 troops against Old Baldy Thursday night.

Estimates of Chinese casualties now total 1,300, but the Reds keep coming. Singly and in twos the Chinese braved intense artillery fire in broad daylight yesterday to retake the crest.

Slopes Afford No Cover

Artillery and mortar fire by both sides has been so heavy that stout log bunkers have been demolished. The barren slopes afford little natural cover. Troops use shell craters or dig foxholes. Chinese pressure has seldom slackened since the battle was joined on Old Baldy.

"Both sides are still on the hill," a briefing officer said last night. "But they're keeping in their holes and dodging shells."

Shells Burst in Valley

Eyes Of The Sabrejets In Korea



Lt. Hubert A. Newton (right) of Miami, Fla., is congratulated by Capt. Leonard V. Lilley, of Manchester, N.H., a U.S. Air Force F-86 Sabrejet pilot with the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing in Korea, for leading Capt. Lilley to a flight of MIG-15s. Lieut. Newton, member of the 502nd Tactical Control Group in Korea, plots the course of the Russian-built jet fighters and then notifies the Sabrejet pilots where the enemy warcraft are. In this manner, Lieut. Newton has assisted Fifth Air Force pilots in destroying five MIG-15s.

Homecoming In Community . . . It's In Korea . . . But It's Like



FIVE ALABAMA SOLDIERS GET TOGETHER (above) in Korea where they are serving with the 25th Division's crack 69th Field Artillery Battalion. Composing the rare portrait of democracy above are left to right, front row: Pfc. Nathaniel Jenkins, of Short Creek; Pfc. James W. Skipper, of Rte. 2, Cordova; and Sgt. Eddie Ragland, of 720 Attalla Street, Wylam, Birmingham. At the rear are: Pfc. James E. Montgomery (left), of Rte. 1, Coker, and Cpl. James E. Morrow (right), of Rte. 1, Parrish. The five expect to be rotated to the United States sometime soon.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Allies Bomb Own Men, Nullify Korean Victory

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (Monday) (UP).—Allied airmen bombed their own troops off Big Nori Hill, on the West Korean front, Sunday, just after they had captured it and beaten off four counter-attacks by a Chinese battalion.

A few hours later, the Greek troops attacked Big Nori again.

Shooting Star fighter - bomber pilots, mistaking Big Nori for a nearby Red-held height, turned sparkling victory into bitter defeat for hardbitten Greek infantrymen.

HILL SEIZED IN 8 MINUTES

Using bayonets and grenades, the Greeks had driven the Chinese from Big Nori in a sudden charge that needed only eight minutes to carry to the crest.

"Almost every man who got to the top of Nori was hit," Lt. John L. Giones, of Athens, said.

The Greek infantrymen were moved into the Big Nori sector by the U. S. 3d Division command after Puerto Rican troops lost that hill and nearby Kelly Hill to battalion-sized Communist attacks.

The Greeks attacked just before dawn at 5:22 A. M. Eight minutes later they were on top of the hill. At 7 A. M. units of a Chinese battalion of about 800 men began a series of counter-attacks.

About 10 A. M., four Shooting Stars, heavily loaded with bombs, appeared overhead. The Greeks were digging in when a fog that had enveloped the area began lifting.

SCREAM DOWN ON THEM

The jet planes screamed down on the helpless Greeks. Four or five bombs landed amidst them, killing or wounding an undisclosed number of men and doing what the 800 Chinese had been unable to do.

Carrying their dead and wounded, the Greeks had to evacuate under cover of a smoke screen, leaving it to the Chinese.

Action was light along the rest of the 155-mile front.

In the air, U. S. Sabrejets ranging over northwest Korea tangled with 13 Communist MIGs and claimed two destroyed, one probably destroyed and two more damaged. More than 75 MIGs were sighted during the day. Sunday's bag boosted the Allied record score for September to 58 MIGs destroyed, seven probably destroyed and 53 damaged.

Pyongyang Is Blasted in All-Day Raid

Planes of 5 Nations Fly 1,403 Sorties

Record Is Set for Korea; Plants, Supply Dumps and Troop Billets Hit

By The Associated Press

SEOUL, Saturday, Aug. 30.—Allied planes struck the North Korean capital at Pyongyang from dawn to dark on Friday in a record number of 1,403 sorties (flight by a plane) for the twenty-six months of Korean War. Great clouds of black smoke were pouring from blasted factories, supply dumps and troop billets in the outskirts of the city when the attacks ended.

Planes of the United States, South African, Australian and South Korean Air Forces, with United States Marine and Navy craft from carriers, took part in the operation.

Fifty-five Buildings Wrecked

Preliminary estimates were that the attackers used 597 tons of bombs, 4,000 gallons of jellied gasoline fire bombs and 52,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. Early force reports said fifty-five buildings were destroyed and forty-four damaged, twenty-three gun emplacements damaged or destroyed and one warehouse demolished.

American Sabre jets screening the bombers shot down one Russian-built MiG-15 jet fighter and damaged two others north of Pyongyang during the attacks, the 5th Air Force said. No MiGs got within range of the planes attacking Pyongyang but pilots reported heavy anti-aircraft fire there.

The 5th Air Force did not disclose Allied losses, if any. It customarily announces losses at the end of each week.

Enemy Guns Blasted

The first wave of fighter-bombers came over Pyongyang yesterday at 10 a. m. and began knocking out anti-aircraft positions and laying the first bombs on military targets. This was followed by waves at 2 p. m. and at 6 p. m., in gathering dusk.

Until yesterday the biggest single air blow of the Korean War had been dealt on July 11, when more than 500 Allied fighter-bombers and B-29 Superfortresses dropped 1,400 tons of bombs on Pyongyang in 1,063 sorties.

As in previous mass attacks on military targets behind the front areas, non-combatants at Pyongyang were warned yesterday to flee or seek cover. The warnings were broadcast by the Seoul radio and carried in leaflets dropped by planes before the raid.



FROM A VANTAGE POINT atop a hill on the frontlines in Korea, a machine gun crew of the 25th Infantry Division's 27th "Wolfhound" Regiment scans the terrain for signs of enemy movement. Pvt. Tommy Wallace (left) of 201 Little St., Atlanta, Ga., waits ready to feed ammunition into the 50-cal. weapon as PFC William Andrews of 231 Willis Ave., New York, uses a telescopic sight to pick out distant targets. The two infantrymen mounted the sight on their weapon to gain a greater degree of accuracy in distant fighting.—(U. S. Army Photo).



THE ARMY MADE A SAILOR OUT OF HIM — Cpl. Rogers Bryant, Macon, Ga., pilots an Army boat through the harbor at Kobe, Korea. Bryant, a student at the Kobe port Harbor Craft Familiarization Course, is receiving instructions in the piloting and maintenance of small harbor boats. — (U. S. Army Photo)

30a 1952 Korean War

30a Korean War Aviation



Jaturnes P. 4 Los Angeles Calif. Fri 4-11-52

FIFTH AIR FORCE, KOREA—Cpl. Robert L. Murphy, of Los Angeles, works on one of the powerful engines of a U. S. Air Force B-26 light bomber. Cpl. Murphy is an aircraft mechanic with the night flying Far East Air Forces 3rd Bomb Wing. It is his duty to keep the rugged light bombers in perfect operating condition for their strikes. Carrying a payload of bombs, rockets, napalm and .50 caliber machine guns, the Wing's B-26 strike against the enemy rolling stock and supply depots. Cpl. Murphy is the son of Mrs. Dorothea Johnson of 1419 E. 59th pl., Los Angeles.

Orleanian In Japan



30a Korean War Aviation

Weekly P. 2 Sat. 4-19-52 New Orleans La.

HQ 6161ST AIR BASE WING, JAPAN.—New Orleans airmen, Cpls. Robert A. Thornton (l) and Wallace Scott Jr. (r) are on the 'first team' of FEAF Bomber Command. Although these two Southern airmen will never fly a mission over Korea their work of keeping telephones and radio operating makes them a vital part of the Air Force team now engaged in destroying Communist supplies and equipment before it reaches the front lines by ceaseless bombing raids, aptly named, 'Operation Strangle.'—(U. S. Air Force Photo.)

Negro Flier orks Among Navy Panther Jet Pilots

Honored P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

30a Korean War

WITH TASK FORCE OFF KOREA—(INS) — Lt. (JG) Earl L. Carter of New York City, only Negro flier in the United States Navy, is one of the Panther Jet Pilots operating from the Task Force 77 fast Carrier U. S. S. Bon Homme Richard off Korea.

Daily 6-2-52

He participated in the raid of Pyongyang by going in early and strafing the anti-aircraft batteries. Thus, helping to protect the slower Corsairs and Skyraiders which followed.

More recently, he has been working against Hydro-electric targets in Northeastern Korea. Now 26 years old. Carter graduated from George Washington High School in New York City at the age of 16. He entered the Navy and, during recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill., was selected for Navy-sponsored college training at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

His second year of training was at Purdue University and his last two years were spent at Columbia University, New York. He received a commission as Ensign upon graduation and was ordered into training at Pensacola, Fla. He received his wings in 1950 and served for a time at Quonset Point, R. I.

Lt. Carter's parents reside in New York. His wife lives in Westfield, N. J.



Set Sortie Record—Korean weather has little effect on the aerial activities of the Third Bomber Wing, of the Fifth Air Force in Korea. Recently, when inclement weather held the night bombers on the ground, they made up for it during twenty-four hours by breaking their previous record for one day's combat sorties. Crew of the record-busting B-26 that topped off the day's sorties were (left to right): First Lieut. Raymond Manley, Colorado Springs, Colo., pilot; Second Lieut. Mitchell Bienko, Pittsburgh, Pa.; naviagtor; Second Lieut. Harry M. Miller, Boulder, Colo., radar operator, and A/1C Lincoln W. Mills, gunner.—U. S. Air Force Photo.



CAPT. ROBERT NELSON
. . . luck with him

Plane Conks Out, But Cap't Nelson Drops His Bombs

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN KOREA — The controls on Capt. Robert H. Nelson's F-80 Shooting Star jet plane completely failed here this week, but he managed to return safely to his Korean base.

The electrical failure of his instruments occurred just as Captain Nelson, who lives at 6528 Rowan Street, East Liberty, was about to lead his flight into an assault on an enemy front-line position.

The loss of control was almost complete. Dive flaps, wing flaps, fuel pump, radio and other instruments refused to work.

As other members of the flight squadron climbed above and circled the target, Nelson, with a desperate second try, was able to drop his napalm bombs by mechanical means but lost his tip tanks in performing the trick.

In desperation then, Captain Nelson sped back to his base. Once there, he said:

"You know, things got so tough I was seriously considering bailing out."

Captain Nelson, in civilian life is an advertising solicitor for the Courier.



HARD-WORKING AIRMEN—An essential part of the Fifth Air Force in Korea, the Third Bomb Wing's B-26 bombers carry out nightly attacks against the North Korean Reds. Three of the outfit's key cogs are, top left, Sgt. James A. Dunn, son of Mrs. Callie Dunn, Route 1, Rushton, La.; lower left, First Lieut. David Hicks, son of Mrs. Marjorie Hicks, 2303 Gray Avenue, Houston Tex. At the right: Sgt. Robert L. Fisher, son of Hrs. Isabell Bennett 8 Green Street, Natchez, Miss.

Jet Pilot Back After 101 Missions In Korea

By LYDIA T. BROWN

FALMOUTH, Mass. — Capt. Daniel James Jr., who has flown more than 101 missions as pilot of an F86 Sabrejet in Korea, is here at Otis Air Force Base patrolling the skies with the 33rd Fighter Interceptor Wing.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., and a 1941 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Captain James, 6 feet, 4, weighs 220 pounds and is married to the former Dorothy Watkins, also of Tuskegee. They have two children, a girl, Danice, 8, and Daniel 2nd, 6. All live here at the base with him.

He was an All-South Conference tackle for two years at Tuskegee and joined the Air Force in 1943 after teaching cadets at Moton Field as a civilian instructor.

Went To Korea as Volunteer

Captain James flew a B-25 medium bomber for some time, then joined the 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, where he flew fighters.

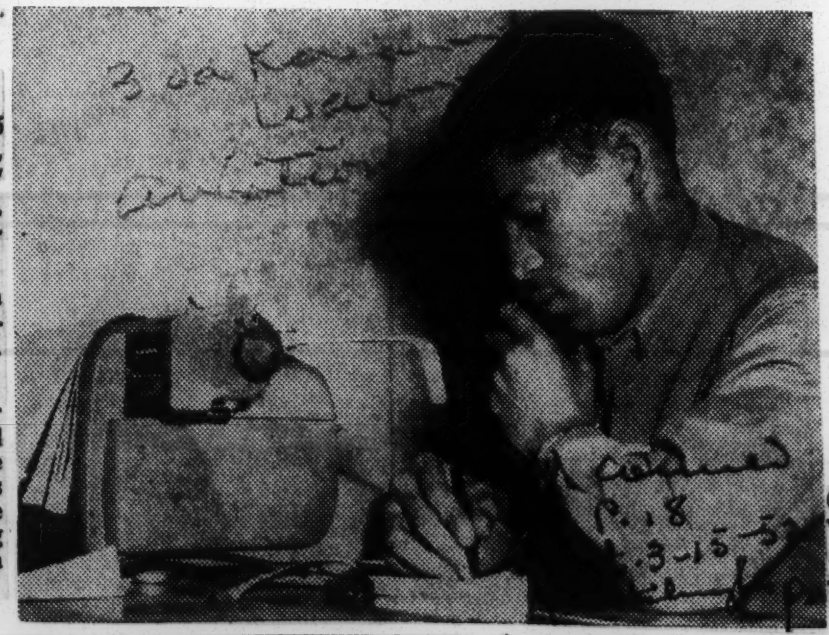
He also traveled more than 60,000 miles as the singing master of cermonies for the base's Operation Happiness," a talent show.

Captain James volunteered for combat duty in Korea in 1950 and was refused, but the second time he was accepted. He thinks he was turned down the first time because of injuries he had suffered helping to save another pilot's life in a plane crash.

Making Good As Draftsman



Cpl. James M. Robinson Jr., 20, son of Mrs. and Mrs. James M. Robinson, 1008 Rosedale St., Baltimore, Md., who is making good in the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service of the U.S. Air Force. He serves as a draftsman in the Hawaiian zone.

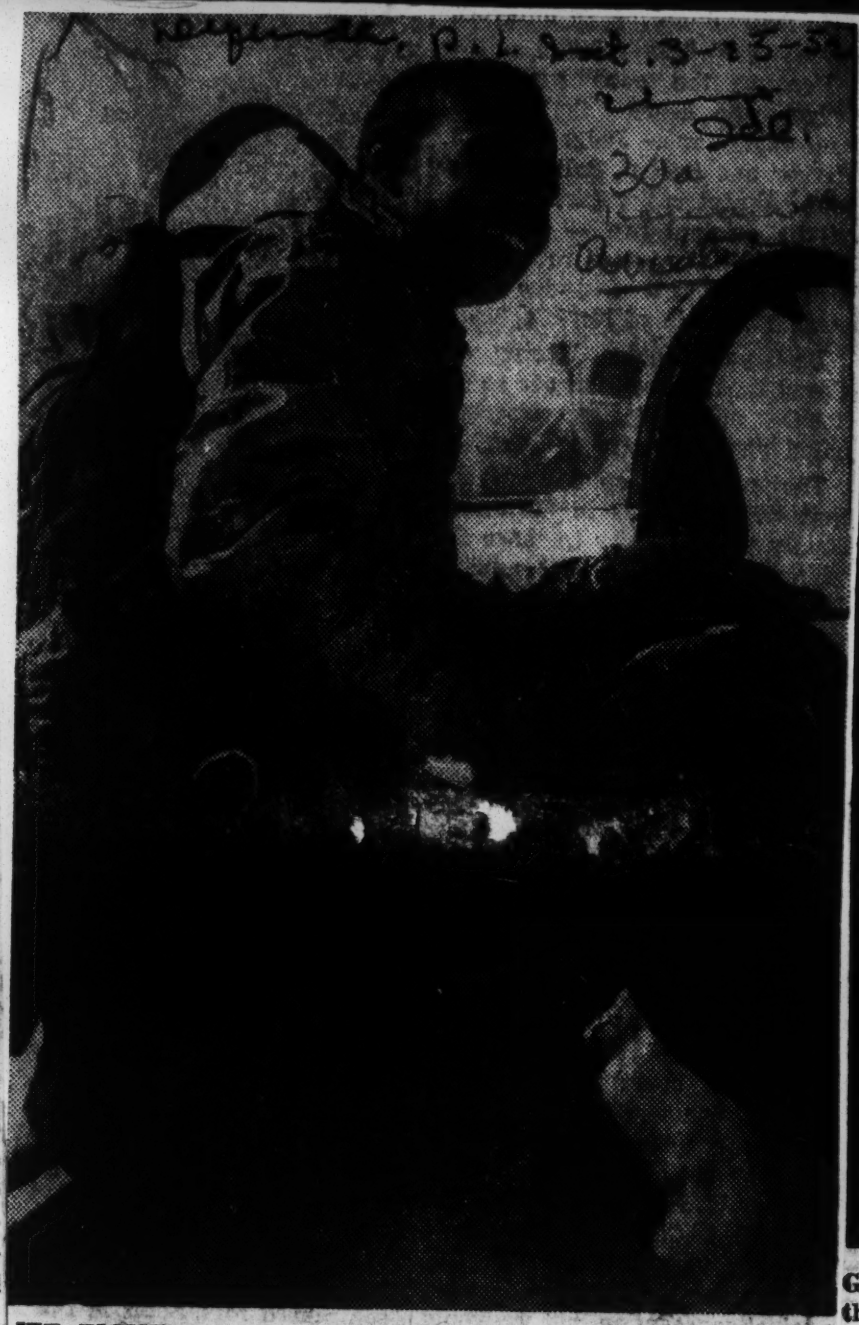


CHIEF CLERK IN KOREA—Sgt. Wilbert E. Webb, son of Mrs. Velma Carroll of Box 317, Liberty, Miss., receives a request for special orders in the installations unit of the night f... Third Bomb Wing in Korea. He is chief clerk for his o... zation.—U. S. Air Force Photo.

Jet Ace Back In U. S.



One of the United Nations' top jet pilots during the current Korean war has been Capt. Daniel James Jr. After flying 101 missions in Korea, Capt. James has been returned to the United States where he is now stationed with the 68th "Lancers" Fighter-Interception Squadron of the 33rd Fighter-Interceptor Wing at Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Mass. Among his numerous decorations is the distinguished flying cross. He is a former instructor as a civilian at Tuskegee. A talented singer and entertainer, he is known to his Air Force buddies as "Chappie". He joined the Air Force in 1943. Living with him near camp are his wife and two children. His mother, Mrs. L. A. James, still lives in his native Pensacola, Fla. On every mission, he always wears a white scarf given him by a Japanese houseboy. On the neck piece is a Japanese inscription which means, "Good Health, Good Luck." Capt. James is also a former resident of New Orleans. (ANP).

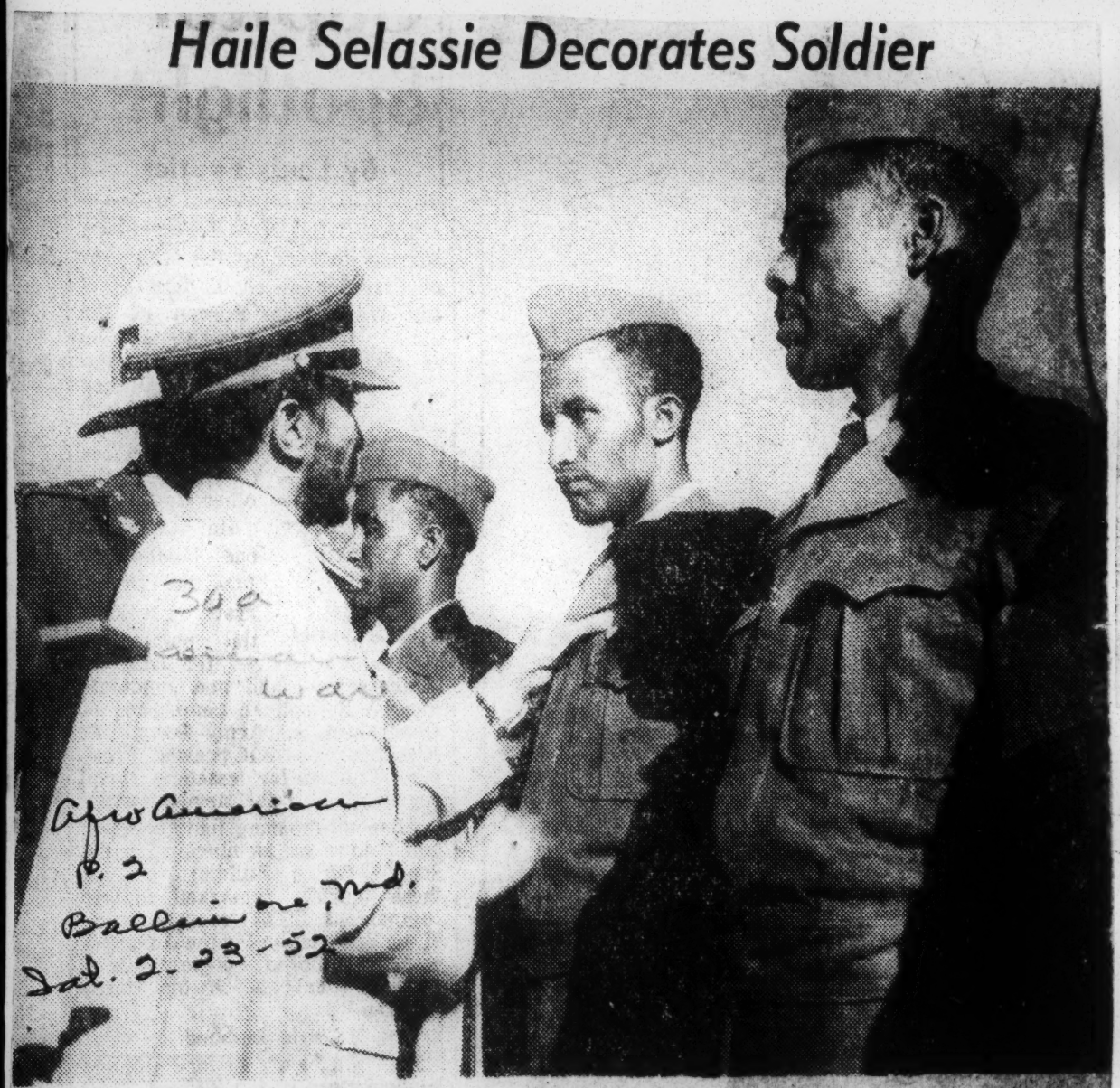


JET FIGHTER — Son of Oscar Davis of Gary, Ind., 2nd Lt. Frederick E. Davis has joined the veteran 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, hard-hitting F-86 Sabre jet-equipped fighter wing in Korea. Lt. Davis is married and his wife, Julia, lives in Toledo, Ohio.



GOING UP! Getting ready for the take-off on his 50th and final combat mission against Red targets in North Korea is 1st Lt. Roger W. Wells, Wakeeney, Kansas, a navigator with the 3rd Bomb Wing. Lt. Wells was recently presented the Distinguished Flying Cross by Col. Marshall R. Gray, wing commander at 3rd Bombing headquarters.

Haile Selassie Decorates Soldier



Emperor Haile Selassie is seen here decorating one of a group of wounded Ethiopian soldiers who arrived in Addis Ababa this week from Korea. This is the second group of wounded Ethiopians to return to their home.

Ethiopian Battalion In Korea Will Make Reds Admit It's Best Small Unit

Selassie's Guard Never Looses Position; Does Most Effective Work With Bayonet

SEOUL, Korea — The Kagnew Battalion of Emperor Haile Selassie's Imperial Ethiopian Expeditionary Force has been through some of the toughest fighting here but has never yielded a position, has never yielded a prisoner, not one member is missing in action and losses have been relatively light.

The battalion is easily the best of the smaller, national units of this UN army and forces heroic action in storming a hill in September, 1951, was awarded a U.S. Presidential Unit Citation.

"As long as we have ammunition we never retreat," says Col. Asfaw Andarge, battalion commander. "Only the wounded are allowed to leave their positions. Our men have orders never to be taken prisoner."

Americans Praise Them

American officers call the Ethiopians the best disciplined soldiers in Korea.

By translating their name of Kagnew literally it means "fix it." The battalion was Emperor Selassie's personnel guard and whenever he had a troubled situation he called on the Kagnew to fix it.

The present battalion is completely new in personnel, but it is proving just as tough as the preceding unit which returned home to Addis Ababa last March.

Deadly With Bayonets

The Ethiopians are specialists in close combat and deadly with the bayonet.

"We are very No. 1 with bayonet," says Capt. Berhane Desta. "We would rather use the byaonet than shoot. We don't like to lose one cartridge."

He explained why the battalion's men, attached to the U.S. 32nd Infantry Regiment, suffered comparatively light losses on an assault dash.

"We fly from one position to an other like a bird," Capt. Desta said. "Or like a tiger jumps from a tree. The enemy has nothing to shoot at."

Ethiopean Injured In Korea Remembers U.S. GI Buddy

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia. — A colored American sergeant in Korea perhaps would like to know that one of his Ethiopian buddies, severely wounded in battle last October, is recovering satisfactorily in a military hospital here.

The wounded Ethiopian is Pvt. Worku Gurmu of Ada, Shoa Province. He was badly wounded in his right leg and thigh while fighting against Chinese forces at Mountain No. 851.

Private Gurmu arrived in Addis Ababa from Korea last week with a group of 124 wounded Ethiopian soldiers. Emperor Haile Selassie decorated Private Gurmu with the Ethiopian Gold Battle Medal on the day of his arrival here.

Plans to Write Buddy

Unfortunately, Private Gurmu did not remember the name and address of his colored American buddy. "I have his name and address somewhere in my unpacked baggage," he said. "As soon as I find it I am going to write to him."

Private Gurmu said this colored American, whom he met in Pusan, was "my best friend."

"I took to him because he looked just like my brother back home in Ethiopia," said Private Gurmu. "We jeeped around Pusan and had good, comradely times together. I shall never forget him."

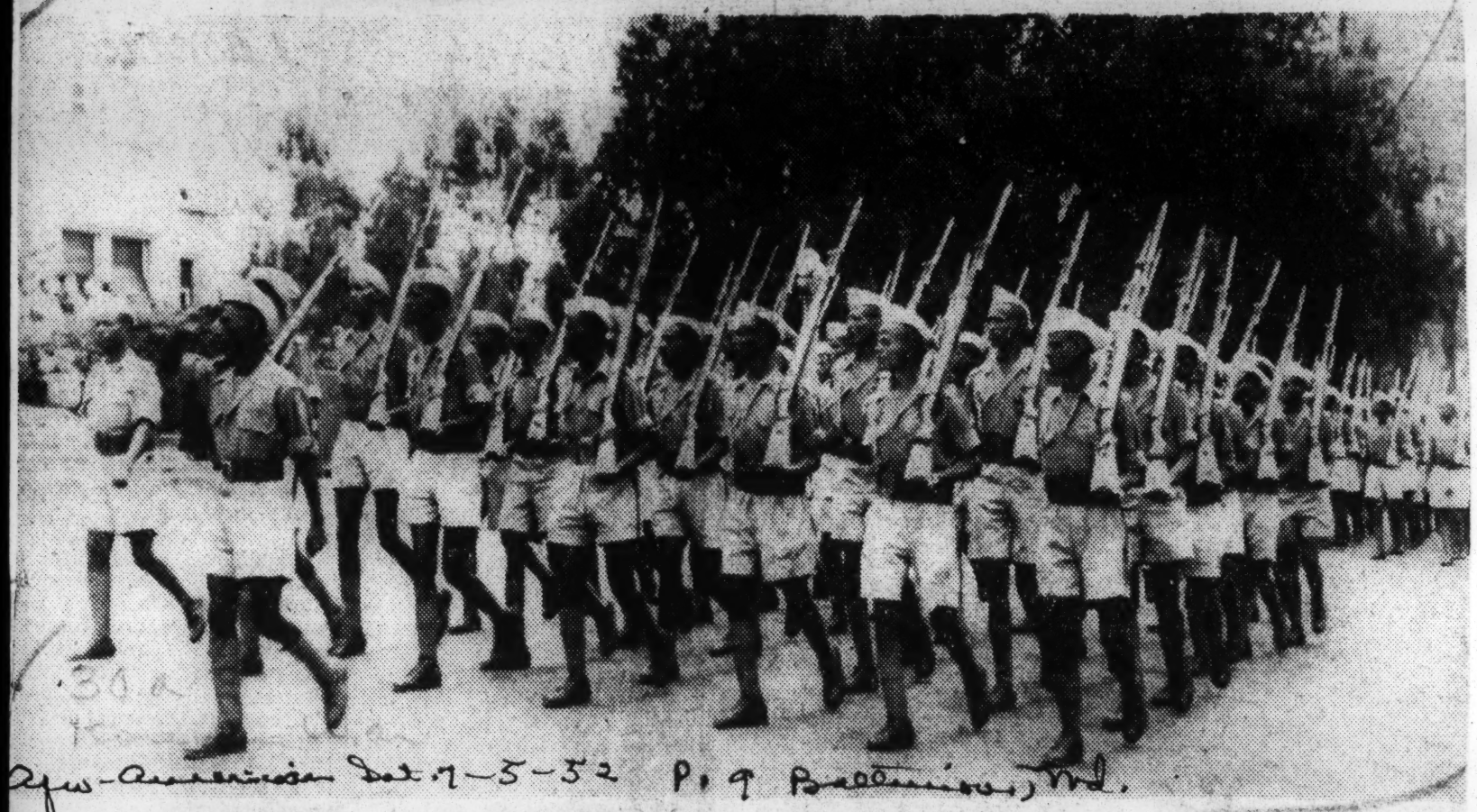
Wears His Memento

Private Gurmu pulled his arm from under the blanket of his hospital bed and showed the AFRO correspondent a "Del Bana" wrist watch with expansion band.

"He gave me this as a memento," said Private Gurmu. "Tell him that I am still wearing it, even on my hospital cot."

NOTE: If the sergeant in question sees this story in the AFRO and wishes to write to Private Gurmu, he may do so by sending his letter to Chatwood Hall, care of this newspaper, for relay to Ethiopia and delivery.

Ethiopian Soldiers Leave For Korea



Shown is a replacement contingent of 600 Ethiopian troops marching before Emperor Haile Selassie (not seen in picture) in front of his palace just before they left for Korea last week. (AFRO Photo by Chatwood Hall)

Memorial Press Center
Honoring War Correspondents

Albert Hinton Among Reporters Honored By Overseas Press Club

NEW YORK (ANP) — A $300,000 campaign for a memorial press center honoring correspondents killed in World War II and Korea was launched here by the Overseas Press Club of America.

Albert Hinton, NNPA and Norfolk Journal and Guide correspondent (the lone colored killed in Korea in discharge of his duty in 1950) was among American correspondents included in the momentous plan.

Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce and Edward R. Murrow serving as co-rhairmen announced donations already secured for the planned Press Center to be taken care of by the Memorial Fund Campaign.



In a sand-bagged bunker near the front lines in Korea, four 7th Division soldiers relax and enjoy a hot meal served in their ever-present mess kits: The men are (left to right) Lt. Charles F. Wainwright of 1432 33rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Sergeant First Class Norman Baysinger, 612 N. 13th St., Frederick, Okla.; Sgt. Henry Lewis of Greenwood, Miss.; and SFC James Fonckes, Danville, Va. They are members of the 32nd "Buccaneer" Regiment now fighting along the east-central front. (U. S. Army Photo)

Magazine Says Integrated Army Soldiers Fight Best

NEW YORK (ANP) — Possibly the most important lesson learned by the Army in Korea is that mixed units of white and colored soldiers make stronger fighting teams than segregated units.

In an analysis of the combat record of the colored soldier in Korea in the current issue of the Reporter Magazine, John B. Spore and Robert F. Cocklin, both associated with the Combat Forces Journal, declared:

"Experience taught the Army that the average colored soldier is as able and spirited as his white counterpart when he is convinced that his superiors have confidence in him and are treating him as an equal."

Segregation Dies Hard

Segregation dies hard in the Army. Despite recommendations as early as 1922, the elimination of segregation in the Army is not yet complete, the Reporter states, but results thus far have been significant.

"It has given the colored soldier a sense of intimate membership in the Army of the United States.

"It has wiped from the conscience of white soldiers the feeling of moral guilt that segregation inflicted on what is, after all, the Army of the United States. And it wrested from the enemies of democracy a sharp propaganda weapon."

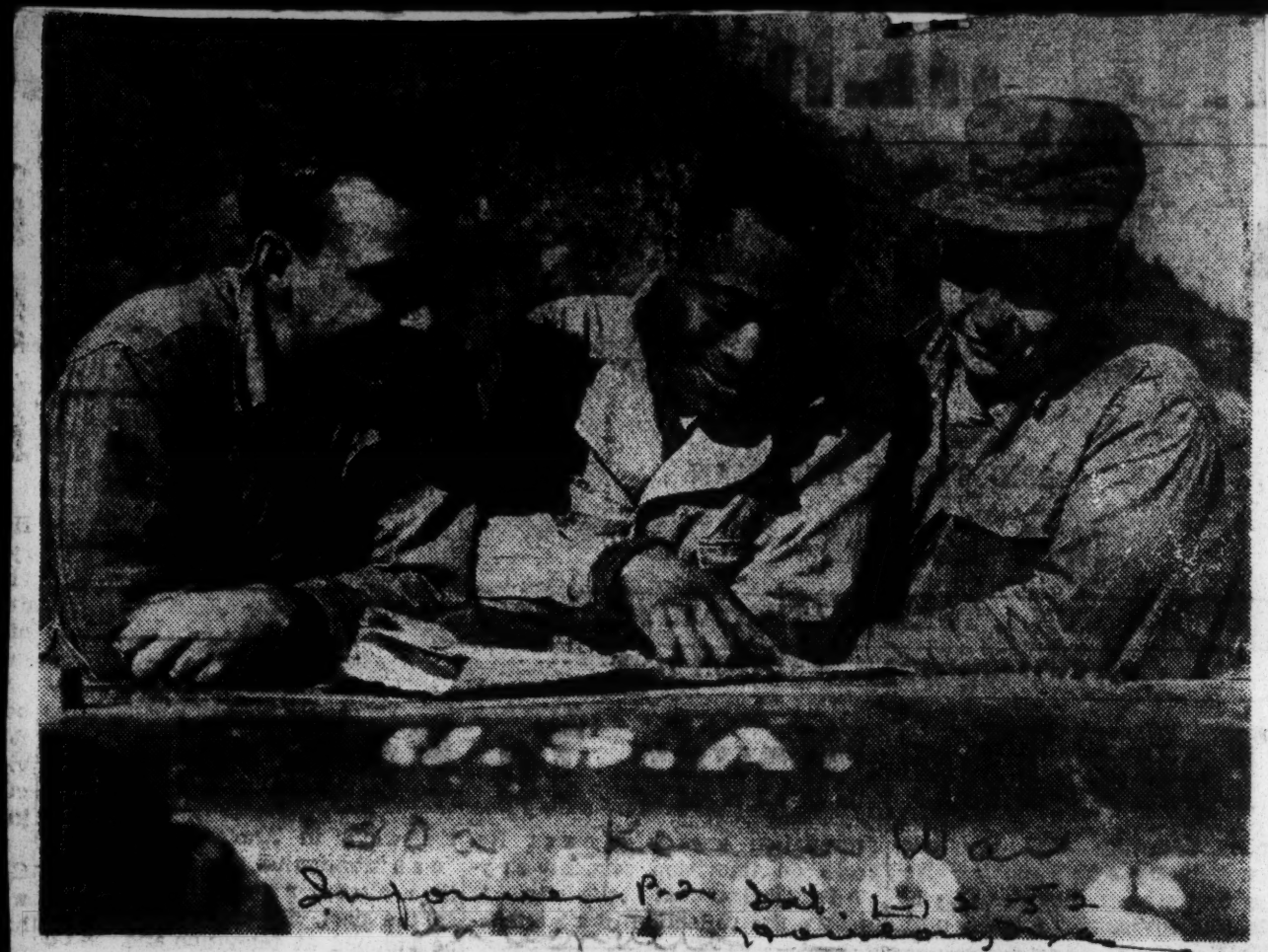
Say Integrated Army Makes Better Fighters

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LEISURE TIME CHAT Three 7th Division soldiers in Korea recline against the hood of an Army vehicle to pass a few pleasant moments perusing a hometown newspaper. The men are (left to right) Pfc. Paul E. Tucker of 701 N. 40th ave., Phoenix, Ariz., Cpl. Alvin Morris, 5209 Terry st., Houston, Tex.; and Cpl. Vernon Wilde, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wilde of Columbia, Ill. Morris is a cook and Tucker and Wilde are riflemen with the 32nd "Buccaneer" Regiment. (U.S. ARMY PHOTO).

U. S. Army's Integration In Europe Farce

Segregated Units In Germany, France; Few Mixed Staffs

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

CHICAGO (ANP)—If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the Continent, then integration of colored and white soldiers in the American Army is a farce.

The U.S. Army still has "all colored" units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a colored officer in top command.

Integration is directed by President Truman and ordered by the Secretary of Defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

Kitzengen Closing "Front"

The closing of the all-colored Kitzengen Training Center last year apparently was more of a front than a genuine step to end segregation in Europe.

Gen. Thomas Handy, a native Texan, is chief of the American forces in Germany. He apparently is following the same pattern set by his predecessors here.

This situation is the reason, European told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NAT troops here, except in England. He never has made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation.

Condoned By Eisenhower

Just a few miles from Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command office in Paris is located the 97th Construction Battalion. Housed in tents in the biting weather of France in February, these troops must wade ankle deep in mud to leave their reservation.

Hardships of this sort grow common to soldiers, but these troops also have to face a commander from Mississippi and a second in command from Florida.

Tough, grueling labor is the duty of this outfit. It includes a number of college graduates doing pick and shovel work. Some of the men I met included:

Cpl. Robert L. Vaughn, Petersburg, Va., a graduate of Virginia State College with a master's degree from Columbina University, Pvt. Moses F. Hammond, Fuller Road, Elyria, O., graduate of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio;

Pvt. Kennety L. Jewell, New York, who attended City College of New York; Pfc. Mosby R. Turner, Richmond, Va., B. S. Virginia State College; Cpl. Oliver C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N.J., B.S. Morgan State College.

These men went about their tedius duties without griping.

Jim Crow Service Clubs

Then in Munich there is a segregated trucking outfit and a special service club known as the Orlando Club.

Located not far from the famous museums taken over by Hitler is another service club, euphoniously called "The American Way," I looked around and asked whether or not colord officers or men ever frequented it. Only now and then, the girl at the desk said.

In Frankfort, there is an all-colored 24th T.P. Battalion at Francois Kasern, a suburb, commanded by a white colonel with a colorel lieutenant colonel second in command.

The night I was there white and colored soldiers engaged in a free for all brawl. It began in one of the many dives in Frankfort. As you might suspect, it was about frauleins.

A taxi driver put it to me this way:

Taxi Driver Comments

"All these women want is money whether it comes from white or black boys. The women put them against each other. The boys don't seem to understand that all the women want is money."

There was one bright spot in Frankfort — the Basic Education Center in 7811 Station Company unit. A white lieutenant was in charge. White and colored soldiers rated him tops. His name was Lieutenant Berry.

As men entered this school, which teaches elementary school courses, he tells every man as he enters, no racial differences will be tolerated. Colored and white GI's here eat, sleep, work and play together.

Here I saw Pfc. Henry Mallory, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Herman Wright, Welsh, W. Va.; Pfc. Jeff Davis, Whiteville, N.C.; Pfc. James E. Wilson, also of Whiteville; Pfc. Peter R. Thomas and a soldier from South Carolina. The latter two are white.

"Folk Would Have A Fit"

Thomas said he wanted his name to appear in a colored paper with his colored buddies, but the latter soldier said he did not mind but his folk in South Carolina "would have a fit if they saw my name in a colored paper."

I learned here that no officer had succeeded Col. Marcus Roy as liaison officer for colored troops because the high command had decided there no longer were any colored problems.

As I see it, the high command has erred. The only colored problem in the Army in Germany is the basic one of segregation, with all its ills.

Sabotaging Defense Effort

Every European, including Germans, who appear capable of breaking into a goose step, knows it. The treatment of the colored soldiers by the American Army is one of the weak links in America's effort to build a defense against Russia.

Since my trip covered only a limited area, I have sent letters asking about the situation to both General Eisenhower and General Handy. This letter asks them about the official Army policy in Europe and how it affects colored troops.

I left Europe before they could reply to me there. If they intend to answer, they should do so during this week. When they report, then I expend to do the same for the American colored public.

STORY OF HOPELESSLY WOUNDED STATE NEGRO BRINGS MOTHER $1,000

By LOIS J. SCHULTZ

CLARKSDALE (Special) — A story published in the March issue of Redbook magazine about a hopelessly wounded Mississippi Negro, has brought over $1000 to his mother, Ora Bell Millbrook who lives in Clarksdale. The donations which were sent to the Redbook will be formally presented to Ora Bell in the near future, the date yet unannounced.

Pvt. Willie Lyles of Tutwiler, son of the Clarksdale woman, died July 31, two months after he was ripped through the middle by machine gun bullets on the Korean front. The story of the G. I.'s fight for his life was written by war correspondent Kate Holiday. Illustrating the article was a full page lithograph by Ben Stahl showing Willie lying on the hospital cot holding the hand of the magazine writer.

At the end of the story a note was inserted offering 100 signed prints from the original stone "to the first 100 readers who find it in their hearts to send a donation to Willie's family in Mississippi." Willie's mother said she had received a box of clothes from a woman in Texas and $2 from a woman in Oregon.

Willie was 20 when he went into the Army on Nov. 8, 1950. He was sent to Korea the next April. On June 1, according to the magazine article, he was shot horizontally across the mid-section by machine gun fire. Eight major operations were performed, including three in 24 hours.

It was shortly after the last operation that Kate Holiday saw Willie on a hospital ship in Pusan. The war correspondent boarded the hospital ship Repose, while it was tied up along the wharf in Pusan.

Always 'A Fighter'

"His name was Willie and I only saw him twice," wrote Miss Holiday. But I shall always remember him for he was a fighter."

Doctors told her there was absolutely no medical reason why he should be alive. The woman, looking at the weakened soldier, without realizing what she was doing, said she reached over and took his hand. Later he was able to talk a little and told the reporter he was from Mississippi. She encouraged him in his fight to live and Willie told her "he was goin' to make it."

The doctor told her, however, there were too many holes in him to sew up and keep together. Later, the correspondent left. She returned a few days later to find Willie dead. His doctor told her "He never gave up. He fought all the way."

At the time of Willie's death the family lived at Tutwiler. Since then the mother has moved to Clarksdale where she lives with her husband and five other children, all grown.

A representative of the Redbook visited Clarksdale recently and told of the fund that had been raised by the readers of the magazine.

Magazine To Present Fund To Mother Of Dead Negro GI

By LOIS SCHULTZ

Special to The Commercial Appeal

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30a 1952

Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert (Korean War)

Renew Appeal To Truman For Release Of Lt. Gilbert

Defender Sat. 6-7-52 P. 1

NEW YORK — Citing the mild penalties imposed upon Generals Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson for their roles in the Koje island prisoner-of-war camp fiasco, and upon the "stay down" strikers in the U. S. Air Force, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, Thursday renewed his request for immediate freedom for Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, now serving a 20-year term on conviction of "misbehavior before the enemy" in Korea.

In a letter to Major General Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to the President, Marshall challenged the general's attempt to draw a fine line of distinction between the offense committed by Lieutenant Gilbert and that of the "stay down" strikers.

General Vaughan had written to Marshall in response to the latter's letter to President Truman seeking clemency for Gilbert through reduction of his sentence to the time already served, and an opportunity for his re-enlistment in the Army.

Air Force Men Volunteers

As volunteers, the Air Force men, had merely "refused," the general pointed out "to do something which no man is forced to do."

On the other hand, he asserted, Lieutenant Gilbert "was guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, one of the most serious offenses possible for a military man. He does not seem to have overcome by psychological inability to act as he was ordered, but rather to have reasoned that the dangerous situation which he was ordered to enter might leave Mrs. Gilbert a widow."

Recognizing that officers in the Air Corps are volunteers, Marshall in his reply asked: "Is it not true that once they volunteer and enter the Air Corps, they have the same responsibility to carry out orders as any other military men . . . are they not subject to the same discipline as anyone else in the service?"

The NAACP counsel also called the general's attention to the testimony of medical experts as to Gilbert's mental responsibility at the time of the offense.

In recognition of this testimony, the Board of Review of the Adjutant General's Office found the record in Lieutenant Gilbert's case insufficient to sustain the conviction. The board was later overruled by the Judicial Council.

The charge, "misbehavior before the enemy," while longstanding, is seldom used, and has "little connection with being in the physical presence of the enemy," Marshall asserted.

"On the other hand," he went on, "in the recent affair on Koje island, Generals Dodd and Colson certainly misconducted themselves in the physical presence of thousands of the enemy and deliberately gave to the enemy the written statement which has disgraced our government. Their punishment—demotion from brigadier general to colonel."

He expressed doubt that Lieutenant Gilbert's action, did "as much harm to the Korean War effort as was done by Generals Dodd and Colson."

Lieutenant Gilbert had originally been convicted and sentenced to death. However, after intervention by the NAACP and others, President Truman commuted his sentence to 20 years in prison.

Meanwhile, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, has sent a communication to all NAACP branches urging them to send letters to the President asking for the immediate release of Gilbert and also to seek the support of their senators and representatives in this effort.

Noting that a period of 20 months has elapsed since Lieutenant Gilbert was sentenced, the NAACP letter said "he must not be allowed to languish in prison as a living scapegoat for the failure of some higher officers in the early days of the war."

Marshall Renews Effort to Ease Gilbert Penalty

NAACP Counsel Calls Gilbert's Crime "No Worse" Than Generals In Koje Island POW Fiascoes

NEW YORK—Citing the mild penalties imposed upon Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson for their roles in the Koje Island prisoner-of-war camp fiasco, and upon the "stay down" strikers in the U. S. Air Force, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, this week renewed his request for immediate freedom for Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, now serving a twenty-year term on conviction of "misbehavior before the enemy" in Korea.

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LIEUT. LEON GILBERT
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* * *

DR. J. M. TINSLEY, president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, had also written a letter to the White House urging clemency for Lieutenant Gilbert and pointing that the severity of the penalty imposed upon him greatly exceeded that meted out to white officers guilty of similar offenses. He received a reply from General Vaughan similar to the one received by Mr. Marshall. Meanwhile, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, has sent a communication to all NAACP branches urging them to send letters to the President asking for the immediate release of Gilbert and also to seek the support of their Senators and Representatives in this effort.

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30a 1952 Korean War Medical Officers

Negro Medical Officr Legendary Figure In Korea

TENTH CORPS HDQ., Korea—(ANP)—An American Negro medical officer has become a legend to hundreds of inflicted Koreans.

Countless Koreans owe their lives to him either directly, or to care received in a hospital he has modernized.

The hospital, operated by the army's civil assistance command, was hardly more than a huddle of tents in a muddy field. It was then that Col. Byron L. Steger, 10th Corps Surgeon, decided it needed improving.

He found among 300 patients jumbled together, a dozen or more highly infectious tuberculer cases. In keeping with Oriental custom, families of the sick were living in the wards. Many patients, although cured, refused to get up and go home. The Korean physicians were operating for appendicitis as frequent as possible because of price in their "button hole" incisions. Sanitation was primitive and the death rate high.

Captain Alvin Blount, 29, of Raleigh, N. C., a veteran of 11 months in Korea, was assigned the task of improving the hospital by Colonel Steger.

Under Blount's supervision all of this has changed. Now four native physicians are treating up to 2,000 patients monthly. Families of the afflicted have been sent home.



FIGHTING MAN REWARDED—Williams M. Wallace (center) of Los Angeles, former first sergeant of the Eight Army's 726th Transportation Truck Co. in Korea, receives his battalion commander after winning a direct commission as a second lieutenant. The informal ceremony took place at the 52nd Truck Battalion Headquarters in Korea.

Ex-World Man, Now Officer Back From Korea For School



LT. DAVID STOVER

Lieutenant David Stover, Jr., the son of Mrs. Juanita Stover, 1533 Britton Street, arrived home last week from 16 months' duty in Korea — 12 of them on combat duty.

Lt. Stover is believed to have been the first Memphis Negro given a battlefield commission in Korea. He was promoted from Master Sergeant to the rank of second lieutenant on January 27, 1951.

On that day, six master sergeants of the 3rd Infantry Division of the 65th Regiment were awarded commissions, the other five were natives of Puerto Rico.

In honor of the newly-commissioned officers, a ceremonial parade was held. Lt. Colonel Robert E. Doe, Adjutant General and Commander of the Third Division Rear Headquarters, told the new officers: "I have been a commissioned officer for 23 years but I can still remember when I wore gold bars. It gives me great pleasure to pin these bars on you, and I'm sure you will wear them with the pride they deserve."

A few months later, Lt. Stover was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He is now home on leave and will go to Ft. Benning, Ga. to attend infantry school before taking an assignment at Fort Knox, Ky.

Lt. Stover was graduated from Manassas High School in 1935 and attended Morehouse College. He worked as circulation promotional director for the Memphis World and for the Arkansas World in Little Rock before moving to Chicago and Peoria, Ill.

It was there that he joined the army just after the start of World War II. He served in Europe where he attained the rank of M/Sgt.

Accompanying Lt. Stover on his visit home is his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Stover, who is owner and manager of Stover's Convalescent Home in Peoria.

The lieutenant has two daughters, Jacqueline and Margo, and is the brother of Mrs. Mildred Riley and Mrs. Juanita Pipes of Memphis.

Doctor Heads Mixed Medical Station Near Korean Front Lines

KOREA - NEAR-THE-FRONT LINES (ANP) — Capt. G. W. Stanley Ish Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., and Marion, Ark., is stationed between Heartbreak Ridge and Bloody Ridge, a few miles from the front lines of the battle zone in Korea.

In charge of a battalion medical station, Capt. Ish has 10 medical aid assistants. One is colored, another his second assistant, is Hawaiian, and the others are white.

Negro Physician Is Honoured In Korea

HOUSTON (Texas), Oct. 1.—A Negro physician, working tirelessly to administer to the sick and wounded, has become a "living legend" among the Korean civilians and American soldiers whom he serves, according to the Houston Post.

The physician is Captain Osborne E. Floyd, former Houston obstetrician now serving as a surgeon with the 999th U.S. Armoured Field Artillery Battalion in Korea.

Captain Floyd not only cares for the sick and wounded of his battalion, but also takes care of more than 3,000 Korean refugees.

For about seven months he handled an average of about 400 cases a week.

It was a former commander of Captain Floyd's battalion who called him a "living legend in this area."

"I have seen the doctor walking in the rain without a poncho or raincoat," the commander said.

"He always explains that he saw a soldier without a poncho and gave his away.

"It happens every time it rains."

Dr Floyd is a graduate of Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee.

He served two years as resident physician in a Houston hospital and later started a private practice in obstetrics.

He was in the Army Medical Corps from 1944 to 1946 and rejoined it in 1951.

He is 31 years old.



Shortly before he was scheduled to return to the United States under the Army's rotation program, Ordie P. Taylor Jr., whose aunt, Miss Florence Jones, lives in Montclair, N.J., was promoted to the rank of major in Korea. He has been with the "Tropic Lightning" Division in the Far East since November 1950, and has been in the Army 11 years. A World War II veteran, he is a graduate of Barringer High School in Newark, N.J., and attended Howard University. He was commissioned at Fort Riley, Kans., in Oct.. 1942.

Transportation Office

Afro-American
P. 9 2-9a
Baltimore, Md.



Lt. Col Vernon F. Greene of Baltimore, who is now serving as commanding officer of the 231st Transportation Truck Battalion in Korea. The famous transportation unit recently celebrated its 70th anniversary. His wife, Catherine and daughter, Patricia live at 1910 W. North Ave., Baltimore.

WAR NO NEARER THAN IN 1950, STALIN ASSERTS

Sends Wire Answering Newsmen's Queries

New York, April 1 (AP)—Premier Stalin of Russia today assured a group of American newspaper editors and radio men that a third world war is no nearer than it was in 1949 or 1950.

Stalin expressed his views in a telegram in response to four questions sent to him March 24. The telegram was sent to James L. Wick, chairman of the Niles [O.] Times.

Wick had led a party of 40 newspaper and radio men on a tour of news centers of Europe. The party sent its questions to Stalin after several fruitless efforts to arrange a news conference in Moscow.

Backs German "Unity"

Here is the question and answer exchange, as announced by Wick:

Q.—Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago? A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Would a meeting of the heads of the great powers be useful? A.—Possibly it would be useful.

Q.—Do you consider the present moment opportune for the unification of Germany? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—On what basis is co-existence of capitalism and communism possible? A.—Peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible if there is a mutual desire for coöperation, if there is a readiness to fulfill the undertaken obligations, if there is observance of the principle of equality and not interference in the internal affairs of the other states.

Views Held Propaganda

The telegram arrived here, perhaps not by chance, on the eve of an economic conference that opens Thursday in Moscow. The conference is considered to constitute Russian propaganda for greater trade between the communist and noncommunist worlds.

American and other western quarters in United Nations headquarters here called the Stalin pronouncements propaganda. They speculated it was strange for Stalin to make such comments only a few days after the Russian propaganda machine reached a new high in assailing the United States on charges of using germ warfare in Korea.

Semyon K. Tsarapkin, No. 2 man in the Soviet delegation at the U. N., joined Jacob Malik's secretary, A. K. Startsev, in delivering Stalin's telegram at Wick's apartment soon after Wick arrived at Idlewild airport from Europe. Tsarapkin translated the telegram for Wick and then left with Startsev. Malik is Russia's chief delegate to the U. N.

Second Copy Delivered

At almost at the same time, another copy was delivered by telegram to Idlewild airport for Wick. This copy was signed by Georgei Zarubin, Russian ambassador in London, indicating the message had been sent to London in an attempt to catch Wick before he left for the United States.

Observers recalled that many such questionnaires have been sent to Stalin. He seems never to answer them unless his answers support some idea he wants to push.

In that connection, some quarters in the U. N. attached importance to the question relating to Germany. East Germans, controled by the Russians, have ignored attempts by a U. N. commission to investigate to see whether an impartial election can be held in all of Germany. Stalin may have decided it is necessary to unify Germany now and is beginning moves in an attempt to unify it on his terms. The Russians recently proposed rearming of United Germany, after earlier steering away from that idea.

Blockade Queries Recalled

Stalin has made similar approaches before. In 1949, at the height of the east-west impasse over Russia's Berlin blockade, Stalin chose to answer questions from an American newspaper man. The answer on the Berlin blockade showed such a slight change that the Americans followed it up and eventually obtained the end of the blockade. Stalin could be using this device again on the issue of German unification just as the west is trying to set up German military forces in western defense plans.

The last major indication of Stalin's views on the possibility of war came Feb. 16, 1951. At that time, in the Moscow newspaper, Pravda he attacked the U. N. for its role in Korea but said a new world war "at least at the present time cannot be considered inevitable."

It was conjectured Stalin will get a cool reception in the United States on the point of a conference. Last November President Vincent Auriol of France suggested at the U. N. assembly in Paris that the world would like to see the heads of states get together. The Washington reaction was to stand by President Truman's decision to talk with Stalin if Stalin came to Washington.

"No Comment," Says Short

Joseph Short, President Truman's press secretary, said in Washington that the White House had "no coment whatsoever" on Stalin's remarks.

Stalin's answer to the question of the co-existence of capitalism and communism was considered to be a typical communist reply. Stalin said in effect that capitalism and communism can live side by side—on his terms.

Wick said the telegram to Stalin was suggested by Ronald B. Woodyard of radio station WONE, Dayton, O., a member of the touring group, after various requests for an interview had gone unanswered.

On Privately Financed Tour

The group of newspaper and radio men had been on a one month privately financed tour of Europe. They first telegrafed Stalin from Istanbul, Turkey, on March 17. asking permission to visit him in Moscow. No reply was received.

Similar telegrams were sent from other capitals, and Woodyard suggested in Rome that a series of questions be appended to another request for an interview.

Wick told reporters the editors encountered little fear in Europe of a war with Russia. He said the fear seemed to center in the United States. Wick heads corporations that publish the Niles Times, the Rome [Italy] Daily American, and newspapers in the south.



—AP Wirephoto

RHEE CHECKS ELECTION PETITIONS — President Syngman Rhee, of the Republic of Korea, and an assistant check petitions from South Koreans on the issue of electing a President by popular vote rather than by the National Assembly. Rhee has delayed a move to dissolve the assembly pending the arrival in Pusan of American Ambassador John Muccio.

Truman Is Reported Rebuking Rhee for Korean Situation

Assembly Quits Work For Lack of Quorum And May Be Dissolved

By The Associated Press

PUSAN, Korea, June 3—President Truman today told President Syngman Rhee he was "shocked" at political developments in the South Korea Republic, reliable government sources reported.

The United States Embassy confirmed that a note had been delivered to Mr. Rhee but refused to divulge its contents.

Defiant POWs Set Up Flagpole to Replace One Removed by U. N. Page A-6

Red Rifleman Probing Allied Front Repulsed by Artillery Fire. Page A-6

Allies Refuse to Drive POWs Back to Reds "at Point of Bayonet." Page A-6

Korean sources quoted Mr. Truman as writing that unless immediate steps were taken to ease the political crisis Korea will face a grave situation. The informants added that Mr. Truman pointed out to Mr. Rhee the United Nations had sent troops and material to defend democracy in the young republic.

Assembly Lacks Quorum.

Mr. Rhee has proclaimed martial law around the provisional capital and may dissolve the National Assembly. The Assembly—12 of its members already jailed by Mr. Rhee's police—quit work today for lack of a quorum.

A source close to Mr. Rhee said the aged chief may dissolve the Assembly late today or tomorrow. But another source—in the government—said Mr. Rhee would withhold the action pending outcome of a compromise plan offered to his opponents who normally control the Assembly.

The compromise was offered by 52 pro-Rhee Assemblymen who withdrew, saying they "could not continue" to work with legislators they considered "corrupt."

Compromise Proposal.

It calls for:

1. Re-election of Mr. Rhee when the Assembly picks a head of state late this month.

2. Adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for election of presidents by the people rather than the Assembly.

3. Adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for a two-house assembly instead of a unicameral body.

4. These provisions to be put into effect two years from now.

The 52 pro-Rhee Assemblymen pulled up stakes this morning.

Rhee Is Victor Over Assembly On Martial Law

He Refuses to Lift Decree; Legislators Try Sitdown Strike, but Abandon It

PUSAN, Korea, May 28 (AP).—The South Korean National Assembly went on a sitdown strike tonight, but gave it up after President Syngman Rhee ignored its orders to lift martial law in Pusan and three government officials snubber its summons to appear for a public accounting.

The Assembly adopted by a vote of 96 to 3 earlier today a resolution directing Mr. Rhee to cancel army rule, imposed Saturday, over this temporary capital. The resolution said nothing about martial law in the rest of three southern provinces.

Mr. Rhee failed to comply with the resolution and the decree remained in effect.

Under a national emergency law the President may impose martial law, but the legislature has the right to lift it by a majority vote. This is not specified in the Constitution, however, and apparently Mr. Rhee has taken the position that his implied powers under the Constitution allow him to continue the decree if he considers it in the national interest.

The Assembly summoned three Rhee aids. All sent messages that they were busy. The lawmakers decided to wait for them, but finally ended their sitdown when assured the three would show up tomorrow.

The struggle for power between Mr. Rhee and the Assembly has created a political crisis that prompted Gen. James A. Van Fleet, United States 8th Army commander, to come here for secret conferences with Mr. Rhee and top American diplomatic officials last night. Results of the conferences have not been disclosed.

Seoul Crowd Cheers Rhee

SEOUL, May 28 (AP).—A surging crowd of 10,000 demonstrators jammed the streets of Seoul before the burned-out Capitol building today cheering President Rhee and listening to speeches defending his proclamation of martial law and the seizure of nine Assemblymen.

The speeches denounced Assemblyman Sohn Min Ho, who shot and killed a South Korean Army captain recently, but was freed by Assembly vote. He was rearrested under Rhee's martial law declaration.

Rhee Clamps Censorship on South Korea

Rejects U.S. Protest On Ban of 'Voice'

All News Unfavorable to Him Is Inked Over in Papers and Magazines

By The United Press

PUSAN, Korea, Saturday, June 14.—South Korean President Syngman Rhee today clamped a tight government censorship on all news, newspapers and magazines to muzzle all criticism of his regime and refused to lift his ban on broadcasts of the Voice of America.

Teams of censors were ordered to block out of all incoming publications all news not favorable to the Rhee administration.

The ban on Voice of America broadcasts, it was learned, was imposed because Mr. Rhee objected to quotations from United States editorials critical of his attempt to perpetuate himself in power.

American Embassy officials here described themselves as "amazed" by Mr. Rhee's actions, and delivered two informal protests of disposed because the Voice of Amer- much of their contents blotted out shutdown of Voice of America had been broadcasting "adverse under smears of censor's ink. broadcasts. and distorted news" about Mr. Others were entirely barred from

Clarence Ryee, Korean Information Director, told two United States officials who registered the second informal protest of the ban on the Voice of America, that South Korean will not even discuss the issue until "the United States provides full clarification of the contents of offending broadcasts."

Mr. Ryee said the ban was imposed because Mr. Rhee's conflict with the National Assembly.

The censorship effectively cut off from all news sources except those under strict government control. Foreign news agency reports were banned.

The American, Japanese and other outside newspapers and magazines being distributed in South Korea with

Rhee Eases Up In His Battle After Protest

PUSAN, June 5 (Thursday)—(AP)—Rising pressure from his Western Allies today appeared to have prompted President Syngman Rhee to halt temporarily his battle with the National Assembly.

Britain Wednesday followed the United States in expressing grave concern over the political crisis, in which Rhee has proclaimed martial law and arrested 12 opponents in the assembly.

[Richard G. Casey, Minister of External Affairs, said in Canberra that Australia also had expressed concern in a note to Rhee. London reports said Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Minister of Defense, was speeding up his visit to Japan and Korea because of the Korean political situation.]

The 77-year-old Rhee said in a statement he would postpone "for several days" an order disbanding the assembly, apparently expecting his assembly opponents to come to terms.

Idle for Two Days.

The assembly, which must elect a Korean President for a two-year term late this month, already has been idle for two days. Pro-Rhee members withdrew, leaving the assembly without a quorum.

Rhee Bans Voice of America In South Korea; U. S. to Protest

His Spokesman in Pusan Declares Broadcasts Contained 'Insulting Criticisms' of Him

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The State Department is preparing to protest a ban on Voice of America broadcasts to South Korea issued by President Syngman Rhee if present efforts to have the ban rescinded fail, officials said today.

A preliminary report received from Ambassador John J. Muccio said relays of the Voice of America programs over the Republic of Korea station had been temporarily suspended as of today. Department officials said Mr. Muccio was taking the matter up with the South Korean government in an effort to get the broadcasts restored.

President Truman declined to comment on the matter at his press conference this afternoon, saying the State Department had commented earlier. The United States has been joined by the United Nations, Britain, France and Australia in demands that Mr. Rhee rescind his declaration of martial law and return to democratic procedures. News of these moves has been carried by the Voice of America.

The ban ordered by Mr. Rhee affects two thirty-minute Voice newscasts and a fifteen-minute program of United Nations news. The programs are still being beamed to South Korea from Voice of America stations in Japan and the Philippines, but these are short-wave broadcasts which have a limited audience as a rule, whereas the programs had been rebroadcast by the Pusan station in the more generally heard medium wave.

Dr. Clarence Ryee, director of the South Korean government's Public Information Office, said the ban was imposed because of "insulting criticisms" of Mr. Rhee's effort to force a change of electoral procedure. Mr. Rhee's plan has been described as one that would perpetuate his own authority by methods which both the United States and the United Nations consider unconstitutional and undemocratic.

"However much we may question the taste and judgment of the persons responsible for such broadcasts," Dr. Ryee is reported to have told newsmen in Pusan, "we do not dispute the airing of such opinions under other auspices. But in this case the auspices are the Republic of Korea government radio itself, which was used to carry bitterly anti-government criticism, obviously insulting. I am aware that this can still be done by the Voice of America from abroad and brought into Korea, but I am determined that the Korean government station will not be used to tear down its own sovereign state."

Transcripts of the offending broadcasts could not be obtained here, but officials said that in general they presented extracts from newspaper articles critical of Mr. Rhee's arrest of members of the Korean National Assembly and his efforts to transfer electoral power from the Assembly to a popular ballot. The Voice of America program has been replaced by a "People's Voice" broadcast which follows closely the Rhee government's line in the conflict with the Assembly.

State Department officials also said they "regarded seriously" reports from Pusan that the June 9 issue of "Newsweek" magazine had been banned from Pusan newsstands because of an article on Mr. Rhee. There was no confirmation of a report that this ban had been rescinded.

Attempt to Kill Rhee Is Foiled by Alert Police

PUSAN, Korea, June 25 (Wednesday) (AP)—An attempt to assassinate President Syngman Rhee failed Wednesday when police grabbed the would-be assassin before he could fire at the South Korean leader.

The attempt on Rhee's life was made during ceremonies marking the second anniversary of the Korean war.

As the 77-year-old president addressed a crowd of 6000, a man moved quickly from the rear of the speaker's platform. He carried an automatic pistol.

Police and others on the platform quickly grabbed the man as he levelled a pistol at Rhee's back.

The attacker was thrown across the platform into the lap of US Ambassador John Muccio.

Police then knocked the unidentified man from the speaker's platform to the ground and hauled him to police headquarters.

Rhee Victory Seems To End Political Crisis

2 Concessions Granted South Korea Assembly

By The Associated Press

Pusan, Korea, July 5 (Saturday)—President Syngman Rhee won his long battle with the National Assembly yesterday, apparently ending the grave political crisis in South Korea.

By a 163-to-0 standing vote, the Assembly approved Rhee's constitutional amendments for popular election of Korean presidents and a two-house Congress and two more giving the Assembly control over the Cabinet.

"President Rhee will be happy about the outcome," said Government spokesman Clarence Ryee in his first comment on this compromise worked out by those who steered a middle course between pro-Rhee and anti-Rhee forces in the Assembly.

New Elections Due July 15

Plans were being made for new national elections to be held about July 15. Rhee is expected to be elected president in view of his popular support.

Opposition members of the Assembly, who were in majority, said they voted to yield their power to elect the president in order to end political strife. United Nations representatives had expressed grave concern over the struggle for fear it might affect the fighting front.

The U. N. mission and U. S. Embassy officials said the compromise was the best that could be reached under the circumstances. They had wanted martial law ended and arrested assemblymen freed.

Ryee doubted that martial law would be lifted. He insisted that Rhee proclaimed it because of Red guerrilla activity in the Pusan area.

Three To Be Released

He said three of 13 assemblymen arrested—all Rhee opponents—would be released shortly. Ten were allowed to attend the session, and after the voting were permitted to go home temporarily.

Ryee said seven of the 10 are accused of a Communist plot and must face trial. The other three, he added, would have to go back to jail for a short time. They have not been charged.

Concessions granted the Assembly were the power to overthrow the cabinet through a non-confidence vote and the appointment of the president's cabinet on the recommendation of the prime minister. The opposition had wanted a system similar to the French with the prime minister the real executive and the president largely a figurehead.

Dr. Rhee's Re-election Foreseen by Observers

PUSAN, KOREA, Aug. 3—(AP)—Western observers expect 77-year-old Syngman Rhee to be re-elected President of the Republic of Korea by a large majority Tuesday.

The 77-year-old executive has remained aloof during the short campaign despite vigorous electioneering by the three other presidential candidates. But his supporters have plastered his picture throughout South Korea and he is the only public figure known to the bulk of the 9,000,000 persons eligible to vote.

The only expected contest will be the election of Vice-President from nine candidates. Former Home Minister Lee Bum Suk, who directed Rhee's purge of political opponents which paved the way for the national election, is given the best chance.

Orderly Voting Expected

United Nations observers will watch the way the elections is conducted in every province of South Korea. They expect the voting to be orderly except in a few places where Communist guerrillas may try to prevent the people from going to the polls.

The President's most vigorous opponent is Cho Bong Am, 52, Moscow-trained former Communist who said he broke with the Reds several years ago. Cho is backed by Socialistic elements. He has blamed Rhee for most of the Republic's ills.

The two other presidential candidates, 81-year-old former Vice-President Lee Shi Yung, and 77-year-old former ambassador, to



Dr. Syngman Rhee

Widely Known to Voters

Japan, High Cynn, have campaigned against Cho, saying there was no reason to believe he had ever left the Communist party.

Unidentified youths Saturday put up posters in Pusan demanding that Cho withdraw from the campaign or "you (Cho) shall die by the sword of justice." The pro-government newspaper Yun Hap Shin Moon said one of the presidential candidates — obviously meaning Cho—was getting campaign funds from Communist sources.



SGT. LeROY A. CUMBIE (right) of Donalsonville, Ga., pictured with an unidentified ROK soldier, examines the hand-lettered scroll presented to his company by a representative of the commander of the 2nd Republic of Korea Division in Korea. The scroll was awarded to Company A of the 72d Tank Battalion for the enthusiastic support the unit gave to the ROK division during recent tank-infantry training. Sergeant Cumbie, son of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Cumbie of Donaldsonville, is a tank gunner. He entered the Army 16 months ago and arrived in Korea last September.



Army First Lt. David M. Nero Jr., right, of 1048 Ninth St., receives Soldier's Medal from Col. Howard A. Malin at ceremony in Korea. Nero won the award for heroism displayed when he noticed an ammunition truck on fire. Ordering his troops out of the area, the Berkeleyan attached a cable to the burning truck and towed it off the road so other convoys could proceed to the front. —Army photo

Get Nine Awards At Fort Lee



Major General Howard L. Peckham, Fort Lee, Va., post commander, congratulates Sergeant First Class Early G. Morgan Jr., 928 Pruden avenue, Dayton, Ohio, upon his receipt of three awards during a post parade recently earned while he served in Korea.

At the left is Sergeant First Class William S. Winters, 9108 Cedar avenue, Columbus, Ohio, who was awarded the Purple Heart in the ceremonies.

Sergeant Gets Silver Star For Heroism

Two Korean Vets Get 9 Decorations At Fort Lee

FORT LEE, Va.—In special ceremonies held during the Fort Lee post parade recently, two Fort Lee, Va., sergeants were the recipients of nine military decorations awarded that day. The other decorations went to four other individual soldiers.

The nation's third highest military decoration for gallantry in action, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart, awarded for wounds received in Korea, were presented to Sergeant First Class William S. Winters, Columbus, Ohio.

SERGEANT FIRST Class Early C. Morgan Jr., Dayton, Ohio, meantime, was awarded the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Medal with letter "V" device for gallantry in action against an armed enemy of the United States; the Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, for meritorious service in Korea, and the Purple Heart for wounds received in enemy action in Korea.

Sergeant Winters' citation for the Silver Star, awarded by direction of the President, reads, "When his unit was attacking an objective in the vicinity of Haman, Korea, and was subjected to intense hostile machine gun fire, Sergeant Winters volunteered to lead a patrol in two unsuccessful attempts before neutralization of the gun was accomplished.

* * *

"WHEN HIS platoon was counter-attacked by numerically superior hostile forces and withdrawal was ordered, he remained with a small group to provide covering fire for the withdrawal."

At Fort Lee, Sergeant Winters is assigned to the Information and Education office of the Quartermaster Board. In addition to his most recent decorations, he also wears the World War II Victory Medal, the American Defense Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with three battle stars, the United Nations Service Medal and the Japanese Occupation Ribbon.

* * *

SERGEANT MORGAN, who is currently assigned to the Plans and Training section of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Fort Lee, is in charge of the proficiency testing of basic trainees.

In addition to the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart, he also wears the Presidential Unit Citation, United Nations Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal with three battle stars and the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations Ribbon.



MISSOURIAN COMMENDED IN KOREA.—During ceremonies in Korea, Cpl. Darwin L. Rucker (right) of Eagleville, Mo., receives congratulations from Col. H. A. Malin, Eighth Army transportation officer, after receiving the Army Commendation Ribbon. He was cited for meritorious service as a squad leader in the 69th Transportation Truck Battalion. Cpl. Rucker, who lives on Route 2, arrived in Korea in August of last year.
—U. S. Army Photo.

Tuskegee Graduate Wins Silver Star For Korea Feat

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 11— Word has been received of the outstanding achievement of another Tuskegee graduate in the present Korean struggle.

Lt. Ernest K. Shaw has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, as well as the Purple Heart with one cluster.

Lt. Shaw, of Terrell, Texas, was an honor graduate from Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1950, with a major in agronomy. He distinguished himself by gallantry in action against the enemy in Korea while on a combat patrol on a strategic enemy held hill.

According to the citation, "The gallantry displayed by Lt. Shaw reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Infantry. The intrepid and expeditious actions of Lt. Shaw were responsible for the successful completion of the mission with negligible casualties."



PROUD FATHERS—Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr. (center) last week presented Medals of Honor to the families of Korean Army heroes, 2nd Lt. Jerome A. Sudat of Wisconsin (father, Joseph left) and Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton of New York, deceased (father, on right) during impressive ceremonies at the Pentagon auditorium recently.

News Press Photo Service



SEAGEANT DAVIDSON AND WIFE — Master Sergeant William Davidson, of Atlanta, and his wife Toskiko, are shown reviewing a few American records at the home of his mother at 569 West Mitchell Street. Sgt. Davidson, home on an emergency furlough, is a veteran of the Korean War, and a former member of the famed 24th Infantry Regiment. He wears the Bronze Star Medal with one cluster, the Purple Heart, and the Korean Medal with three battle stars, and others. — (Perry Photo)

Korean Vet Gets 2nd Decoration

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (ANP) — The second of two military decorations was awarded last week to Capt. Price A. Williams Jr. of Memphis for outstanding service in Korea.

In a recent ceremony at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., the 30 year old Capt. Williams received the Bronze Star. Previously he had received the Silver Star.

Capt. Williams served in Korea as personnel officer of the 34 Infantry Regiment of the 24th Infantry Division. He left Korea last December after some 14 months of combat duty.

Widow Gets DSC For Lt. Wells

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Gordet Wells, the mother of two children, last week received the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded posthumously to her husband, Lt. Gorden Wells who was killed in air combat in the Korean skies.

Mrs. Wells received the award in ceremonies at Loyola university here.

Wells, one of the first Negroes to become a F-84 jet pilot, was a 1950 graduate in chemistry at Loyola and the second graduate of the school to be killed in the Korean war.

Armed Forces Honor 4 Negroes

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Four Negroes were among members of the U. S. A. Armed Forces who recently were singled out for recognition for their outstanding service to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

They were First Lt. Dayton Ragland, Kansas City, Mo.; Sgt. Thomas L. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Willy Murphy, Chicago, Ill., and Navy hospitalman, George A. Murray jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Lt. Ragland received recognition for having downed a Communist MIG-15 jet plane in Korea. The former Lincoln university (Mo.) student received his jet pilot training at Selfridge Air Force Base in Michigan. He is 22 years old.

Sgt. Jones has received the Bronze Star Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in Korea. A reservist, he was called to active service in August, 1950, and has been in Korea for a year. He is married and has two children.

The Silver Star Medal was awarded posthumously to Mrs. Maxine Murphy, the widow of Sgt. Murphy, who was killed when he ran his ammunition truck into an enemy stronghold in Korea.

A veteran of Korean Naval action, Navy hospitalman Murray has been selected "Bluejacket-of-the-Week" at the Naval Air Technical Training Command at Jack-



Legion of Merit— Lieut. Col. William A. Campbell, right, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is congratulated by Brig. Gen. Llewellyn O. Ryan in Tokyo after Colonel Campbell was presented the Legion of Merit. Colonel Campbell's wife and their son are with him in Tokyo. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, live at Tuskegee Institute.



COMMENDATION RIBBONS—with pendants are awarded to two Los Angeles soldiers as they leave the X Corps in Korea to begin the rotation trip home.

Decorated were Cpl. Douglas L. Callis, 437 E. 52nd st., and Cpl. Robert L. Lydia, 2316 Trinity.

The two soldiers, veterans of more than nine months in Korea, both served with the X Corps' 96th Field Artillery Battalion. They are decorated by Brig. Gen. Kenneth S. Sweany, artillery commander.

Wins Silver Star, Purple Heart

The nation's second highest military decoration, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart was officially awarded to Sergeant First Class William S. Winters, Columbus, Ohio, at special ceremonies at the Quartermaster Center, Fort Lee, Va., Saturday, October 25.

In addition to the Silver Star and the Purple Heart, awarded at the same time for wounds he received in Korea, Sergeant Winters also wears the World War II Victory Medal, American Defense Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service Medal with three battle stars, the United Nations Service Medal and the Japanese Occupation Ribbon.

Winters' citation for the Silver Star, awarded by direction of the President, reads, "When his unit was attacking an objective in the vicinity of Haman, Korea, and was subjected to intense hostile machine gun fire, Sergeant Winters volunteered to lead a patrol in two unsuccessful attempts before neutralization of the gun was accomplished. When his platoon was counterattacked by numerically superior hostile forces and withdrawal was ordered, he remained with a small group to provide covering fire for the withdrawal."

AWARDS
AIR MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

30a 1952

Korean War



Cluster for Service—Capt. Joseph H. Hairston (left) of Tacoma, Wash. is presented his first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for distinguished service in Korea by Brig. Gen. C. E. Ryan, chief of the United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea (KMAG). Captain Hairston, assigned to the KMAG aviation section as an aerial observer, received the original award while serving with the Third Infantry Division in Korea. He is a veteran of more than eleven years' active duty. His wife and three daughters live at 3502 S. Asotin Street in Tacoma. The Hairston family are former residents of 105 Queen Street, Connellsville, Pa.—U. S. Army Photo.

Wins Air Medal



Lt. Ocie L. McBride, Zenia, Ohio, who was presented the Air Medal by his commanding officer, Col. Richard W. Whitney in Korea. A graduate of Wilberforce University where he received his 2nd Lieutenant commission, he was commended for meritorious service as an aerial observer for the 25th Division's 14th Infantry Regiment.

Seven More Missions And Home



With seven missions still to go before he reaches the magic number of 50 which will mean rotation home, Cpl. Montague H. Pollard r., receives an air medal from his commanding officer at a Korean air base. The gunner entered the Air Force in May, 1951. He is a former Armstrong pupil. His mother Mrs. Evelyn Pollard, resides at 1446 D. st., n.e., Washington, D. C.



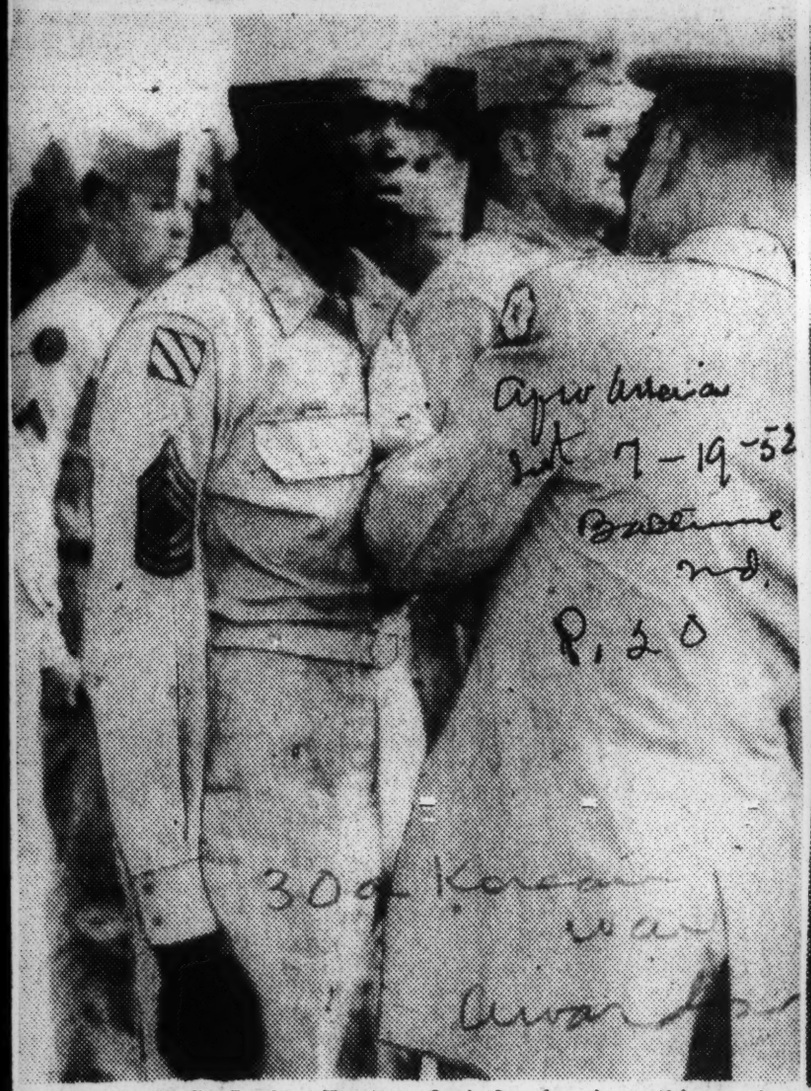
Scored Against Reds—Airman 2/c Edward Howard, right, Fort Dodge, Iowa, a gunner-engineer with the Seventeenth Bomb Wing in Korea, is presented the Air Medal by Col. William C. Lindley Jr. The 21-year-old airman received the award for aerial participation in U. S. Air Force B-26s against the Communist forces of North Korea.

30 a 1952

Korean War

Awards
Bronze Star Medal

Receives Bronze Star Medal



M/Sgt. Cloyde B. Jordan, Washington, stationed at Fort Lee, Va., stands at attention while Maj. Gen. R. C. L. Graham, post commander, pins on the Bronze Star Medal for valor which was awarded by the president for heroic action against an enemy in Korea. Son of Mrs. Occie Lee, Washington, M/Sgt. Jordan is assigned to Company F, First Training Group, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Fort Lee.

Posthumous Award For Hero



Bronze Star medals were awarded —one of them posthumously — to three Newark soldiers at a ceremony at the Army and Air Force Recruiting Station in the Federal Building in Newark last week. Left to right: Sgt. John J. Critchley (honoree); Capt. B. Wills who made the awards; Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio, Henry Thomas who accepted the medal for his son, Cpl. Roosevelt Thomas, who died near Kumsong, Korea, last Jan. 14; and Sgt. Robert Johnson, the third honoree.

Hero's Bronze Star Presented To Father

NEWARK

A father last week received for his son the Bronze Star medal for valor against enemy forces in Korea, awarded posthumously, in a military ceremony in which four Newarkers were cited at the Federal Building, here.

Henry Thomas wept quietly as he accepted the award and citation for his son, Cpl. Roosevelt Thomas, who was killed last Jan. 14 near Kumsong, Korea, while serving with Headquarters Company, 21st Infantry, 24th Div.

"Cpl. Thomas, who lived at 37 Stone st., Newark, purposely exposed himself," the citation read, "in a decisive maneuver to draw the fire of the enemy, forcing him to reveal his position.

"Three hostile troops were killed as the direct result of his action, but Corporal Thomas died from wounds he sustained.

"Cpl. Thomas's heroic action, daring initiative, and self-sacrificing devotion to duty contributed immeasurably to the success of his mission, and reflect the greatest credit on himself and the U.S. Infantry."

Others Cited

Capt. B. N. Wills, representing the chief of the New Jersey Military District, presented the award to the corporal's father, assisted by Capt. John M. Jacques, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio and Charles E. Kinney, commander of Essex County Council VFW.

Sgt. John Critchley, of 372 Grove st., Sgt. Robert Johnson, of 86 Oraton st., and Pfc. Louis Gaybrandt, of 83 McWhorter st., were the other Bronze Star recipients.

Virginia GI Wins Bronze Star For Heroism



At a front-line ceremony in Korea, Cpl. Henry H. Foster of Middlesex, Va. (right) is congratulated by his regimental commander, Col. R. A. Risden, after receiving the Bronze Star medal for heroism.

AWARDS
Bronze Star



CAMP ROBERTS, CALIF. — CHARLES M. WARREN, son-in-law of Leola Harris of Ranger, Texas, is awarded the Bronze Star medal by Brigadier General John S. Guthrie, assistant division commander, 7th Armored Division during a review recently of the 6100 Army Service Unit and its attached units at Camp Roberts. He received the award for meritorious service in Korea on November 27, 1951 while with the 2nd Infantry Division. SFC Warren is now assigned to the 95th Engineer Construction Battalion and resides with his wife Leona in San Miguel, Calif. (U.S. Army Photo)



AWARDED BRONZE STAR FOR HEROISM.—Sergeant First Class David Burke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Burke of Flora, Miss., was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism recently during impressive ceremonies at Camp Atterbury, Ind. Sgt. Burke stands at rigid attention as Colonel R. J. Halada pins the medal on him.

The Flora sergeant was cited for organizing a patrol to locate an American soldier who lay wounded behind enemy lines in Korea. He led his men through the enemy lines and conducted a thorough search for the wounded man, but was unable to find him. He then guided the patrol back to the United Nations lines without a casualty.—Official U. S. Army Photograph.

Korea Veteran Gets Second Decoration

Memphis, Tenn.—The second of two military decorations was awarded last week to Capt. Price A. Williams, Jr., of Memphis, for outstanding service in Korea.

In a recent ceremony at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., the 30 year old Capt. Williams received the Bronze Star. Previously he received the Silver Star.

Capt. Williams served in Korea as personnel officer of the 34th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Infantry Division. He left Korea last December after some 14 months of combat duty.

He and Mrs. Williams have three children. They are Gene Roland Williams, 10; Shirley Williams, 8; and Chalesetta Williams, 7.

Vet Is Given Bronze Star

GREAT LAKES, Ill. — (ANP) — Henry A. Carter, 21 United States Marine Corps, has been awarded the Bronze Star. Carter who has been awarded three purple hearts is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Pierard of 305 Charles Street, Ill.

The presentation was made by Col. Saville T. Clark, commanding officer of Marine Barracks at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., where Sgt. Carter is now stationed.

A member of the Marine Corps since August, 1948, Carter served in Korea from September, 1950 to June, 1951 with the First Battalion of the First Marines. He was recently promoted from the rank of Sergeant.

Prior to his enlistment, Sgt. Carter was graduated from the Gillespie Community high school.



AT FRONT-LINE CEREMONY IN KOREA—Pvt. Casey A. Stallworth (at right), of Route 2, McWilliams, Ala., is being congratulated by Brig. Gen. H. McK. Roper, 7th Division Artillery commander, after receiving the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action. Stallworth was decorated for heroism against the enemy while serving with the 15th Anti-Aircraft Battalion on the east-central front in North Korea.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Bronze Star For Alabama GI

WITH THE 38th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — A Grove Hill, Ala., soldier who made a desperate but successful dash through enemy fire to obtain critically needed ammunition was awarded the Bronze Star medal with "V" (for valor) several days ago.

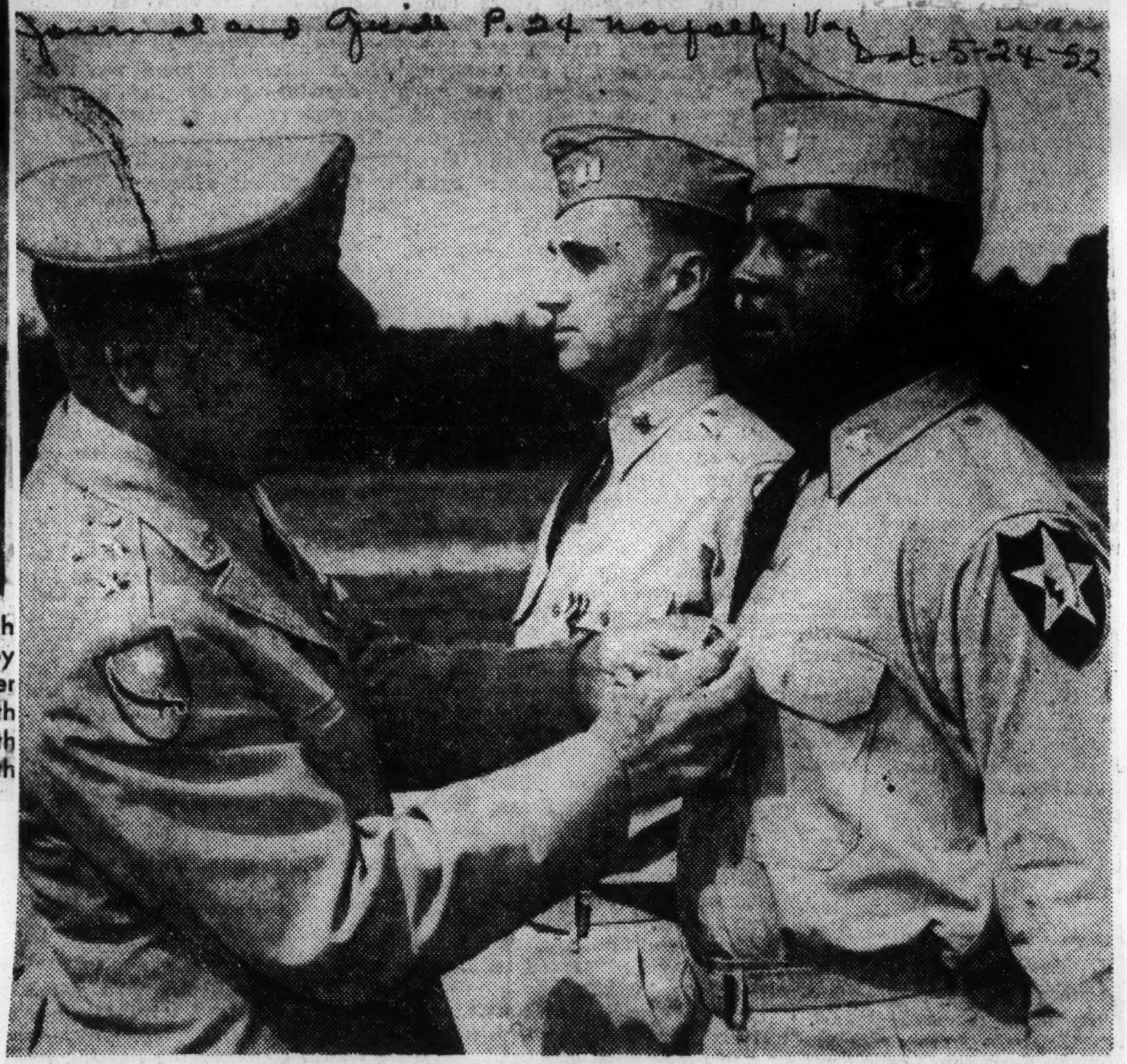
The intrepid GI, Cpl. Millie L. Robinson, a member of the third Division's 15th Infantry Regiment, was rotated from Korea to the United States before the medal for heroism was announced.

A member of Company M, Cpl. Robinson was an assistant machine-gunner. He was cited for his action on Oct. 3 when in an attack near Chorwon, Korea.



BRONZE STAR WINNER — Major Ruth A. Lucas of Stamford, Conn., is awarded Bronze Star

D. C. Officer Wins Bronze Star



Lt. William Knox, right, of Washington, who is assigned to the 528th Quartermaster Service Company at Fort Lee, Va., was presented the Bronze Star for action in Korea at a parade held recently at Fort Lee.

Pinning on the medal is Major Gen. R. C. L. Graham, commanding general of Fort Lee. Nine other officers and enlisted men were decorated at the parade.

medal in ceremonies at Far East Air Forces headquarters in Tokyo. Major Lucas won the award for outstanding service as Officer-in-Charge of Awards and Decorations branch, Deputy for Personnel during the period from June 15 to June 26, 1952.



BIRMINGHAMIAN CITED FOR FRONT-LINE BRAVERY — Sgt. Theodis Mitchell (at right) of Birmingham, Ala., is seen being congratulated by Lt. Colonel Hal D. McCown, commander of the 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment, at a front-line ceremony in Korea, after receiving the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action against the enemy. (U. S. Army Photo.)

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WITH THE 7TH INFANTRY dis Mitchell, 1520 2nd St. Birmingham, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor in action in Korea.

The Alabama soldier distinguished himself in combat with the enemy near Chup'a-ri, Korea, on June 19, 1951, while serving with Company K, 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment, on a combat patrol into enemy territory.

Mitchell's patrol contacted a large number of Communist troops and engaged them in combat. When the patrol was ordered to withdraw, Mitchell, an automatic riflemen, volunteered to act as a rear guard and cover the withdrawal. With complete disregard for his personal safety, he exposed himself to intense enemy fire to supply covering fire for the withdrawing troops and litter teams evacuating the wounded. His fire repulsed an enemy counterattack and allowed the successful withdrawal of all friendly troops.

The citation accompanying his medal concludes: "The heoric action displayed by Corporal Mitchell reflects great credit on himself and the United States Infantry."

Sergeant Mitchell, 21 is now a rifle squad leader with K Company. He has been in Korea since May, 1951.

Parents Get 2 Heroes' Awards

PHILADELPHIA

Posthumous awards to the parents of two hero soldiers were made at Schuylkill Arsenal, 2620 Grays Ferry Ave., last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion H. Smith, 1640 Edgeley St., received the Bronze Star Medal awarded to their son, Pfc. Marion L. Smith.

Pfc. Smith was killed by enemy fire as he gave first aid to wounded comrades of Company M, of the 2nd Infantry (Indianhead) Division, while in combat.

The second award went to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lynch, 6018 Wister St., whose son, Cpl. Joseph M. Lynch, was awarded the Silver Star Medal and First Oak Leaf Cluster.

He gave his life defending Company A, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, when it withdrew to better positions when attacked by a strong enemy force.

Ranking Officer Functions

Lt. Col. Arne P. Mowitz, commanding officer of the Arsenal, made the presentations. Major D. Patman read the citations.

Pfc. Smith was born in Marshall, Va. Nov. 16, 1928 and attended Simon Gratz High School before entering the service in April, 1950. He worked at the Barclay Hotel and Horn and Hardarts for short periods also.

Medals To Parents Tell Of Heros' Deaths



Marion H. Smith, second from right, and John J. Lynch, third from right, hold posthumous award medals just given them by Lt. Col. Arno P. Mowitz, commanding officer at Schuylkill Arsenal, extreme left, as Major Gerald D. Patman, right, read citations last Friday.



Cpl. Timothy Robertson, of Headquarters Company, 9135 TSU, Fort Lee, Va., was presented with the Bronze Star Saturday morning, Jan. 19, by Maj. Gen. R. C. L. Graham, post commander, at a formal parade held on the Hospital Parade Field.

The corporal is currently residing at 408 Carter street, Petersburg, Va., with his wife, Mrs. Mahazzy Robertson.

Sgt. Wins Bronze Star

ST. LOUIS — S/1c Thomas L. Jones, 4402 W. Belle Place, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" the War Department announced this week. A reservist, Jones was called to active duty in August, 1950, and has been in Korea for a year.

Sergeant Jones' wife, Ruby, lives at the W. Belle Place address with their two children, Sherron and Thomas.

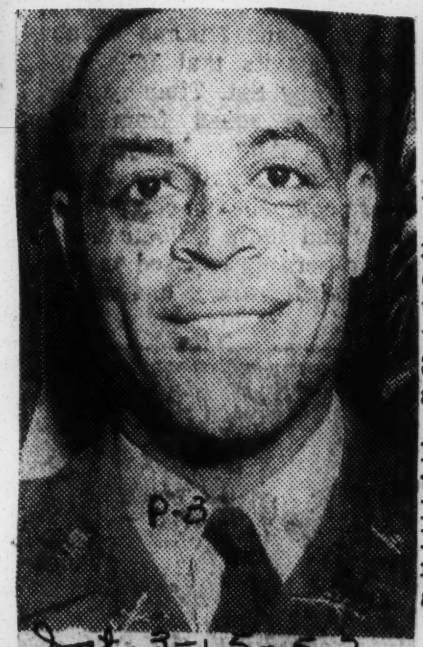
Gets Bronze Star



Sgt. William O'Neal, McComb, Miss., recently was presented the Bronze Star Medal for an act of bravery with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea.



CAPTAIN PRINCE A. WILLIAMS, JR., of Memphis, Tenn., is showing receiving the Bronze Star Medal from Colonel Francis E. Fellows at Camp Breckenridge, Ky. The presentation was made February 21, 1952. Captain Williams is assigned to Company 516 Airborne Infantry Regiment.—Official U. S. Army Photo.



BRONZE STAR WINNER. For meritorious service in Korea, Capt. Prince A. Williams, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Williams, Sr., of Memphis, Tenn., has been awarded his second Bronze Star. The 32-year-old captain, currently stationed at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., is also holder of the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Korea.

Bronze Star For Alabama GI

WITH THE 8th INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — A Grove Hill, Ala., soldier who made a desperate but successful dash through enemy fire to obtain critically needed ammunition was awarded the Bronze Star medal with "V" (for valor) several days ago.

The intrepid GI, Cpl. Millie L. Robinson, a member of the third Division's 15th Infantry Regiment, was rotated from Korea to the United States before the medal for heroism was announced.

A member of Company M, Cpl. Robinson was an assistant machine-gunner. He was cited for his action on Oct. 3 when in an attack near Chorwon, Korea.

CHRISTENING OF U.S. ARMY FERRY BOAT-
SEARGEANT CORNELIUS H. CHARLTON

Family Sees Christening Of Boat Named For Son

Ogden Amer. p. 17 Baltimore, Md. Oct. 7-19-52



Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton, Brooklyn, N.Y. and family stand on deck of the Army ferry boat which was named for their late son, Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, while the citation is being read. Sgt. Charlton received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, while in Korea.

General Officiates At Christening Rites

Ogden Amer.

P.G. Baltimore, Md.

Slain Hero's Mother Sheds Tears As She Takes Bunting From Name

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK CITY

The courageous spirit which won Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton the nation's highest military honor in Korea was riding high on the blue waters of the historic Hudson River last Tuesday as the First Army named one of its crack ferryboats in honor of the dead hero and his mother christening the craft in the shadows of the Statue of Liberty.



Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commander of the First Army, officiated at the brief but impressive ceremonies which saw the Army perpetuate the gallantry of Sergeant Charlton by giving his name to one of its boats which daily provide a link between Governor's Island and New York City.

Mrs. Clara E. Charlton, mother of Sergeant Charlton tried gamely, but could not fight off the tears as she pulled a rope which released a blunt butting around the top cabin of the ship that revealed the name of her son which the craft will bear.

Whistles Greet Event

As the bunting fell away and the name of Sergeant Charlton was disclosed, the ship's captain sounded all whistles aboard.

All other craft in the immediate vicinity of New York's busy "Battery" joined in blowing a tribute to the 21-year-old Bronx youth who became the second colored man to win the Medal of Honor in the Korean fighting.

All members of Sergeant Charlton's immediate family were on hand to witness the tribute to the hero.

These included his father, Van Charlton; his mother, two brothers in uniform, Mayceo, a member of the Coast Guard, and Cpl. Kenneth Charlton, a member of the Army and Thomas, an ex marine.

Other members of the family present included a sister, Mrs. Grace E. Duncan; another sister, 13-year-old Daphne; and two younger brothers, Ray and Chester, 15 and 17, respectively.

Hero's Fiancee Present

Also present with the family was Miss Lois Adam, fiancee of Sergeant Charlton, who was to have been his bride on his return to this country.

First Army Commander Crittenberger was flanked by representatives of Governor Dewey and Mayor Vincent Impelliterri, as he said of Sergeant Charlton:

"Among free men, his act of uncompromising devotion to duty and magnificient courage will not be forgotten.

Pat. 7-19-52

"On such an occasion there is little that can be added to the significance of the valorous deed, by words and phrases, which by contrast may echo hollowly.

"But in giving Sergeant Charlton's name to this craft, we of the Army are dedicating a memorial to symbolize our highest respect for his deed and to signify our understanding.

Living Dedicated

The foundations of democracy are built in the bed rock of sacrifice. We who remain can do no less than dedicate ourselves anew to assuring that liberty, dignity and self determination shall prevail for all Americans."

The cermonies began early Tuesday when the Charlton family, reporters and government officials were picked up by an Army launch at pier A on the Battery.

A military band piped them aboard. As they went aboard they passed through a double line of Korean veterans who had served with Sergeant Charlton in Korea.

Craft s new name

Craft An Old One

Officials of the Army Transportation Corps said the craft bearing Sergeant Charlton's name is equipped to carry 21 vehicles and 469 passengers. Built in 1925 it was formerly owned by the City of New York and was acquired by the Army in 1942.

Manned by a crew of six the craft, which is 150 feet long and steam propelled, makes the trip from Governor's Island to the Battery in seven minutes.

Sergeant Charlton, who lived at 873 Marris Pl., the Bronx, won the Medal of Honor on June 2, 1951, while fighting in Korea as a member of C Company of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

After his platoon officer had been wounded, he assumed command of his platoon and three times led an assault on an enemy position, finally charging it alone and receiving wounds which resulted in his death.

He was the 41st Medal of Honor winner in the Korean fighting.

Army Ferry Boat Renamed In Honor of War Hero



The newly christened U. S. Army ferry boat, the "Seargeant Cornelius H. Charlton," is shown above immediately after the impressive ceremonies were held last week at Governor's Island, N. Y. The boat was named in honor of Sgt. Charlton who was killed in Korea. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for exceptional bravery in the war.

Participants in the ceremonies, left to right, standing are Maj. Gen. Clarence Heubner, Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger. Mrs. Charlton and Mr. Charlton, parents of the slain soldier; deputy mayor of New York City, Charles Horowitz; Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs and Grover Cleveland.

Mrs. Charlton unveils the boat, formerly the FB-84.

30a 1952

Korean War

AWARDS
Congressional Medal of Honor
Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton

Sad But Very Proud--Mother Of Medal Of Honor Winner

WASHINGTON

"Although it makes me sad to think of the death of my son, I am very proud of him and we are happy to receive this medal of honor in recognition of his heroism and service to his country."

These are the remarks Mrs. Van Charlton, 873 Macy Pl., Bronx, New York, made to the AFRO after the Medal of Honor was presented to her husband for their son, Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, who was killed in action in Korea last June.

The presentations were made by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace on behalf of President Truman. He made the awards to Mr. Charlton and to Joseph Sudut, father of a white officer, Lt. Jerome A. Sudut, who was also killed in action.

Nation's Highest Award

Secretary Pace said this is the highest award our country has to offer these soldiers who lost their lives in defense of their homeland at a time when all of us should rededicate ourselves to the principles for which it stands.

"It is fitting that we recognize the heroism, courage and character of these soldiers. They could have made no greater sacrifice," he declared.

Accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Charlton were four of their 12 living children. They are the parents of 17. Those attending the ceremonies were three brothers, Chester E., Ray R., and Yeoman 1/c Maceo Charlton of the Coast Guard and their 13-year-old sister, Daphney.

Other Charlton Children

The other children are Cpl. Kenneth Charlton, Fort Hood, Texas; Mrs. Fairy M. Penn, New London, Conn.; Mrs. Agatha Fincher, Chicago; Arthur Charlton; Mrs. Gracie Duncan, Mrs. Clara Adams, and Thomas Charlton, New York.

The citation, accompanying the Medal of Honor to Sergeant Charlton, stated that it was for "outstanding valor."

He distinguished himself "by conscientious gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty against the enemy on June 2, 1951."

Killed Six

"His platoon was attacked by heavily defended hostile position on command and grounded when the leader was wounded and evacuated. Sergeant Charlton assumed command, rallied the man and spearheaded the men against the hill and eliminated two hostile positions, and killed six enemy soldiers.

"He continued up the slope until the unit suffered heavy casualties and became pinned down. Regrouping the men he led them forward only to be again hurled by a shower of grenades. Despite a severe chest wound, Sergeant Charlton refused medical attention and led a third daring charge which carried to the crest of the ridge.

"Observing that the remaining implacements retarded the advance on the reverse slope he charged it alone and raked the position with devastating fire.

"His indomitable courage, superb leadership and gallant self-sacrifice reflected the highest credit upon himself, the infantry and the military services."

Second Soldier Killed

Sergeant Charlton is the second colored soldier out of some 4 to receive the Medal of Honor during the Korean conflict. The other was William Thompson, also of New York who received the award posthumously also, last year.

The Charltons stayed at the Willard Hotel while in Washington.

Sgt. Awarded Medal Of Honor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton, an infantryman, became the forty-fourth colored American to be given the Congressional Medal of Honor by distinguishing himself in battle conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life and beyond the call of duty.

The nation's highest military award was given him for a series of exploits that ended in his death near Chipo-ri, Korea, last June 2, the Army announced last Tuesday.

The 21 year old Sergeant, a member of Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, assumed command of his platoon when the platoon officer was wounded during an attack.

General James A. Van Fleet, commanding the 8th Army in Korea, in recommending Sergeant Charlton, who was mortally wounded in the fighting, for the Medal of honor, said:

"The gallant sacrifice made by this brave soldier in the cause of peace and freedom is a most creditable tribute to the military profession, and merits the highest form of recognition."



Van Charlton, 873 Macy Pl., New York, has a serious expression on his face as he accepts the Medal of Honor awarded to his son, Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, posthumously, for heroic exploits in the Korean War last June. The presentation is being made by Secretary of The Army Frank Pace, during ceremonies in the Pentagon, Wednesday morning.

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
SGT. CORNELIUS B. CHARLTON

Second Hero Of Korea Gets Medal Of Honor

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—President Truman last week lauded a statement made in New York by the father of the second Negro GI in recent years to win the nation's highest military decoration for heroism.

The second Medal of Honor winner for action in Korea is Sgt. Cornelius B. Charlton, son of an unemployed former West Virginia coal miner now living in New York. He was killed last June 2. Van Charlton, 58, the hero's father said the death of his boy in combat "makes a liar out of Paul Robeson and others who have claimed the Negro will not fight for our country." (Robeson told a Communist-inspired peace rally in Paris in 1949 that American Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.)

Speaking with quiet reserve, but with pride of his 21-year-old son's posthumous award, Charlton said he was glad that news of the award came to him and his factory-employed wife — Esther, on Lincoln's birthday.

"My son did not give his life in vain for his bravery which now has been recognized by the President of the United States and the whole country. And even those persons in America who have felt that the Negroes are second class citizens must in their hearts now know that this isn't so. My son has proved that the Negro is worthy of the country's highest honor."

President Truman praised the father's statement as the most patriotic and outstanding sentiment he has heard during his long years in politics.

Sgt. Charlton was a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry regiment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry division. He was credited with having taken over a platoon after its officer was wounded, leading an assault up a steep hill and personally wiping out several hostile positions with grenades and rifle fire.

He was killed by an enemy grenade while he was single-handedly attempting to clear out the last of the enemy's hill emplacements

Commenting on Sgt. Charlton's courage, Gen. James A. VanFleet, commanding the Eighth Army in Korea said, "The gallant sacrifice made by this brave soldier in the cause of peace and freedom is a most creditable tribute to the military profession and merits the highest form of recognition."

Cornelius Boykin, Army information officer, and former information officer with the 24th Infantry Regiment, described Sgt. Charlton as one of the "cleanest young men" in the regiment. Boykin said that at the time of his death, Sgt. Charlton was under consideration for the battlefield rank of second lieutenant.

Born in East Gulf, W. Va., Sgt. Charlton was taken to New York in 1945 by his parents. His father had been a miner in Welch, West Va., for 28 years.

One of a family of 12 children, Sgt. Charlton was a student in Theodore Roosevelt high school when he entered the Army. Two of his brothers served with the Army, one with the Marines, and one with the Coast Guard during World War II.

His father was for several years night sexton at the Abyssinian Baptist church of which Congressman Adam C. Powell is pastor. His mother is employed in a Bronx ribbon factory and she and her husband live with five of their children in a four room flat in the Bronx.

Sgt. Charlton is the 41st soldier to be awarded the Medal of Honor during the Korean campaign. The first Negro was Pfc. William Thompson, 22, of New York City.

Hero's Father Denies Calling Robeson Liar

Friend Of Crusader For Minority Rights, Bereaved Man States

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Van Charlton, 58-year-old father of the Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Cornelius Charlton, said last Saturday that he did not tell daily newspapers that the death of his son in Korea made a liar out of Paul Robeson.

Mr. Charlton, a native of Franklin County, Va., and a personal acquaintance of Robeson, said he did not call Robeson a liar and that he does not make it a practice to call any man a liar, "because where I come from in Virginia those are fighting words."

When Mr. Charlton's 22-year-old son, Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton, became the second colored man to receive the Medal of Honor in the Korean conflict, Mr. Charlton was quoted in daily newspapers as having said, "The death of my boy in combat distinctly makes a liar of Paul Robeson and others who have claimed the colored man will not fight for our country."

"Not a Jackie Robinson"

Last Saturday, in his Bronx apartment, Mr. Charlton freely denied the statement attributed to him. He said when news of his son's great honor reached him he was surrounded by a large numbers of white reporters. He said while talking to the reporters he was asked to comment on various subjects, including Paul Robeson.

He said when asked to speak on Robeson, he told the reporters that "I am not a Jackie Robinson," but he said the reporters did not print that statement.

Mr. Charlton said the newspapers which quoted him as follows are the ones which quoted him correctly:

"My son did not give his life in vain, for his bravery has now been recognized by the President of the United States, and even those persons in America who have felt colored people are second-class citizens must in their hearts know now that it isn't so.

"My son has proved that colored man is worthy of the country's highest honor." He said this was a correct statement of what he said.

Doubts Robeson Quoted

Mr. Charlton said he does not know if Robeson actually did say that colored soldiers would not fight for their country in a Paris speech. He said he had been told that the French translation of the Robeson speech does not quote him as having said that.

But, he said, if Robeson did make the statement, the presence of his own son in Korea proved that Robeson was wrong.

Mr. Charlton said, however, even if Robeson did make the statement he would not use the word "liar" in speaking of it.

Mr. Charlton said one can tell a person he is wrong without calling him a liar, because calling him a liar implies that he lied all the time instead of in that particular instance. He said he is careful not to use that word in speaking of anybody.

Father of 17

The 58-year-old father of 17 children of which five girls and seven boys are still living, gave the AFRO a brief background of the family history.

Mr. Charlton was born in Franklin County, Va. His father, T. J. (Jack) Charlton, was at one time president of the Rocky Mount (Va.) High School and a strong Republican in a Democratic stronghold.

He has relatives living in Roanoke, Va., including Mrs. Boranda Charlton, Mrs. Annie C. Taylor, a retired nurse; and an uncle, Horace Charlton, a mail carrier of Roanoke.

Another uncle, Charlie Charlton, lives in Radford, Va. Mrs. Charlton is the former Clara E. Thompson of Tazewell County, Va., which she says is near the State line at Bluefield.

Children Listed

The couple has been married 39 years, Mrs. Charlton being a bride at 15. Her birthday was on Valentine's Day.

Their daughters are Mrs. Gracie Duncan of New York, Mrs. Agatha Fincher of Chicago, Mrs. Fairy Mae Penn of Hartford Court, Conn.; Mrs. Clara Adams of New York and Daphney Jane, 13-year-old daughter, who lives at home.

The sons are Robert, 27; Tommy, 30; Arthur, 32; Mayco, 27; Kenneth, 19; Chester, 16; and Ray, 15. Arthur lives in Welch, W. Va.; Mayco is in the Coast Guard; Kenneth is in the army, preparing to go overseas; and the younger boys live at home.

Mr. Charlton met Mr. Robeson when he was sexton at the Abyssinia Baptist Church. Mrs. Charlton worked at the Century Ribbon Company, 134th St. at Walnut Ave. in the Bronx, and at one time was the only colored woman working there. The company now employs several colored women.

Await Word From D.C.

The couple is currently awaiting word from Washington to come to the White House and receive their dead son's medal from President Truman.

Meanwhile, after it became known that Sergeant Charlton had won the Medal of Honor, Mr. Charlton last Saturday received a letter from the commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment, Col. Henry C. Britt, who is now head of the New York University Department of Military Science.

Colonel Britt's letter to Mr. Charlton said in part:

"To this recognition I would like to add my personal expression of pride in his high honor. You see, Sergeant Charlton was a member of my regiment at the time of his death. We were having a particularly hard time advancing over ground that had been previously lost by another unit.

Inspiration to Regiment

"On June 1, we had come up against a very stubborn Commu-

Harry Truman Hails Statement Branding Paul Robeson 'Liar'

WASHINGTON (ANP—President Truman, last Thursday, told reporters at his press conference that the statement made by Van Charlton, father of Sgt. C. H. Charlton, who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor last week, was the most patriotic and outstanding he has read since he has been in politics.

Mr. Charlton, an unemployed porter, reported in some daily papers to have said, among other remarks: "My boy's action in combat and his death make a liar out of Paul Robeson, who said that colored people would never fight for their country against the Communists."

Bore Brunt of Attack

Capt. Gordon E. Gullikson of Beloit, Wis., Charlton's company commander, gave the following eyewitness account of the fighting after the sergeant assumed command of the platoon:

"Most of the platoon was pinned down by the intense fire, but with three or four men following him he made a frontal attack on the first of the two positions and per-

form of recognition."

was given him for
its that ended in
Van Fleet, com-
Army in Korea,
Sergeant Charl-
of Honor, said:
crifice made by
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m is a most cre-
the military pro-
its the highest

"His exploit was a great inspiration to my entire regiment and my territory than any other unit of the entire 81st Army and we were proud of our accomplishment.

"I feel honored to have known your loss was our loss too.

"On the nights of June 1-2, our advance battalion was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Communists and we lost a key position—a high mountain that overlooked the whole area. It was in retaking this position that your son lost his life.

Sergeant Charlton became the 44th colored American to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. The nation's highest

sonally accounted for the destruction of two of them with well placed hand grenades and accurate fire from his carbine.

Sergeant Charlton was then able to regroup his men, who had suffered some casualties, and lead them on toward the crest of the hill. As he was again in the fore of the assault he bore the brunt of a hail of grenades that met the attack.

"Although knocked to the ground and seriously wounded, he was able to shout a warning to his men. He refused medical attention and again regrouped his men for another charge on the enemy positions.

Fights Mortally Wounded

"Charlton saw to the removal of his other wounded men, and then once again succeeded in reaching the summit with a handful of men. He then found that the enemy emplacement which had been holding back the advance was situated on the reverse slope of the hill.

"Although he was by now bleeding profusely from a chest wound Charlton made a one-man charge against the emplacement. He was again wounded, this time mortally, by another hostile grenade, but he somehow managed to fire his weapon and silence the emplacement."

Sergeant Charlton's citation states that "his indomitable courage, superb leadership and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit upon himself, the Infantry, and the military service.

In Service 4 Years

Sergeant Charlton was born in East Gulf, W. Va., July 4, 1929. A veteran of more than four years of Army service, he enlisted in November, 1946, in New York City.

He was assigned to the Far East Command in March, 1950, and arrived in Korea in the following October.

Sergeant Charlton was the fifth son to enter military service. During World War II, two of his brothers were in the Army, one in the Marine Corps, and a fourth in the Coast Guard.

The sergeant was a pupil in Theodore Roosevelt High School in New York City until he enlisted in the Army. He planned to make the Army his career.

30a 1952

Korean War

AWARDS
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
SGT. CORNELIUS B. CHARLTON

Nation's Top Honor Given 2nd Race GI

Connie P.I. Dat. 2-23-52

Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. Y. Sergeant Gets Posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor; Second to Negro in 54 Years

30a Korean War

NEW YORK

"Thousands of Negro boys would have done the same thing as Connie did if they had been put in the same spot as he was." This comes from the father of Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton, 22, who last week was named to receive the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, becoming the second Negro to receive the nation's highest military award for heroism since the Spanish-American War.

The 58-year-old father of the hero, who was a coal miner for thirty-five years in Welch, W. Va., before coming to New York with his family in 1945, emphasized "Connie's not the only boy who would have done it."

The youth was killed in action on June 2, 1951. The citation to his parents from President Truman said in part:

Sergeant Charlton, Infantry, U. S. Army, member of Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy on June 2, 1951. His platoon was attacking heavily defended hostile positions on commanding grounds when the leader was wounded.

"Sergeant Charlton assumed command, rallied the men and spearheaded the assault against the hill. Personally eliminating the hostile positions and killing six of the enemy with rifle fire and grenades, he continued up the slope until the unit suffered heavy casualties and became pinned down. Regrouping the men, he led them forward, only to be again hurled back by a shower of grenades.

"Despite a severe chest wound, Sergeant Charlton refused medical attention and led a third daring charge which carried to the crest of the ridge. Observing that the remaining emplacement which had retarded the advance was situated on the reverse slope, he charged it alone, was again hit by a grenade, but raked the position with a devestating fire which eliminated it and routed the defenders. The wounds received during his daring exploits and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry and the military service."



SGT. CORNELIUS H. CHARLTON
..."indomitable courage and gallant self-sacrifice.

Just before the gallant soldier left for Korea, he wrote his mother, Mrs. Clara E. Charlton, 54: "I guess the war will be over before I am able to go there. I do want to go to Korea, and before the war is over. Nothing will happen to me, I know."

* * *

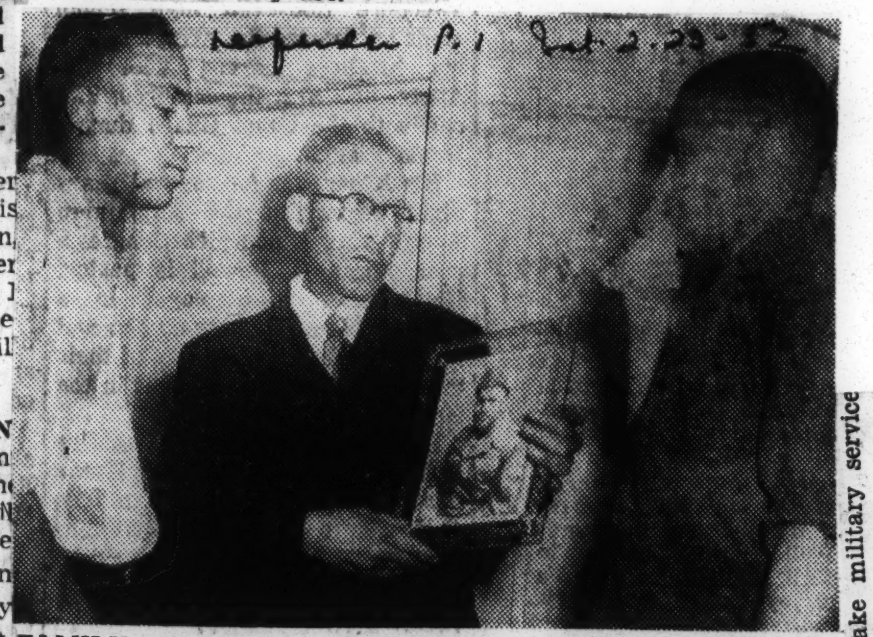
MR. AND MRS. CHARLTON who live in a Bronx apartment until they can move into the chased, are parents of twelve children. Five of their boys have been in the service; two were in the Marines and one in the Army during World War II. At present, one is a lieutenant in the Coast Guard and another is in the Army on his way to Korea.

His parents said that their son had planned on marrying his young girl friend, Lois Adams, when he returned. He was a student at Theodore Roosevelt High School when he first enlisted, four and a half years ago. Two years prior to that, his mother said, he had begged her constantly to sign her consent for him to join the Army. He did not enlist, however, until he was of age.

They say he was a rather quiet boy who did not drink or smoke. All of the Charlton children were born in West Virginia; both parents were born in Virginia. Mrs. Charlton is currently employed by the Century Ribbon Company, where her boss has informed her she will not lose a day's pay during the time she and her husband are in Washington to receive the medal.

Mr Charlton is presently out of work. The Charltons, whose oldest child is 36 and whose youngest is 14, are grandparents of eighteen.

For the past two weeks, both parents have made radio and television appearances, taken part in Brotherhood Week programs and have made many, many walks to their front door to receive messages and wires from people all over the nation who are as proud of their son as they are.



Sergeant Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-22-52

FAMILY OF HERO — Van Charlton, (center) 58, studies the portrait of his son, Cornelius H. Charlton, with his other two sons, Chester (left) and Ray, after the notification that Cornelius had been awarded the Medal of Honor, posthumously, for bravery in Korea.

Jobless Man Says Son's Death In Korea Gives Lie to Robeson

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Van Charlton, 58, an unemployed Negro porter, spoke with quiet pride Tuesday of his son, posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery in Korea.

And with reverence he thanked God that the award was made on Lincoln's birthday.

And with conviction he declared, "The death of my boy in combat distinctly makes a liar of Paul Robeson and others who have claimed the Negro will not fight for our country."

(Robeson told a Communist-inspired peace rally in Paris in 1949 that American Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.)

The son, Sergt. Cornelius H. Charlton, was awarded the country's highest military honor for bravery last June 2. He took command of a platoon when a superior officer was killed, killed six enemy soldiers and, though mortally wounded, wiped out an enemy emplacement in a one-man charge.

On Lincoln's Birthday.

Gazing fondly at a picture of his 21-year-old son, Mr. Charlton said:

"I thank God that this good news comes to us on Lincoln's birthday, because he was the greatest friend of the Negro and he knew that we're all loyal Americans."

For a moment Mr. Charlton fell silent. Then he spoke gravely.

"My son did not give his life in vain, for his bravery has now been recognized by the President of the United States and the whole country. And even those persons in America who have felt that the Negroes are second-class citizens must in their hearts now know that that isn't so. My son has proved that the Negro is worthy of the country's highest honor."

Mr. Charlton received the news of the award in the four-room flat in the Bronx where he lives with his wife and five of his 12 living children.

Takes News to Wife.

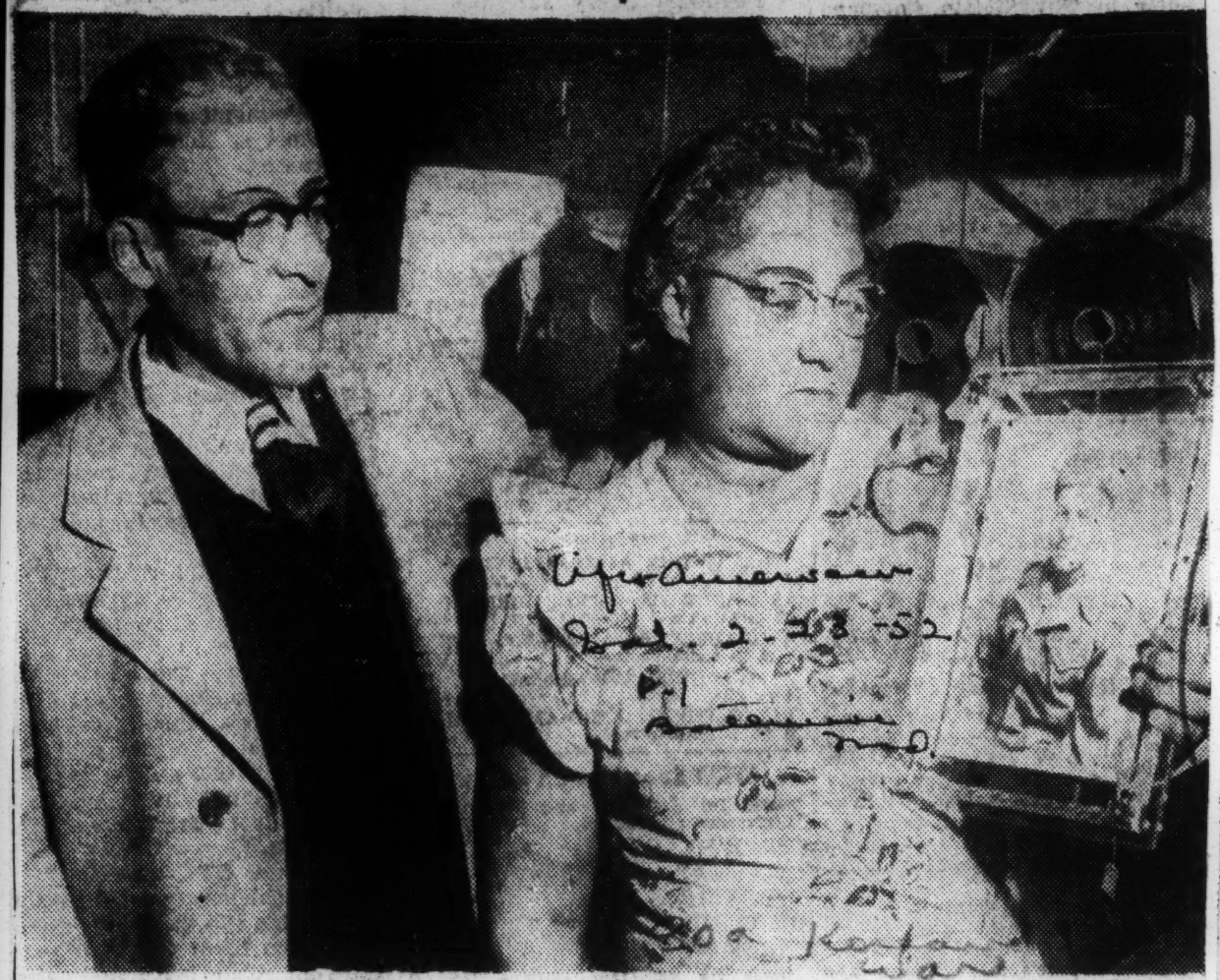
He was dressed in work trousers and a flannel shirt, but he changed into a brown suit and a white shirt before leaving to take the news to his wife Esther, working in a Bronx ribbon factory.

He was a student at Theodore Roosevelt High School when he enlisted two years ago. He had wanted to make military service his career.

The Charltons moved to New York in 1945 from Welch, W. Va., where the father had been a coal miner for 28 years.

In the last war two brothers were in the Army, one in the Marine Corps and one in the Coast Guard.

Their Son Wins Top Award For Valor



With pride and sorrow Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton of New York City look at a photograph of their son, Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, in their Bronx, N.Y., store. They mourn for their son who was killed in action in Korea, but they are proud because he joined the elite of heroes when the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor, was awarded posthumously to him. This is the second time the medal has been awarded to a colored American in the Korean conflict.

Parents Of War Hero At A. And T. College



Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton of Bronx, N. Y. (extreme right) parents of Sgt. Cornelius Charlton recently awarded posthumously, the Congressional Medal of Honor, were honored guests at the recent Infantry ROTC Field Day held at A. and T. College. Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, welcomes them to the campus for their two day stay as Miss Joyce Scott, a junior from Fuquay Springs, N.C., and who was recently elected "Miss ROTC" and Cadet Col. Marshall collins of Manteo, N.C., look on.

30a 1952

Korean War

AWARDS
Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant

Awarded Medal



Sgt. Jasper W. Patton Jr., of U. S. Army Korea, son of Jasper W. Patton, Sr., of 1500 Hawkins St., Nashville, Tennessee, and a former instructor of music at A and I State University, has been awarded Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service. Sgt. Patton is with the 96 Field Artillery, Korea.

Before entering service he graduated from Minneapolis College of Music, later assumed position of instructor in Music Department of A. and I. University, and was affiliated with Patton Bros., morticians of which his father is a senior partner.

Cited In Korea



On the eve of his departure from Korea for rotation to the United States, Warrant Officer Junior Grade Donald S. Sutton (shown in picture at right), receives the Commendation Ribbon with pendant from Col. Charles D. Penniman, X Corps transportation officer. Sutton, a veteran of more than 18 months in Korea with the 69th Transportation Truck Battalion, was commended for meritorious service as personnel officer of the 69th. Before his appointment to warrant officer last February, he was battalion sergeant major. A chemist in civilian life, Sutton owned and operated a drug store in New Orleans where his wife, Helen, and two children now live, at 2809 Jackson Ave. He formerly lived at 4635 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



LT. GEN. WILLIAM A. BEIDERLINDEN, deputy commander of the Third Army, is shown above presenting to Mrs. Willie B. Goode of Mobile the Distinguished Service Cross awarded her son, Pfc. John Goode, who was kileld in Korea. The dead soldier's father stands beside his wife. Spring Hill College ROTC cadets participated in presentation ceremonies held on the Spring Hill campus.

Pfc. Goode Of Mobile Killed In Korea

Mother Of Negro Catholic Hero Accepts Service Cross For Son

MOBILE, Ala.—The mother of a colored Catholic soldier who was killed in Korea received last week the Distinguished Service Cross that had been awarded to her son.

The presentation was made January 8 on the Spring Hill College campus to Mrs. Willie B. Goode by Maj. Gen. William Beiderlinden, deputy commanding general of the Third Army.

Mrs. Goode's son, Pfc. John Goode, died on the Naktong River line Sept. 17, 1950. He deliberately drew enemy gunfire upon himself in order that his comrades could spot an anti-tank weapon that had caused heavy casualties in his unit.

In making the presentation, Gen. Beiderlinden said, "it is a distinct honor to give you this medal for your heroic son. He died not only that his comrades might live, but also that you and I, and all of us in America might live in peace and freedom."

The Spring Hill College Reserve Officer Training Corps Battalion participated in the full dress military ceremonies. The ROTC Band played the national anthem before the citation was read, and the cadets passed in review after the presentation. Mr. and Mrs. Goode stood on the reviewing stand with the general, his party and college officials and received the salute of the cadets.

* * *

PFC. GOODE was 20 years old when he was killed. In the army three years, he enlisted while attending Most Pure Heart of Mary Parochial school in Mobile. He was baptized a Catholic after entering the Army.

The dead soldier had been in Korea three months when he was killed. His body was returned to the states, and he was buried in National Cemetery here a year and a day after his death.

* * *

THE MEDAL was awarded with the following citation:

"By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded by the commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Korea, posthumosly to Private First Class John Goode for extraordinary heroism in action.

"Private First Class John Goode . . . a member of Company L, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, displayed extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Yongsan, Korea on the Naktong River line on 17 September, 1950.

"Private Goode's unit was suffering heavy casualties from enemy small arms, motar, and anti-tank weapon fire. Observers tried to spot the anti-tank weapon, but were not successful. Private Goode, on his own initiative, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, boldly moved out of his poistion to try to spot the enemy anti-tank gun, but was unable to do so. Again under a hail of heavy enemy automatic weapon, mortar and anti-tank fire, he climbed upon a knoll, and was still unable to spot the gun. From atop the knoll he boldly yelled to members of his squad that he was going to fire his carbine and attempt to draw fire from the enemy anti-tank gun. His fellow soldiers pleaded with him not to do so, but he ignored their plans and fired his weapon. His courageous and selfless act drew fire from the enemy weapon on his position, motally wounding him, but enabled a 57 mm. recoilless rifle to take the anti-tank weapon under fire and destroy it.

"The extraordinary heroism displayed by Private Goode, and his devotion to the men of his unit who were suffering heavy casualties from the enemy anti-tank weapon, sacrificing his own life to save theirs, reflected great credit upon himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

South Carolina GI Wins DSC

TOKYO, Japan — Cpl. Eddie Bunknight of Batesburg, S. C., has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for heroic action in helping his outfit turn back a platoon of attacking Communists.

The 20-year-old soldier was with a group of soldiers that withstood a murderous Red Army gun attack in a recent night fight in Korea.

District Father to Receive DSC Awarded Korea Hero

The Distinguished Service Cross, the Nation's second highest decoration for valor, awarded posthumously to Pfc. Lorenzo Kollock, will be presented at 11 a. m. Tuesday to his father, Theodore Kollock, 1127 I st. ne., an overseas veteran of World War II.



Pfc. Kollock

Pfc. Kollock performed the acts of heroism which cost his life on October 14, 1951, near Pong-Dang-Ni, Korea. He volunteered to attack the enemy with a flame-thrower when his advancing company was halted by well entrenched Communists.

Single-handed, the Defense Department said, he stormed the enemy positions, killed two enemy soldiers and captured several others. Observing other Reds assembled for a counter-attack, he moved forward and subjected them to a long burst from his weapon, killing and injuring several.

Kollock pursued the fleeing remainder. While attempting to sweep the area clean, Kollock ran out of fuel for his weapon. He then was cut down by enemy fire. This display of courage so inspired Pfc. Kollock's comrades that they charged and overran enemy positions, the citation continued.

Born in 1928 in South Carolina, Pfc. Kollock came to Washington in 1945 after his father's discharge from the Army. Young Kollock enlisted in September 1950, and, after six months service in the United States, was sent to Korea. The boy's mother died when he was only five weeks old, and his father had brought him up.

DSC AWARDED TO SOUTH CAROLINIAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Distinguished Service Cross last week was awarded posthumously to Pfc. Lorenzo Kollock, 23, native of Cheraw, South Carolina, for heroic action in Korea.

The nation's second highest decoration for valor was presented to Kollock's father, in ceremonies here. The father, Theodore Kollock, an overseas veteran of World War II, has been living in Washington since his discharge from the Army in 1945.

Pfc. Kollock performed the acts of heroism which costs his life October 14, 1951, n PG,gnorae tober 14, 1951, near Pong-Dang Ni, Korea. He volunteered to attack the enemy with a flame thrower when his advancing company was halted by well entrenched communist soldiers.

Before being cut down by enemy fire, after he ran out of fuel for his weapon, Kollock had single-handedly stormed the enemy positions, killing two communist soldiers and capturing several others. The Defense Department said his actions, which included attacking other Reds assembled for a counter attack. had so inspired his comrades that they charged and over ran enemy positions. Kollock enlisted in September, 1950, and was sent to Korea six months later.

DSC Awarded S. C. Soldier Posthumously

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The nation's second highest decoration for valor was presented to Kollock's father in ceremonies here. The father, Theodore Kollock, an overseas veteran of World War II, has been living in Washington since his discharge from the Army in 1945.

Volunteered For Action

Private Kollock performed the acts of heroism which cost his life Oct. 14, 1951, near Pong-Dang-Ni, Korea. He volunteered to attack the enemy with a flame thrower when his advancing company was halted by well-entrenched Communist soldiers.

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AWARDS
Air Force- Distinguished Flying Cross



RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR THEIR SON.—Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland, 2004 E. 27th St., are shown here as they receive the Air Force's Distinguished Flying Cross which has been awarded their son, Dayton W. Ragland, 23-year-old jet pilot who is now a prisoner of war. The high award was presented to the parents yesterday morning at their home by Col. C. F. Necrason, right, commanding officer of the 90th bombardment wing at the Forbes Air Base in Topeka, Kas. Col. Necrason is shown here pinning the bronze cross on the coat of Mr. Ragland.
—Call Photo.

Air Force Flying Cross To Ragland

Father Receives Honor For Hero In Enemy's Hands

For distinguished service above and beyond the call of duty, First Lt. Dayton W. Ragland, U. S. jet pilot now being held a prisoner of war in China, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, one of the highest honors of the U. S. Air Force.

The bronze cross was presented yesterday morning to Lt. Ragland's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland, 2004 E. 27th St., by Col. C. F. Necrason, commanding officer of the 90th Bombardment Wing at Forbes Air Force base in Topeka, Kas. The presentation was made at the Ragland home in the presence of other Air Force officers and a few friends of the family.

Nearly An Ace

Lt. Ragland, who has attained near-ace status through his heroic flying in the Korean war, was reported missing in action last Nov. 28 following an air battle over North Korea, but in December, his name was listed among the prisoners of war being held by the Communists.

Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Ragland have received two letters and a card from their son written from a Prisoner of War camp near Peking, China. In his last letter received about two weeks ago, Lt. Ragland said that he was in good health and had plenty of warm clothing.

In pinning the Distinguished Flying Cross on the coat lapel of Lt. Ragland's father, Col. Necrason said that the Air Force is proud of Lt. Ragland and hopes that soon he may be returned home to his family.

Volunteered For Mission

The citation accompanying the award was read by Major Joseph E. Cosgrove, wing adjutant of the 90th bombardment wing, who came from Topeka with the colonel for the presentation.

The citation reads:

"On 18 November 1951, First Lieutenant Dayton W. Ragland distinguished himself in aerial combat while flying the number two position in a flight of four F-86's assigned to strafe an enemy airfield at Uiju North Korea.

"Because of the extreme risk involved in attacking the heavily defended airfield, the entire flight was made up of volunteers. When the flight dropped their tanks, the flight leader was forced to abort and Lieutenant Ragland dropped back to fly the element leader's left wing.

Takes Extreme Risk

"When the flight arrived at the enemy held airfield, Lieutenant Ragland, with outstanding courage, followed the element leader into a maximum performance dive in spite of the extreme risk of losing control of his aircraft as he neared the ground.

"As the flight leveled out at 50 feet, Lieutenant Ragland picked out a cluster of buildings and began firing into them. As he passed over the buildings one of them exploded causing his aircraft to be thrown into a right bank. Although with extreme difficulty, he managed to right his aircraft and continue his attack and rejoin his leader.

"By his extreme bravery in volunteering for such a hazardous mission, and by his outstanding performance in carrying out the mission, Lieutenant Ragland distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty. By his high personal courage and devotion to duty, Lt. Ragland has brought great credit upon himself, his comrades in arms of the United Nations and the U. S. Air Force."

In addition to the Distinguished Flying Cross, the colonel presented Mr. and Mrs. Ragland with a citation to be hung on the wall of the home.

Four Planes To Credit

Lt. Ragland is credited with shooting down four enemy planes, making him only one plane short of the requirement for ace.

He was reported missing in action Nov. 28 following an air battle in which he was credited with destroying a MIG-15 jet. He was flying as wing man for Col. Harrison R. Thyng, commanding officer of the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor Wing.

The parents of Lt. Ragland received a letter from Col. Thyng highly praising their son for his bravery nad courage on that flight. He said that Lt. Ragland bailed out after his plane was hit. Later it was learned that the flyer had been captured by the enemy.

Had he not been shot down Ragland was destined to become the first Negro jet ace.

The lieutenant has been cited several times for his heroism.

On Nov. 19, Lt. Ragland and a fellow Sabrejet pilot made a surprise attack on a Communist airfield in North Korea. They were credited with having destroyed or damaged eight MIG jets on the ground, the first instance in which Red jets were caught on the ground in the war.

On Oct. 16, Ragland took part in a jet air battle that resulted in the destruction of eight enemy planes.

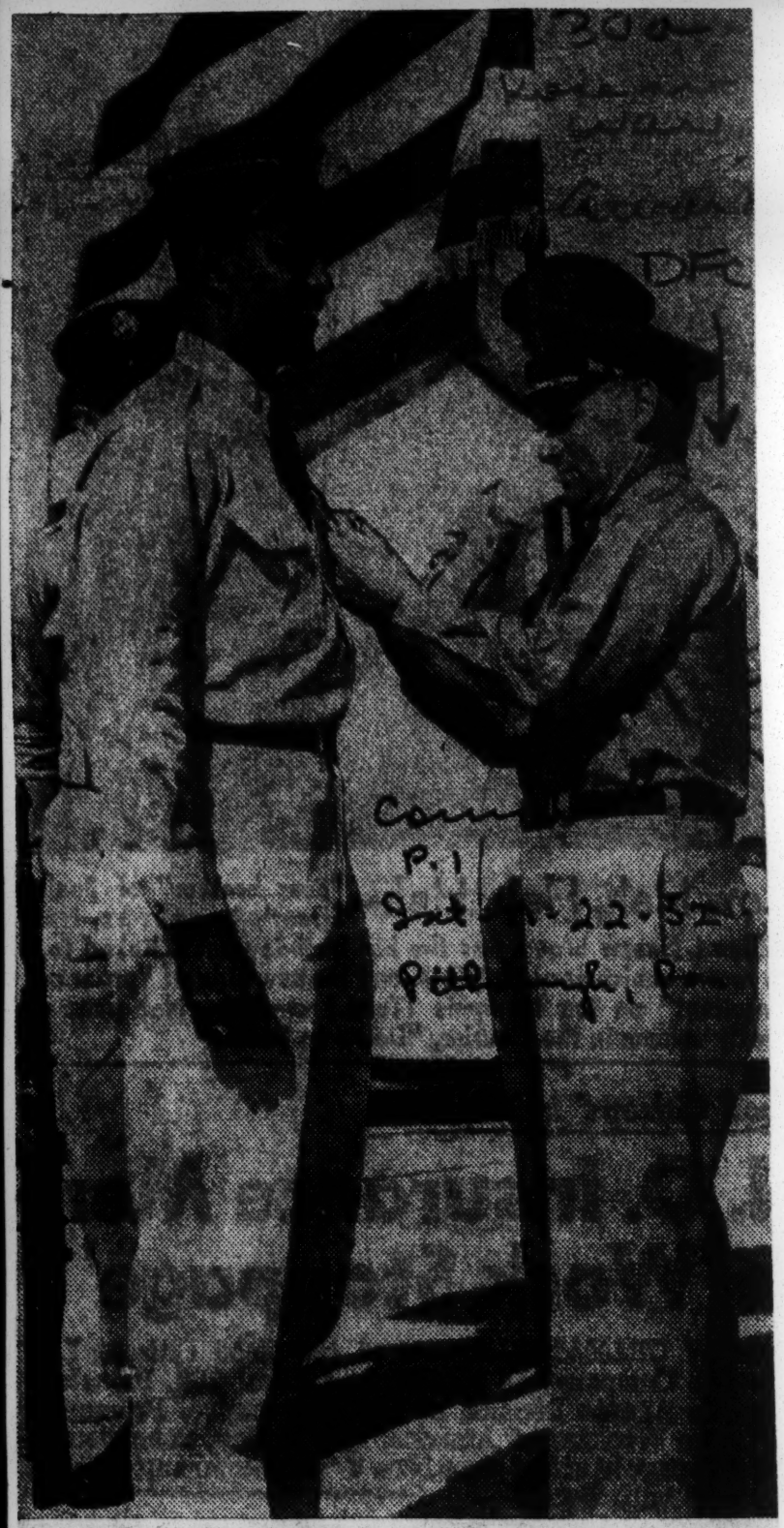
Accompanying Colonel Necrason and Major Cosgrove here from Topeka for the presentation ceremony were Captain Philip J. Mahar, public information officer at Forbes Air Base; S-Sgt. Claude L. Brown, motor sergeant and Cpl. Robert Breznay.

Others who saw the presentation were the Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Myers and Mrs. Irene Webster. The Raglands are members of the West Paseo Christian church of which the Rev. Mr. Myers is pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ragland were happy at the honor which the Air Force bestowed upon their son, but they are anxious for the safe return home of the flyer now held prisoner.

"We hope it will not be long now before the armistice talks reach the point where our boy and the boys of other parents can return home," said the proud father.

In his last letter, Lt Ragland told his mother and father, "The winter is not too hard this year and we have all been given sufficient clothing for winter weather by the Chinese Volunteers. I hope and pray I will be home soon."



Awarded DFC—First Lieut. Donohue Simmons of Los Angeles, a U. S. Air Force all-weather fighter pilot, was presented the Distinguished Flying Cross by Base Wing Commander Col. Melvin S. Hollidge during ceremonies in Japan. Simmons was cited for heroic action taken in obtaining strategic photographs while piloting an unarmed aircraft over enemy territory across the Yalu River.

AWARDS
Distinguished Service Cross

GI Given Nation's 2nd Highest Honor

Mother Receives DSC Presented Posthumously To Korea War Hero

By JOHN LeFLORE

MOBILE, Ala.—A Mobile mother last week received for her 20-year-old soldier son the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded posthumously to the youth on order of President Truman for extraordinary heroism in Korea.

The medal is the nation's second highest award for valor.

In full military ceremonies on the campus of Spring Hill College (white) Tuesday, Maj. Gen. William A. Beiderlinden, deputy commanding general of the Third Army, presented the hero's medal to Mrs. Willie Bell Goode, 53-year-old mother of Pfc. John Goode, who was killed in action in Korea 16 months ago.



PFC. JOHN GOODE

Gen. Beiderlinden came to Mobile from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, to present to Mrs. Goode her son's DSC award.

"Died For Our Freedom"

Tears moistened the proud mother's eyes during the ceremonies. The 55-year-old father and the couple's four remaining children looked on in solemnity.

In presenting the medal, Gen. Beiderlinden said: "It is a great honor for me, a representative of the United States Government, to present this medal to your for your heroic son.

"He died that his friends might live and that you and I and the rest of us in America might live in peace and freedom."

The dead hero's father and mother stood with the colors before the Spring Hill ROTC Battalion as the general made the presentation. Following the award, the ROTC band played the national anthem.

Mr. and Mrs. Goode were flanked on the reviewing stand by Army officers and members of the faculty of Spring Hill College as the cadets passed in review.

Enliseted At Age Of 17

Pvt. Goode enlisted in the Army when 17 years of age, while enrolled as a student at the Most Pure Heart of Mary School. He had been in Korea three months when killed at the front.

The citation accompanying the medal revealed that:

The DSC was awarded to Private Goode for his heroic action firing his carbine to draw fire from a concealed enemy antitank gun that was inflicting heavy casualties on his unit near Yongsan, Korea, Sept. 17, 1950. He was a member of Company L, Ninth Infantry Regiment, Second Division, Eighth Army.

After yelling to members of his squad, he fired his carbine to draw fire from the enemy antitank gun. The enemy returned the fire on his position, mortally wounding him, but enaoled a 57 mm. recoilles rifle to destroy the anti-tank weapson.

His extraordinary heroism and his devotion to the men of his unit reflected great credit upon himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

First In State To Get DSC

The citation was signed by Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen, S.S., chief of staff.

Pvt. Goode was the first Alabaman to receive the DSC in connection with the Korean war, military men said last week.

His body returned to the United States for burial, funeral services were held in the National Cemetery here Sept. 18, 1951, a year and a day after he died in battle.

Survivors besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie R. Goode, are two sisters, Mrs. Mary Frances Sutherland, 23, and Miss Mildred Goode, 16; and two brothers, Henry R., 26, and Charlie R. Goode Jr., 13.



Maj. Gen. William A. Beiderlinden. deputy commanding general of the Third Army, presents the Distinguished Service Cross to Mrs. Willie B. Goode of Mobile, Ala., mother of 20-year-old Pfc. John Goode, who was killed in action in Korea Sept. 17, 1950. Charlie R. Goode, the hero's father, stands beside Mrs. Goode.

S.C. Vet Wins Service Cross

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Distinguished Service Cross last week was awarded posthumously to Pfc. Lorenzo Kollock, 23, native of Cheraw, S.C., for heroic action in Korea.

The nation's second highest decoration for valor was presented to Kollock's father, in ceremonies here. The father, Theodore Kollock, an overseas veteran of World War II has been living in Washton since his discharge from the Army in 1945.

Mother Of Negro GI Honored At Mobile For Son's Bravery

MOBILE, Jan. 8 (U.P.)—The deputy commanding general of the Third Army today presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Willie B. Goode, wife of a Negro laborer, for the heroism of her son who died in Korea.

Maj. Gen. William A. Beiderlinden presented the medal posthumously to Pfc John Goode, 20, who was killed in action when he exposed himself so that other members of his unit could spot and destroy a Red anti-tank gun which had pinned down the outfit.

The presentation took place in full-dress military ceremonies on the campus of Spring Hill College. The mother and her husband, Charley Goode, stood with the colors before the college ROTC batallion while the general made the presentation.

Then the couple joined the general, his staff and college officials on the reviewing stand while cadets passed in review.

John Goode's body was brought home last year and buried in the National Cemetery here. The couple has two other sons and two daughters.

The general came here from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to make the presentation and inspect ROTC units throughout Alabama.



PFC. JOHN GOODE
. . . second highest award



A HERO'S AWARD—Major General William A. Beiderlinden, deputy commanding general of the Third Army, presents Distinguished Service Cross to Mrs. Willie B. Goode of Mobile, Ala., mother of 20-year-old Pfc. John Goode, killed in action in Korea in Sept. 1950. Pfc. Goode (inset—lower left) was honored for extraordinary heroism in battle. The dead hero's father stands beside Mrs. Goode.

Alabama Hero Parents Get Dead GI's DSC

By MRS. ELLIE C. JOHNSON

MOBILE, Ala. — Mrs. Willie Mae Goode, mother of Pfc. John Goode, received the Distinguished Service Cross awarded her dead son by order of President Truman on the Spring Hill College campus, Jan. 8. Mrs. Goode received the medal with mingled emotions of grief and pride.

The medal was presented with full military honors. Sent to present the medal was Maj. Gen. William A. Beiderlinden, deputy commanding general of the Third Army, who came here from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Private Goode was with the Ninth Regiment, Second Infantry Division, when he displayed extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Yongsan, Korea, on the Naktung River line.

It was in September of 1950 that Private Goode's unit was suffering heavy casualties from enemy small arms, mortar and anti-tank weapons. Observers in the company had tried to spot the direction of the shellings, but were unsuccessful. Private Goode, on his own initiative and with complete disregard for his own safety, stated that he would make an attempt to find the source of fire.

From atop the knoll where he had leaped he boldly announced to members of his squad that he was going to fire his carbine and draw fire from enemy weapons. This he did, mortally wounding him, but enabling a .57mm recoilless rifle to take the anti-tank weapon under fire and destroy it. This extraordinary heroism was in keeping with the highest traditions of military service.

ONLY TWENTY

At the time this fine young Mobilian died so valiantly, he was only twenty years of age. In the Army three years, he enlisted while attending the Most Pure Heart of Mary School. He had only been in Korea three months when he lost his life. His body was returned to the States and he was buried Sept. 18, 1951, in the National Cemetery here in Mobile.

In presenting the medal, General Beiderlinden said: "It is a great honor for me, a representative of the United States Government, to present this medal to you for your son.

"He died that his friends might live, and that you and I and the rest of us here in America might live in peace and freedom."

Mr. and Mrs. Goode stood with the colors before Spring Hill's ROTC battalion as the general presented the medal. Following the award, the ROTC band played the national anthem.

Mr. and Mrs. Goode, a youthful looking, pleasant and gracious couple, reside at 461 Weinacker avenue, here in Mobile. They have two other sons and two daughters.

Private Goode was the first fatality of the Korean war to die from Mobile. It is said that he is the first Negro in the State of Alabama to receive this high medal.

Col. Campbell Wins Legion Of Merit

HQ. FEAF, TOKYO — Lt. Col. William A. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was congratulated by Brig. Gen. Llewellyn O. Ryan, deputy for comptroller, headquarters, Far East Air Forces here, after being presented the Legion of Merit.

The citation which accompanied the award read in part: "Colonel Campbell distingushed himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as assistant director of management analysis, deputy for comptroller at Headquarters, FEAF, from Nov. 1, 1951, to Sept. 15, 1952.

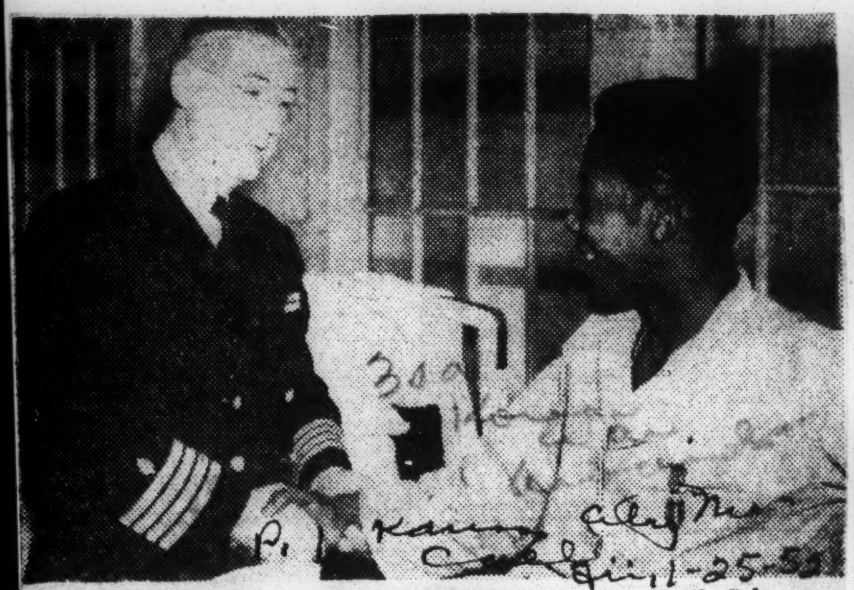
His Ability Praised

"Colonel Campbell demonstrated extraordinary administrative and analytical ability in the performance of his duties during a period characterized by a complete reorganization of the directorate, numerous personnel changes and the assignment of an increasing number of high priority projects."

The colonel's wife and their son are with him in Tokyo. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, live at Tuskegee.



LT. COL. W. A. CAMPBELL

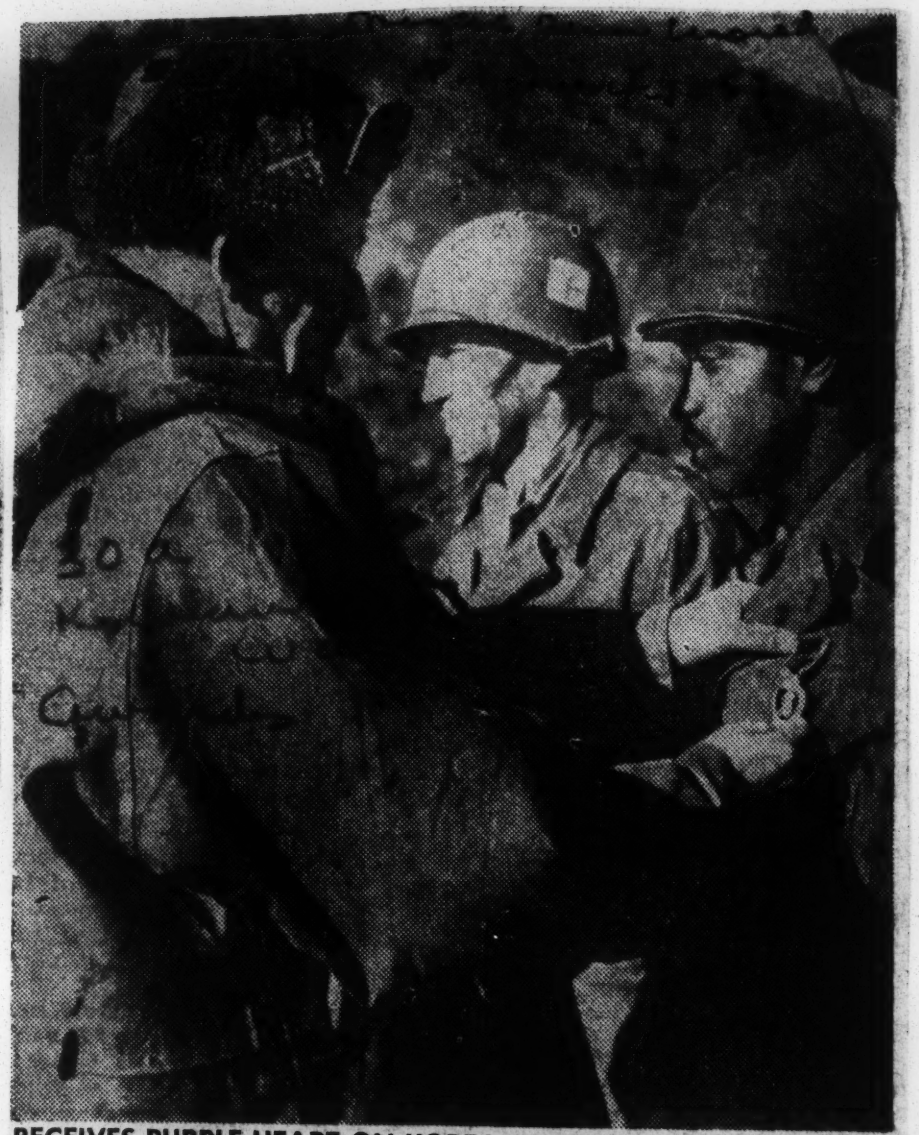


TEXAN AWARDED PURPLE HEART.—Cpl. George W. Johnson, U. S. Marine Corps, who was wounded in Korea, is awarded the Purple Heart medal by Captain G. E. Star, Medical Corps, USN, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan. Johnson is the son of Mrs. Hazel L. Brookman of 8920 Leander St., Houston, Texas, and the husband of Mrs. Johnnie L. Johnson of 8918 Leander St., also of Houston.—ANP Photo.

Tuskegee Grad Cited In Korea

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Word has been received of the outstanding achievement of another Tuskegee graduate in the present Korean struggle. Lt. Ernest K. Shaw has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, as well as the Purple Heart with one cluster.

Lt. Shaw, of Terrell, Texas, was an honor graduate from Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1950, with a major in Agronomy. He is commander of a bi-racial platoon in company of the 31st Infantry, which has seen service on both western and eastern fronts in Korea. He distinguished himself by gallantry inaction against the enemy near Mundung-ni, while on a combat patrol on a strategic enemy-held hill. According to the citation, "The gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Shaw reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Infantry. The interpid and expeditious actions of Lieutenant Shaw were responsible for the successful completion of the mission with negligible casualties.



RECEIVES PURPLE HEART ON KOREAN FRONT—At a front-line ceremony in Korea, Memphis' Pfc. Levi Thomas (right), 959 Baby Row St., received the Purple Heart Medal for wounds sustained in action from Brig. Gen. Kenneth S. Sweany. Now fully recovered, the Memphian is back on duty with the 96th Field Artillery Battalion. A graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Thomas entered the army in February, 1951, and left for the Far East last July.

Wins Purple Heart



Sgt. Morris Sholes has just completed a thirty-day furlough with his mother, Mrs. Corine Milton, in Scotlandville, La. Sgt. Sholes spent 11 months in Korea where he participated in four major battles with the 64th Heavy Tank Battalion. He was awarded U. N. Defense Medal, Soldier's Medal, Purple Heart, Bronze Star and four campaign stars.

On Saturday, March 14th, Sgt. Sholes was interviewed over station WAFB by Mr. J. L. Murry relative to the geographic conditions in Korea.

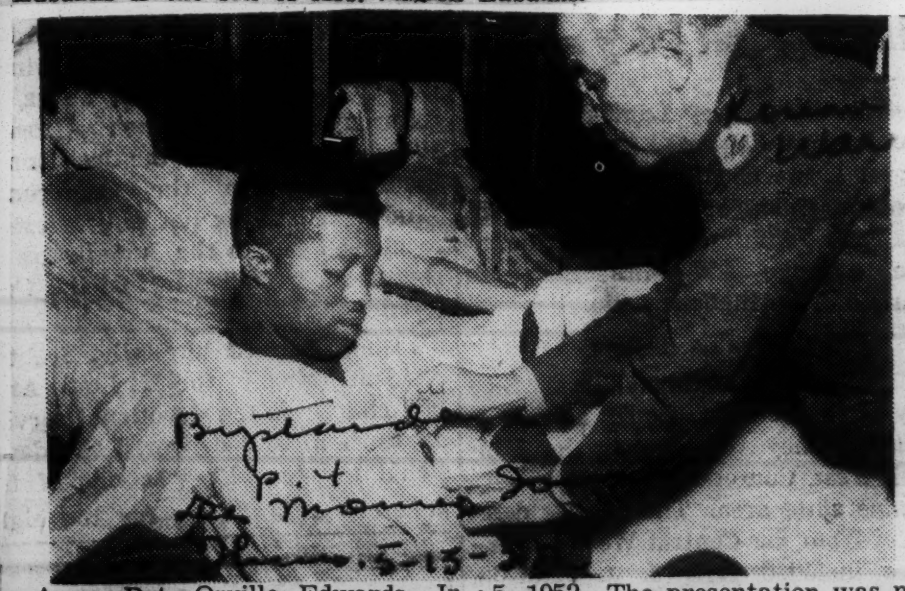
He is presently stationed at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.



PURPLE HEART WINNERS WHILES AWAY TIME IN HOSPITAL.—Pfc. Floyd Eubanks of Kansas City, Mo., is shown in the 343rd General hospital in Pusan, Korea, playing a game of "tic-tac-toe" with Jane Wriston, a Red cross hospital worker from New York. Pfc. Eubanks is the son of Mrs. Maglen Eubanks. 1323 Garfield Ave., in Kansas City. He recently was awarded the purple heart for wounds received against the enemy on Dec. 7, near Kuhsong, North Korea. The award was presented to him in the hospital by Col. W. S. Pugh, the commanding officer of the hospital.



FORT BENNING Ga.—PVT. MILTON G. MASTIN, Jr., left, of Columbus, Ga., receives the Purple Heart Medal from Col. Frederic H. Bockhoven, Infantry Center dental surgeon, for wounds sustained in Korea. Pvt. Mastin, the son of Mrs. Rosie A. Mastin of 308 Dallas Avenue, Columbus, served with the 24th Infantry Division in Korea from August to November 1951. He is a patient in the U. S. Army Hospital here.—(U. S. Army Photo).



Army Pvt. Orville Edwards, Jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Edwards, of 508 S.E. Sixteenth street is awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Korea on April 5, 1952. The presentation was made at the 343rd general hospital in Japan by the hospital's oommanding officer, Col. W. S. Pugh. (Photo Courtesy of Des Moines Tribune).

Purple Heart Hero



Cpl. Earl G. Robinson Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson was awarded the Purple Heart as a result of his being shot in Korea. The 20-year-old soldier left for Fort Meade, Md., after a furlough of several weeks.

AWARDS
Silver Star



Cpl. Louis Roundtree, U.S. Marines, of Augusta, Ga., was presented the Silver Star Medal for bravery and his second Purple Heart recently at the Philadelphia Naval Base. Corporal Roundtree, who has won the Bronze Star Medal. Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Campaign and Good Conduct Medals, while wounded charged a hill in complete disregard of his own safety and later assisted other casualties, refusing medical attention himself.



PRESENTED SILVER STAR—Lt. Col. Louis H. Ressijac, commanding officer of the Eighth Special Provisional Bn. awards, presents the silver star to Sgt. Quarlings W. Turner of Atlanta, Texas in a ceremony held on Nov. 20, 1951, near Yongwol, Korea.

GREAT HUMILITY SHOWN AS:

Wife Receives Dead Hero Soldier's Medal

PHILADELPHIA

"I accept this medal and will cherish it to my heart. I accept it with great humility for that is how my husband would want it to be."

These were the words Mrs. Katherine N. Payne, 278 E. Montana St., used to accept the Silver Star posthumously awarded to her Korean killed husband, Sgt. First Class Charlie W. Payne as she stood before his flad draped coffin in St. Paul Baptist Church, 10th and Wallace Sts., Wednesday noon.

Big Brass Present

Lt. Col. Arne P. Mowitz, representing the Chief, Pennsylvania Military District, presented the medal and Major Gerald Putnam, Senior Unit Instructor. Organized Reserve Corps School, read the citation. An interracially mixed military guard of honor stood at attention during the brief presentation.

In delivering the eulogy, the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, pastor of St. Paul, said in part "Those who lift a hand in hate make a hollow mockery of this hero's death.

Democracy Of Death

"In death 'Chuck' found no discrimination, no racial quotas, no hate for in death all men find the highest democracy."

According to the citation, Sgt. Payne on June 27, 1951 escorted four other intelligence agents of the 442d Counter Intelligence Corps approximately five miles beyond friendly lines into enemy territory.

He successfully delivered his companions for espionage purposes and remained to question civilians concerning the size and location of enemy concentrations known to be in the vicinity.

An enemy detachment trapped and killed him. His heroic act was of great potential value to the 3rd Division.

Assisting the Rev. Cunningham in the rites were the Revs. William P. Stevenson, Seymour Parker, J. A. Wright and Samuel Shepard.

Sgt. Payne was born March 24, 1921 at Big Bee Valley, Miss. He attended Houston High School, Houston, Miss., where his mother, Mrs. Lucy Payne lives at 355 Pearl St. He was drafted into the Army in December, 1943 at Gary, Ind. and served in England, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

He was a member of Christian Prince Hall Masonic Lodge. Horace Waters and Dorothy Swan sang solos during the funeral rites.

Survivors other than Sgt. Payne's wife and mother includes: three brothers, James McMillar, of Chicago; Pvt. John Payne, now stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass.; and Willie Payne, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and two sisters, Mrs. Elvira Heard, of Tyronza, Ark. and Mrs. Rosalie Benson, of Birmingham, Ala.

Silver Star For Local Soldier Killed in Korea

Pfc. Joe C. Comier, 19, Oakland soldier killed in Korea, has been awarded posthumously the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action, the Armed Forces Public Information Office announced last Tuesday.

Private Comier, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Comier of 891 54th Street, died August 18, 1951, while serving with the 19th Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division. He also was awarded the Purple Heart.

The citation accompanying the award read:

"Private Comier's platoon was pinned down by heavy enemy fire. Seeing that the automatic rifleman had become a casualty, Comier made his way over to the unmanned weapon.

"Picking up the weapon, he began firing it and, with utter disregard for his own safety, moved out in a one-man assault on an enemy position. He quickly succeeded in silencing the position and is credited with having killed eight enemy soldiers.

"He successfully carried his self-appointed mission but was mortally wounded as he was returning to his unit."

A native of Houston, Texas, Private Comier attended McClymonds High School and enlisted in the Army earlier in 1950.

He is also survived by three brothers, Johnny, Leroy and Charles Comier, and eight sisters, Mrs. Ethel Jones, Mrs. [illegible] Simpson and Edna, [illegible], Gladys, Diane, Rosalie, and Gertie Comier, all of Oakland.

Birmingham Non-Com Wins Silver Star

BIRMINGHAM (NNPA)— The Silver Star Medal, the thirk ranking award of the United States Army, was given to Sgt. Samuel Hodges Jr., 19, for gallantry in action in Korea, last week at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., where he is a member of the cadre in a basic training unit.

Col. Francis E. Fellows, commander of the 516th Airborne Infantry Regiment, made the presentation

Knocks Out Gun Position

Sergeant Hodges was cited for action with the Third Division, near Segok, last June. A private first class at the time, he was the leader of a machine gun section.

During the attack on Hill 717 Hodges led his section across the open area in an assault on an enemy gun position and knocked it out. He returned to the United States last fall aftersuffering a rifle wound in the leg.

He is the son of Mrs. Mamie Phillips of 2817 6th Ave and is married to a Birmingham girl.

Sgt. Samuel Hodges Awarded Silver Star

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (NNPA) — The Silver Star Medal, the third ranking award of the United States Army, was given to a 19-year old sergeant for gallantry in action in Korea.

Sergt. Samuel Hodges, Jr., received the medal last week at at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., where he is a member of the cadre in a basic training unit. Colonel Francis E. Fellows, commander of the 516th Airborne Infantry Regiment, made the presentation.

HODGES WAS cited for action with the Third Division, near Segok, Korea, last June. A private first class at the time, he was the leader of a machine gun section. During the attack on Hill 717 Sergt. Hodges led his section across the open area in an assault on an enemy gun position and knocked it out.

Sergt. Hodges returned to the United States last Fall after suffering a rifle wound in the leg. He is the son of Mrs Mamie Phillips of 2817 6th avenue. His wife lives at 3503 Ninth alley north.



Award for Hero

Parents of the late Pfc. Charles Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant Sr., 3609 Broadway, NYC, receive the posthumous award of the Silver Star Medal for their son from Lieut. Gen. W. D. Crittenberger, left, U. S. First Army commander, at Governors Island, N. Y. Their son was killed in action in Korea saving the lives of several fellow infantrymen.—U. S. Army Photo.



ALABAMA HERO—At a ceremony in Tokyo, Japan, Pvt. Marion E. Clarke (right) of Mobile, Ala., receives the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Korea from Lieut. Col. Patrick W. Harrington, executive officer of the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot. Clarke distinguished himself while fighting with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment near Chatkal, Korea, last September.—U. S. Army Photo.

Ala. Soldier Wins Silver Star



At a ceremony in Tokyo, Pvt. Marion E. Clarke, right, of Mobile, Ala., receives the Silver Star from Lt. Col. Patrick W. Harrington for gallantry in action with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. Now with the 564th Military Police Company in Tokyo, Private Clarke made by charging through a hail of enemy fire in Septembr.

SGT. OLIVER L. FOX KOREAN WAR HERO HONORED IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT VICKSBURG

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 14—(Special)—Sgt. Oliver L. Fox, Negro Veteran of the Korean War, was given a Hero's honor in an impressive ceremony with City and County-wide recognition and representation at the McIntyre School Auditorium Friday Night.

Sergeant Oliver is the recipient of the Silver Star, second highest honor and decoration given for bravery in battle and acts of heroism under fire by the United States Army. His citation contains recognition of repeated acts of high valor, both before and after being wounded, during which he not only lead his contingent in combat inflicting heavy casualties on an enemy force heavily out-numbering his own, but after being wounded himself succeeding in rescuing a number of his seriously wounded comrades from certain death or capture by the enemy.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Sgt. Fox was presented two $100 war bonds by the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce.

The principal speaker for the occasion was Brig. Gen. Peter A. Feringa, President of the Mississippi River Commission. Using the official Citation of Sgt. Fox as the text around which he fashioned his remarks the speaker emphasized the fact that Sgt. Fox as a soldier had exhibited every high quality of character, of the individual citizen [illegible] population of the country [illegible] had made America the greatest nation on the earth today, and stated that Sgt. Fox had not only brought honor to his native city, and state, but he had upheld the highest character in a democracy and brought honor to all those who love the United States.

Other speakers on the program were Mayor Pat Kelly of Vicksburg who brought remarks on the part of the city officials and the people of Vicksburg; Hon. Albert E. Tucker, President of the County Board of Supervisors, who spoke on behalf of Warren County; W. W. Broome, who presented the War Bonds, and spoke on behalf of the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. R. T. Middleton, Rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church delivered the invocation.

Dr. Lee M. Owen, who is one of the leading members of the organization, spoke on behalf of the Tyner-Ford Post of the American Legion, which sponsored the ceremony.

The Master of Ceremony was J. R. "Buck, Vicksburg "Y" Secretary. Music was furnished by the Bowman High School Glee Club, under the direction of Mrs. Ruth R. Sanders.

Sgt. Awarded Silver Star

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(NNPA)—The Silver Star Medal, the third ranking award of the United States Army, was given to a 19-year-old sergeant for gallantry in action in Korea.

Sergeant Samuel Hodges, Jr., received the medal last week at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, where he is a member of the cadre in a basic training unit. Colonel Francis E. Fellows, commander of the 516th Airborne Infantry Regiment, made the presentation.

Hodges was cited for action with the Third Division near Segok, Korea, last June. A private first class at the time, he was the leader of a machine gun section. During the attack on Hill 717 Sergeant Hodges led his section across the open area in an assault on an enemy position and knocked it out.

Sergeant Hodges returned to the United States last fall after suffering a rifle wound in the leg. He is the son of Mrs. Mamie Phillips of 2617 Sixth Avenue. His wife lives at 3508 Ninth Alley North.

Silver Star Winner Home From Korea

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Sgt. Oliver L. Fox, holder of the Silver Star awarded for heroism in the Korean war, returned from the Far East recently and is visiting relatives here.

Sergeant Fox was decorated with one of the highest field decorations following heroic action during an attack last Nov. 4. Then a corporal, Fox exposed himself to blistering enemy fire to move a seriously wounded buddy to safety, after his own ammunition and grenades had been exhausted.

The citation states also that the gallant soldier continued to rally his squad and lead it forward in the face of heavy fire from a numerically superior enemy force.

Sergeant Fox is the son of William Fox, Mississippi River Commission employee. The hero was cited in an editorial last month by the Vicksburg Sunday Post-Herald.



PFC. ARDIS HAYES

GETS SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY—For gallantry in action in Korea, Pfc. Ardis Hayes (at right) of 2905 North Seventh Avenue, Bessemer, Ala., is seen being awarded the Silver Star by Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold, 1st Cavalry Division commander, in a special ceremony in Japan. Hayes is a member of the division's 545th Military Police Company. His unit was transferred to Japan from Korea last December, 1951. The Silver Star is America's third highest combat decoration.—(U. S. Army Photo).

Around Mississippi

BY BOB BLOODWORTH
STATE EDITOR

A VICKSBURG NEGRO who distinguished himself on the battlefields of Korea will be publicly honored at a city-wide recoghition program to be held in Vicksburg's McIntyre School auditorium Friday night.

The soldier, Sergeant Oliver L. Fox, was the recipient of the Silver Star, the Nation's second highest decoration for valor in battle and, according to plans, some of Vicksburg's most outstanding citizens will appear on the program, including Mayor Pat Kelly who will speak on behalf of the City of Vicksburg and Brig. Gen. Peter A. Feringa.

Representatives of the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce and of Warren county are scheduled to be on hand at the event which will see a citation issued by the Vicksburg Chamber presented to Sgt. Fox praising him for his bravery as well as a substantial U. S. Savings Bond.

Word from the Hill City is that the program planned for this Negro hero will be unique, colorful and impressive. All residents—both white and Negro—have been invited to attend.

GI Routed Enemy In Hot Battle

Disregarded Personal Safety, Inspired Comrades To Success

NORFOLK—As a reward for valour in exposing himself to intense enemy fire in order to direct his flame thrower upon strategic enemy positions, a Norfolk soldier has been awarded the Silver Star, the Army's third highest award for bravery, it was announced this week.

The soldier, 23-year-old Pfc. Otis B. Phillips, is the son of Mrs. Alice Q. Phillips of 605 Market street, Norfolk, and was assigned to Company C of the 31st Infantry during the engagement near Naedong, Korea which led to his award.

ACCORDING TO the citation issued by Seventh Division Headquarters, Pfc. Phillips volunteered last November 2 to carry a flame thrower for a platoon of his company which had been assigned the mission of destroying enemy positions on a strategic hill.

As the patrol approached the objective, it was subjected to intense enemy small arms, automatic weapons, grenade and mortar fire . . . With complete disregard for his personal safety, Pfc. Phillips exposed himself to the concentrated enemy fire and moved into close range of the enemy fortifications.

* * *

AFTER CONSUMING all of his fuel in burning out several of the enemy positions and routing the enemy from the strategic positions, Pfc. Phillips began picking up and hurling back grenades that the enemy was throwing at him.

Then, observing new enemy positions, Pfc. Phillips directed rifle fire on them with devastating results.

"The intrepid actions of Private Phillips", said the citation, "so inspired his comrades that they rushed forward and successfully completed the mission.

* * *

"THE GALLANTRY displayed by Private Phillips reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

A native of Carwill, Va., Pfc. Phillips attended the S. C. Armstrong School in Norfolk. He entered service in March, 1951, and was sent to Korea the same year upon completion of his basic training at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Disabled Veterans Receive Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. — — A total of 2,272 seriously disabled veterans, including those of the Korean conflict, have received Federal grants totalling nearly $20,500,000 for wheelchair homes, Veterans Administration announced today.

Another 1,656 veterans have received preliminary approval for such grants.

All veterans of war or peacetime service since 1898 who can not get about without the aid of wheelchairs, braces, crutches, canes or the like may be entitled to these special grants. These veterans must be entitled to compensation for permanent and total service-connected disability for the loss, or loss of use, of both legs due to certain specified conditions.

VA defrays 50 percent of the cost of "wheelchair" home for eligible veterans up to a maximum of $10,000 under trants which were first authorized by Congress in 1948.

Also s uppliies model plans, specifications, and blue-prints of such specially-designed homes, which the veteran may use if he wishes.

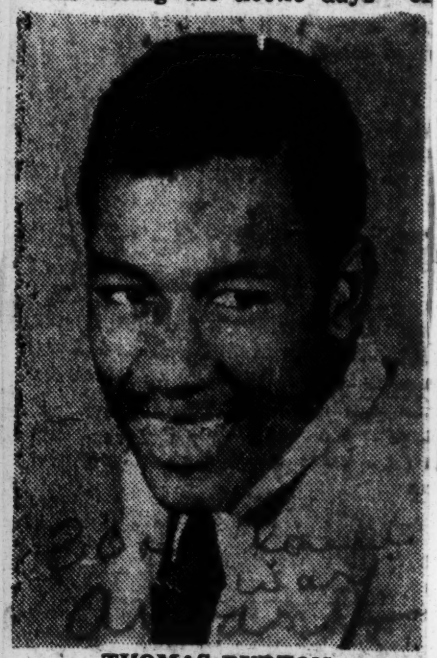
The veteran may use the grant in several ways. He may buy a lot and build on it, remodel his present home to suit his needs, or apply the grant against his morgage if he already has a suitable home.

As of February 29, 1952, 4,990 Of the total number of grants paid, 1,882 were for new homes, 219 were for remodeling, and 171 went to pay off the mortgages on homes already acquired.

grant. VA has given preliminary approval to 3,928. Of that total, 2,272 veterans were given grants totalling $20,429,712. Another 48 grants were pending and 6 were withdrawn.

Korean Heroes Return

HOUSTON — Thomas Burton of the famous Compay L; 24th Infantry, came home from war a hero. The youthful Texan was awarded the Silver Star on the Korean battlefield by General Kean during the hectic days of



THOMAS BURTON

1950 along with Captain Howard Juanes of Illinois, Private Timothy George M. Bussey of Pennsylvania and Pfc. Walter Alley Jr. of Houston's Third ward.

When Battalion outposts at the junction of two ridges in one viduring the night of September 14 cinity of Haman Korea, were attaced by superior hostile forces during the nigh tof September 14 1950 withdrawal to the battalion perimeter was ordered. Corporal Burton and the other four soldiers voluntarily remained in position to assis tin repelling three more enemy attempts to penetrate the battalion until they were ordered by the battalion commander to withdraw.

Cpl. Burton's citation emphasized that his initiative, courageous devotion to duty and military still contributed materially to the successful defeat of the hostile forces and set an example in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army men entering the military service from Texas.

Cpl. Burton has recently been discharged from service and has been ordered by government physicians to take as much rest as possible, after going through the thickest of the fray in the Korean conflict. He received the Silver Star at the age of 19. He resides with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Robert McQueen, 5305 Margarita across from the beautiful Finnigan Park. He is a 1948 graduate of Phillis Wheatley where his sister Patricia McQueen is a senior. The Corporal has four small brothers Robert Jr., Dewey Lee Sydney an T. W. McQueen.

24th Infantry Officer Honored

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In a ceremony on Governor's Island Monday, 1st Lt. John K. Daly of Jersey City, who fought in both World War II and Korea, received the Silver Star medal for gallantry from Lt. Gen. Willis Crittenberger.

Lt. Daly, who is white, was commander of Co. F of the 24th Infantry last October near Sansanni, Korea. Through a furious "one man attack" he saved one of his platoons from being wiped out by drawing fire to another platoon. He covered the withdrawal of both units and killed or wounded some two dozen of the enemy. One of the platoons was colored.

Kentuckian Cited For Heroism In Korea War

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.— Lt. James L. Parker, 28, son of John W. Parker, Hopkinsville, Ky. received the Silver Star medal for gallantry in action in Korea during a division review here last Saturday.

The presentation was made by Major General Ray E. Porter, commanding general, 101st Airborne Division and Camp Breckinridge.

Lt. Parker received the citation for gallantry in action near Hongchon, Korea, May 24, 1951. A platoon leader in the Ninth Infantry, Second Division, he led his men through a crossfire in a frontal assault on an enemy position.

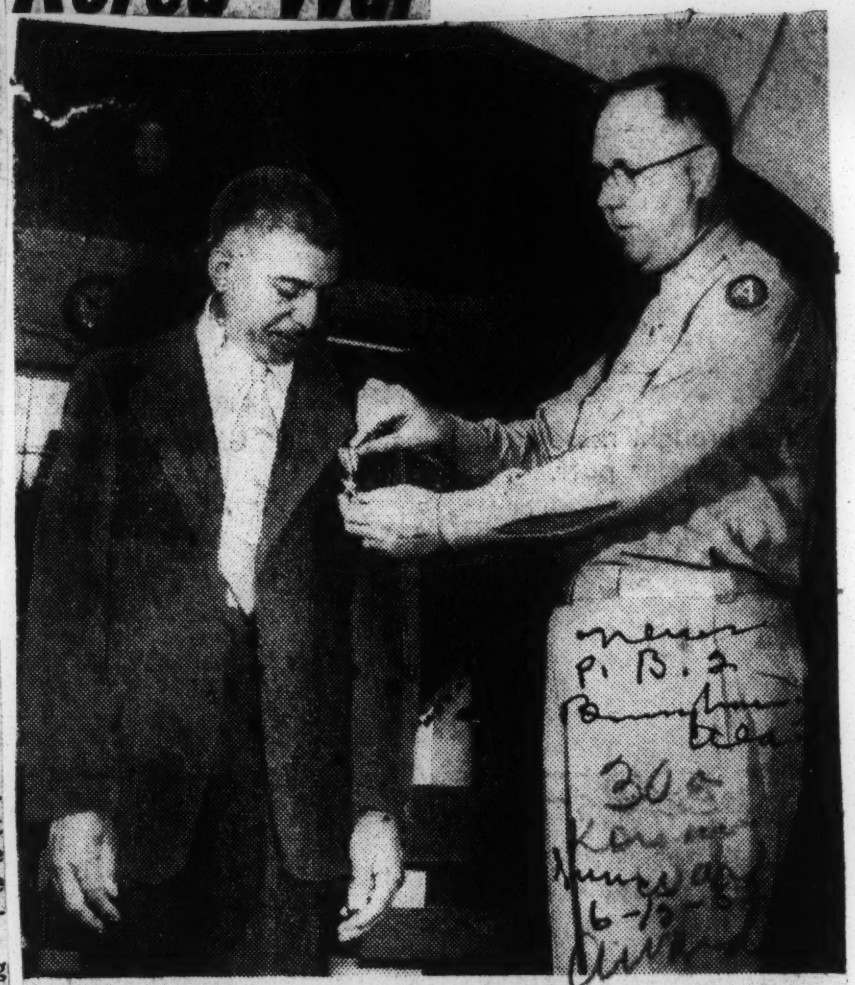
Although he received a severe leg wound during the assault when ordered to withdraw he led his men safely through the crossfire a second time.

They returned to safety without losing a man.

Parker is currently being treated for the wound received in that action in the Camp Breckinridge Army hospital. He attended the presentation ceremony on crutches.

An Air Corps sergeant during World War II, Parker received his commission in the ORC in 1948. He is a graduate in biology of Central State college, Xenia, Ohio.

His wife, the former Miss Jeanne Breuin, is a psychiatric social worker in Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y.



Receives Silver Star Award — Jimmy McCullough of Brighton here is awarded posthumously the Silver Star Medal for the "gallantry in action" of his son, Pvt. James McCullough, who was killed in action in Korea Nov. 6, 1951. The award was presented at Morris Hill Baptist Church yesterday by Col. Herbert G. Sitler of the Alabama Military District. The citation, read by Maj. Thomas E. Leachman, AMD, commanded Pvt. McCullough for action in defense of Hill 200. He was serving with the U. S. Infantry, Company C, Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Division. Pvt. McCullough, a volunteer, was 17 at the time of his death. His body was returned here and buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

WITH THE ARMED FORCES

3a Korean War Awards

Scottdale GI Is Awarded Posthumous Silver Star

Constitution Mon. 8-18-52

A 21-year-old Scottdale Negro, Pvt. Joe Marignay, has been awarded the Silver Star posthumously for a single-handed rear-guard action during which he killed 15 Communists and allowed his comrades to withdraw to friendly lines.

P. 12

The private, son of the Rev. and Mrs. George B. Marignay of Scottdale, volunteered to cover a retreat near Kojanharisaemol, Korea, last Nov. 2 when a strong enemy force attacked the outpost.



Pvt. Marignay

The citation says he held off an overwhelming number of the enemy before his position was overrun and he was mortally wounded.

Atlanta

The Silver Star is the nation's third highest decoration for gallantry in action, being superceded only by the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross.

complete disregard for his own safety, he successfully de-armed upwards of 50 bombs, some of which were 'hot,' requiring the utmost of skill and courage."

Wyman joined the Navy in 1932 soon after graduating from old Tech High School. During World War II he was a combat air-crewman in the North Atlantic. He has won the Air Medal with two gold stars in lieu of subsequent awards, the Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation and the Good Conduct Medal with three stars. He is the son of Mrs. Sophie Wyman of 222 East Columbia Ave., College Park.



3a Korean War Awards Silver Star Lighthouse and Informer P-1 t 9-6-52 Columbia S.C.

SHOWN receiving the Silver Star Medal for their late son-hero, Pfc David M. Smalls, who was killed by Korean Reds as he stuck to his position, are Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Smalls of Cottageville.

Lt. Col. James E. Milner of Charleston, of the Organized Reserve Corps, makes the presentation.—(U. S. Army Photo)

Cottageville Parents Accept Silver Star Medal For Son's Korean Death

COTTAGEVILLE — Two Cottageville parents received their son's posthumous Silver Star Medal for heroism in a brief ceremony at their home last week. The honored soldier, the late Pfc. David M. Smalls, had died of wounds in Korea last February.

Lt. Col. James E. Milner, Charleston Organized Reserve Corps Instructor, presented Mr. and Mrs. Parler Smalls of Route 1, Cottageville, with the medal last Monday morning before a small gathering of family and friends.

According to the cittation accompanying the award Private Smalls was carrying a radio as

a member of a combat patrol of Company K, 23rd Infantry Regiment, when his unit was engaged in a heavy small arms fight by the enemy near Stataeri, Korea, on February 2nd, 1952.

The citation accompanying the nation's third highest award for bravery read as follows: "With complete disregard for his personal safety, Private Smalls placed himself in an exposed position with the platoon leader and operated the radio, directing artillery and mortar fire on the enemy and maintaining communication with the company commander.

"Mortally wounded by enemy artillery fragments, he continued to operate the radio until he lost consciousness. The gallantry displayed by Private Smalls reflects great credit on himself and the military service."

Private Smalls was born in Cottageville on December 17th 1928 and was graduated from the Wesley Grove elementary school before entering Jericho high school. He served as assistant Sunday School superintendent at the Wesley Grove Methodist Church. He had entered the service at Fort Jackson, on October 16, 1950.

Private Small sis survived by his parents, four sisters; Misses Gertrude Ann Elizabeth Smalls, Mrs. Carmea S. Manigo, all of Cottageville, and Miss Thelma Smalls of Washingon, D. C., and a brother, Arthur F. Smalls of Cottageville.

AT WOLFE CITY

Army Will Honor Texas Negro Hero

Staff Special to The News

WOLFE CITY, Texas, Sept. 6.—The father of a Negro sergeant who gave his life for his men in the Korean war will receive the sergeant's posthumous Silver Star award Sunday.

Sgt. 1/Cl. Ocie W. Cooksie, a squad leader in the 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Division, was killed March 13 near Kojanhari-Saemal, Korea. He was leading a patrol back to U.N. lines.

The official citation reads:

"Realizing that the area through which they would have to pass was infested with mines, he voluntarily moved out ahead of the patrol, reconnoitering and searching for a safe path for his men to follow.

"After having covered approximately forty yards, Sergeant Cooksie detonated one of the buried mines and was instantly mortally wounded.

"His self-sacrifice and disregard for personal safety saved other members from the same fate."

The medal will be presented to Herbert C. Cooksie, the sergeant's father, at ceremonies at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, five miles northeast of here, Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

Cooksie is a farmer in the Mount Zion community. His son helped him on the farm prior to entering military service.

The presentation will be made by Lt. Col. James I. Sandlin, chaplain of the 49th Armored Division, who will be representing the City of Greenville and the commanding general of the Fourth Army.

Also participating will be members of the American Legion Post No. 852 of Greenville and City Commissioner Tom Robnett of Wolfe City.

Atlantan Is Awarded Silver Star In Korea

WITH THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—A Silver Star, the nation's third highest combat decoration, recently was awarded to Cpl. Apollois L. Cody of Atlanta, Ga., for his determined one-man assault on an enemy-held hill in Korea.

Cody, whose wife, Dorothy, lives at 68 Bell Street, earned the meda July near Koysngdale.

His platoon was sent out to take a prisoner for intelligence purposes from the enemy held outpost "Cavite." As the patrol approached the positions, the Communists opened up with a blaze of automatic weapons and small arms firs.

"Corporal Cody seeing that an enemy machine gun emplacement was delaying the assault," the citation said, "began firing rifle grenades with such deadly accuracy that the hostile weapon was soon neutralized.

"His supply of grenades exhausted, Corporal Cody dashed across the fire swept terrain, took the automatic rifle of a wounded man, and began laying down such a hail of fire that the foe was effectively silenced.



BATTLEFIELD PROMOTION—and Silver Star have come to former Major James D. McClish, now a lieutenant colonel. Major McClish is a Los Angeles man; his wife and two daughters reside on the Westside. The medal was awarded for "gallantry in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Soyokkol, North Korea." Serving as advisor to the South Korean Army, Colonel McClish directed the relea[illegible] of eements of the 21st Regiment, 8th division, from an ambush ast October, led an attack which "forced disorderly withdrawal of the enemy." Citing him above is his commanding officer, Major General Byers. (Story inside)

Local decorated, promoted to colonel on battlefield

A Silver Star for "gallantry in action" had been followed today for former Major James D. McClish, whose family waits for him here, by a promotion to lieutenant colonel, according to his proud wife, Mrs. Inez McClish.

The U. S. Army officer, dramatically pictured in the Tribune last December, directing defense strategy for a division of South Koreans on the battlefront, received the Silver Star "by direction of the President" for outstanding action against the enemy in the vicinity of Soyokkol, N. Korea on Oct. 14.

His citation, conferred on the battlefield, read: "On that date attacking elements of the 21st Regiment 8th Division, Republic of Korea Army, were pinned down by intense enemy small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire from heavy Dunker type defense on the crest of Hill 1065. Throughout the afternoon and evening they were forced to remain in their positions since all avenues of approach were continually covered by a determined enemy.

"Major McClish, senior advisor to the 21st Regiment, realized the seriousness of the situation and disregarding heavy enemy fire, moved up from the forward observation post to a position directly to the rear of the units that were pinned down. From a completely exposed position, he established communications with friendly artillery and adjusted fire on the enemy positions.

His wife and two daughters reside here at 3763 Second ave.

Incensed Father Demands Equal Burial For His Son

PHOENIX, Ariz. —(INS)— The body of a 19-year-old Phoenix Negro soldier, killed in Korea, lies unburied today while a controversy flares over "written permission" from the Board of Trustees of the local Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery for burial.

The burial has been held up for more than a month.

The case of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, son of George E. Reed, was brought to light by representatives of the Civic Unit League, an organization concerned with civil rights for minority groups. Before Negro veterans can be buried in the veterans plot at the cemetery, letters of request from local veterans organizations must be presented to the cemetery trustees.

F. G. Hanna, board chairman, stated:

"These conditions have not been met. All that is required is for the letter to mention the name of the veteran specifically. In this case the name of Reed has not been listed in the letters."

Negro veterans have been buried in the cemetery's white veterans plot since 1906, "without any kind of controversy like this," said Hanna.

He indicated that the Luke-Greenway post of the American Legion is trying to make an issue of this case by attempting to institute a "blanket regulation" to fit all cases. pokesmen for the Unity League also declared this was true. They said the veterans of Foreign Wars and disabled American Veterans Posts have complied with the cemetery's regulations.

The body of the Negro soldier has lain in a niche at Ragsdale Mortuary here since November 28. The elder Reed said he felt he "shouldn't have to beg for written permission to bury his son."

Reed added:

"If my son can't be buried in the same manner provided for other war veterans, then I would rather the body remained above ground. I want him remembered along with other men who gave their lives fighting for their country."

Greenwood is the only cemetery in Phoenix that provides burial for veterans.

Reed who has two other sons Rudolph, 23 and Donald, 18, both of whom are on the fighting front in Korea, said neither has been told of the burial incident because he did not want to worry them.

The worried father said he had not heard from Rudolph in six weeks.

In September, the DAV and VFW wrote the cemetery board asking that, in the future, all Negro veterans be buried there on request from next of kin. They said they felt it was discriminatory for veterans organizations to have to seek permission.

Both of these groups passed resolutions on the subject, with unanimous consent from the membership. The American Legion was asked to take simi[illegible]tion, but did nothing until [illegible] ago. It tabled the re[illegible] the question was r[illegible] cemetery board [illegible] Legion was tryi[illegible] po-licies.

CEMETERY TO ADMIT ANY NEGRO VETERANS

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 8 (AP)—A Phoenix cemetery announced a change in its policy today to allow burial of a Negro soldier who was killed in action in Korea June 3.

The body of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, 19 years old, was returned to a Phoenix mortuary Nov. 28 and had been held there awaiting clearance on a burial site in Greenwood Memorial Park, owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

Private Reed's father asked that his son be buried in the veteran's section of the cemetery. Until recent months the section was limited to white burials. However, under a system of considering special letters of request from three veterans organizations, the cemetery board allowed four Negro soldiers to be buried there.

The elder Reed objected to having to ask the veterans organizations for the letters and the case was taken up by the Arizona Council of Civic Unity. The board of trustees of Greenwood met last night and announced the new veteran's burial policy today. It will require in the future only proof of military status of all veterans buried in the cemetery.

Red Tape Holds Up Burial of Negro GI

By the United Press.

PHOENIX, Jan. 7.—State and civic officials today deplored the "red tape" and delays involved in the burial of a Negro Korean war veteran in a private cemetery.

For five weeks relatives of PFC Thomas Reed have been denied a plot in the veterans section of Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery, owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2 of the Free and Accepted Masons. Cemetery officials said they could not authorize his burial without special action by the park's board of trustees or veterans organizations.

Mayor Nicholas Udall of Phoenix said the cemetery's ruling was "unfortunate" and condemned "discrimination that prevents boys who have given their lives in defense of the nation" from being buried "beside their comrades in arms."

H. B. Daniels, Negro attorney and Representative in the Legislature, said it was "a shame the Masonic lodge has taken such an attitude."

"I believe one of their prime beliefs is fairness and brotherhood," he said. "This seems a mockery. It's very bad publicity for the city, too."

Mound Bayou War Vet Buried

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—Most of the 1,325 residents of Mound Bayou attended funeral services Friday, for Pfc. Amos M. Thompson, first resident of this all-Negro Delta community to be killed in any war.

Private Thompson, son of Rev. Aaron Thompson, was killed in Korea. The mayor declared a holiday and business places were closed half a day. Mound Bayou was founded in 1887.

Refuse To Bury

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Because three notarized letters have not been received from local veterans organizations the body of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, 19, has been forced to lie in the local mortuary for five weeks.

Pfc. Reed was killed in action in Korea and his father, George E. Reed, wanted him buried like any other veteran, but it is necessary for veterans organizations to request that colored veterans be buried in Greenwood Memorial Park before it can be accomplished.

This requirement is not necessary in regard to white soldiers. A plan has been under way here to discontinue the requirement, but it has not gone through as yet. Mr. Reed did not think he should have

Arizona Cemetery Lets Negro Soldier Be Buried

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan 8 (AP).—A Phoenix cemetery announced a change in its policy today to allow burial of a Negro soldier who was killed in action in Korea June 3.

The body of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, nineteen, returned from Korea, to a Phoenix mortuary Nov. 28, had been held there awaiting clearance on a burial site in Greenwood Memorial Park, owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

Pfc. Reed's father asked that his son be buried in the veterans' section of the cemetery. Until recent months the section was limited to white burials. However, under a system of considering special letters of request from three veterans' organizations, the cemetery board allowed four Negro soldiers to be buried there.

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HONORED AT LAST—Denied burial for six weeks in a portion of the soil he died fighting to defend, Pfc. Thomas C. Reed 19-year-old hero of the war in Korea, is buried finally with full military rites. Pvt. Reed was buried in the veterans plot of Greenwood Memorial Park cemetery after nationwide publicity helped force officials to drop their discriminatory policy of refusing to allow Negro veterans or servicemen to be buried in the veterans' plot on equal terms with whites. The fight to have Pfc. Reed buried in the veterans' plot was led by his father George Reed, who since Nov 28, 1951, had fought to have his son buried there.

York Officer and Upstate Soldier Killed in Korean Action

An Army officer from York and a young resident of Minersville were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 597th casualty list, released last night. Two other Pennsylvanians lost their lives in battle and 12 were wounded, including five from the Philadelphia area.

One New Jersey man was reported missing, but his wife received subsequent word that he had been killed in action. Eleven other residents of that State were wounded, five of them from South Jersey, and one was injured.

The Delaware toll included one killed, one missing and one wounded. No new casualties for Maryland were announced.

COMMISSIONED IN 1951

First Lt. Rodney M. Briggs, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Belden A. Briggs, of 1505 Third ave., Elmwood, York, was killed in combat Nov. 3, his parents were notified.

A graduate of Gettysburg College in 1950, Lieutenant Briggs was employed by the Federal Paper Board Co., White Hall, Md., when he was commissioned in the Army on March 1, 1951. He was a former student at William Penn High School, York.

WOUNDED ON JULY 14

Pfc. Francis J. Walker, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, of 205 Front st., Minersville, who was wounded last July 14, was killed in action Nov. 7, his parents were informed.

An Army man, Walker was graduated from Minersville High School in 1947 and was a member of the varsity football team. He entered the service in October, 1951, and went to Korea last March. In addition to his parents, he is survived by a brother, Joseph, Jr., and five sisters.

WED IN GERMANY

Capt. Alfonso T. McArthur, 32, formerly of Browns Mills, N. J., was listed as missing in action. His wife, Mrs. Anna E. McArthur, now of the Clover Hill Apartments, Mount Holly, N. J., said, however, that she had received a later notice stating that he had lost his life during the battle for Triangle Hill.

Captain McArthur went into the Army in 1941 and served in Europe during the Second World War. He was married in Germany in March, 1947, and has a step-daughter, Sigrid. Formerly stationed at Fort Dix, he went to Korea in October, 1951.

ALLENTOWN CASUALTIES

First Lt. Richard J. Buck, 25, who arrived in Korea on Oct. 24, was wounded Nov. 7, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Buck, of 2215 E. Pennsylvania st., Allentown.

Lieutenant Buck joined the Army in 1945 and was graduated from West Point in 1951.

Cpl. Robert C. Johniken, 23, one of four children of Mrs. Carrie Johniken, of 1531 North st., this city, was wounded Nov. 3. He was employed by a paper firm when he joined the Army in January, 1951.

MARINE WOUNDED

Marine Pfc. Thomas H. Marsh, 19, was wounded in the shoulder Oct. 27, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marsh, of 8 Elizabeth st., West Conshohocken, were notified. He left Conshohocken High School in his junior year to join the Marine Corps in March, 1951. He went to Korea last February after training at Parris Island, S. C.

Marine Cpl. Sebastian J. Pirri, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fortunato Pirri, of 951 S. Walnut st., West Chester, suffered shrapnel wounds in the arms and the back on Nov. 1, a month after arriving in Korea.

Pirri enlisted in the Marine Corps two years ago, while working for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was graduated from St. Agnes High School in 1948.

Cpl. Lawrence C. Beermann, 23 was wounded in the hip and right side Nov. 3, his father, Charles Beermann, of 1121 Corlies ave., Neptune, N. J., was notified.

A graduate of Asbury Park High School, the young soldier has been in the Army two years, including six months in Korea.

M/Sgt. William L. Benecke, 30, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Benecke, of 357 Spruce st., Maple Shade, N. J., was wounded in the left hand Nov. 11. One of seven brothers who were in the armed forces during the Second World War, he was wounded seriously and captured during the Battle of the Bulge, where, he was a paratrooper. He was liberated in May, 1945. Benecke rejoined the Army in 1947, and was sent to Korea in September of this year with an infantry unit.

MOUNT HOLLY OFFICER

First Lt. Charles F. Shoudy, 31, was wounded Nov. 6, his wife, Mrs. Margaret S. Shoudy, of the Clover Hill Apartments, Mount Holly, was informed.

A Second World War veteran, he rejoined the Army early in 1952 and was stationed at Fort Dix until he was sent to Korea in July.

A graduate of Syracuse University in 1949, he has two small daughters, Charmaine, 7, and Catharine, 6.

Pvt. John L. Slack, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Slack, of 91 S.



CPL. PIRRI CPL. JOHNIKEN

Main st., Phillipsburg, N. J., also was wounded Nov. 6. He joined the Army last Jan. 10 and went to Korea in August after training at Fort Dix and Fort Benning, Ga. He is a former student at Phillipsburg High School.

Pfc. August G. Slimm, also 18, was wounded seriously Nov. 3 in the chest and right shoulder, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Slimm, of 306 Willow st., Bordentown, N. J. He entered the Army April 13, 1951.

INJURED BY BLAST

Pvt. Thomas U. Palmer, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Palmer, of 1007 N. Michigan ave., Atlantic City, was injured Nov. 5 in the head by a mortar fire blast. A graduate of Atlantic City High School, he joined the Army last March.

Cpl. Clifford L. Lum, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lum, of 511 Stoeckle st., Wilmington, Del., was wounded Nov. 4 in the left side of the face, chest and shoulder. He entered the Army in August, 1951.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Wilbur E. Glace, son of Mrs. Elmira M. Glace, of Liverpool.

Pvt. John R. Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, of Norvelt.

WOUNDED

Pfc. John J. Benko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Benko, of Curwensville.

Pvt. Thomas J. Gojmerac, husband of Mrs. Florence I. Gojmerac, of Johnstown.

Sgt. Leon A. Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Graham, of Transfer.

Pvt. Harry W. Hartman, son of Bruce H. Hartman, of Berwick.

Pvt. Howard L. Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Hunter, of Franklin.

Sgt. Robert McMonagle, son of William McMonagle, of California.

Pfc. Robert E. Rutter, son of Mrs. Anna G. Acosta, of 4-6 Lincoln Highway, Penndel.

Pvt. Alexander Jasinski, son of Steve Jasinski, of Newark.

Marine Corps

Pfc. George M. Dowd, husband of Mrs. George M. Dowd, of Erie.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. Robert J. Lynch, son of Mrs. Charlotte Lynch, of Newark.

Pfc. Fred C. Spill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spill, of East Rutherford.

Pvt. Robert A. Tonzola, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Tonzola, of Newark.

Marine Corps

Sgt. Robert P. Kroeckel, son of Mrs. Martha Maiolino, of Vauxhall.

DELAWARE—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Kenneth Flamer, nephew of Mrs. Rosie Flamer, of Harrington.

Korean Losses for Both Sides Estimated at Above 2 Million

By the Associated Press.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Korean war has cost more than two million military casualties to bot sides, according to the best information available here today.

The figure is based on official announcement of losses by the U. N. Allies and estimates by the high command of losses suffered by the Communists.

Of the 2,129,310 military casualties, 364,370 have been suffered by U. N. forces and the remaining 1,764,940 are estimated to have been borne by the Communists, mostly by the Chinese Reds.

Civilians Left Out.

The figures do not include civilians, estimated in the tens of thousands. They do not cover all the fighting, especially over the last 60 days of bitter war for the peaks of Central Korea, primarily between Chinese and Republic of Korea troops.

Estimates available to non-Communist sources say the Chinese Communists have suffered 795,119 killed and wounded.

North Korean killed and wounded were estimated at 497,768, making a total of 1,292,887 for the Communists in those categories.

This sum is increased to 1,641,887 by counting another 349,000 non-battle casualties — including Communist troops wiped out by plagues and illness the Communists have been unable to combat.

Prisoner Figures Given.

In addition, North Korean prisoners are announced at 102,053 and Chinese Communist prisoners at 21,000, for a total of 123,053.

The U. N. total of killed and wounded is 283,579, of which the ROK total is 158,678 and the United States total is 114,661. The other 15 countries with fighting forces have sustained a total of 10,240 killed and wounded.

The United States, furnishing nearly half the U. N. combat manpower, listed in its weekly casualty report December 10: 20,073 killed, 94,588 wounded, and 12,997 missing, for a total of 127,658.

Totals for Other Nations.

Here are the most recent figures of other U. N. contingents:

Australia: 227 dead, 863 wounded, 34 missing, total 1,124.

Belgium-Luxembourg: 46 dead, 162 wounded, 4 missing, total 212.

Britain: 505 dead, 1,771 wounded, 1,107 missing and prisoners, total 3,383.

Canada: 236 dead, 988 wounded, 29 missing and prisoners, total 1,253.

Columbia: 50 dead, 132 wounded, total 182.

Ethiopia: 37 dead, 139 wounded, total 176.

France: 147 dead, 682 wounded, 23 missing, total 852.

Greece: 115 dead, 313 wounded, total 428.

Netherlands: 94 dead, 497 wounded, 4 missing, total 595.

New Zealand: 23 dead, 61 wounded, one missing, total 85.

Philippines: 77 dead, 255 wounded, 55 missing, total 387.

South Africa: 11 dead, 30 missing, total 41.

Thailand: 67 dead, 574 wounded, 4 missing, total 645.

Turkey: 518 dead, 1,650 wounded, 401 missing, total 2,569.

7 CHICAGO AREA YANKS IN KOREA ARE CASUALTIES

5 Wounded, Two Injured on List No. 614

Five Chicago area service men are reported wounded in Korea and two injured in the defense department's casualty list No. 614, released yesterday.

Pvt. George H. Bridgeforth, 23, husband of Mrs. Gladys J. Bridgeforth, 6143 S. May st., was wounded in the left arm by shrapnel July 7, his ninth day in Korea.



Bridgeforth [left], Drew [center], and Maniaci.

Drafted in January, 1952, he arrived overseas in late June. Graduated from Pearl High school, Nashville, Tenn., he worked here as a salesman for Fuller Products company, cosmetics manufacturers.

Pfc. Donald T. Norkus, 24, son of Joseph Norkus, 12541 Wentworth av., was wounded July 10. Drafted in June, 1951, he was sent overseas in November. He is a graduate of Fenger High school and worked as a clerk for Railroad Freight Collections company.

Marine Sgt. Thomas P. Drew, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Drew, 12822 S. Western av., Blue Island, was wounded July 14. He enlisted in October, 1948, and was sent to Korea last June. He is a graduate of Blue Island Community High school and worked as a stock clerk for Von Lengerke and Antoine, sporting goods.

Marine Pfc. Peter Maniaci Jr., 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Maniaci Sr., 4908 Adams st., was wounded in the legs by shrapnel July 13. He enlisted last November and was sent overseas in April. He is a graduate of Austin High school and was attending the University of Chicago when he entered service.

Marine Pvt. Richard L. Orr, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Orr, 1211 Cabrini st., was wounded July 13. He enlisted last October and was sent overseas in June. Orr attended St. Mel's High school three years and received his diploma while in the marines.

Pvt. David Alscher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hymen Alscher, 3108 Douglas blvd., and **Pvt. Robert S. Grzenia,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grzenia, 3137 S. May st., were injured.

Other Chicagoland casualties and their next of kin:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Donaldson, Pvt. Robert G. — Mr. and Mrs. Damian P. Donaldson, Virden, parents.
Funk, Sgt. Donald G. — Mrs. Myrtle Held, Ransom, sister.
Wiley, Pfc. Henry O.—Mrs. Myrtel E. Wiley, Mount Vernon, mother.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Foster, Sgt. Kimble H.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Foster, Charlestown, parents.
Sooy, Sgt. Ralph E. — Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sooy, Madison, parents.

WOUNDED

Booth, Corp. Winford — Mrs. Mary Fellers, Lawrenceburg, mother.
Heishman, Pvt. Ernest — Mrs. Phyllis J. Heishman, Corydon, wife.
Ray, Pvt. Joseph C. Jr. — Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Ray Sr., Indianapolis, parents.

INJURED

Thorne, Pfc. Bill L.—Mrs. Vera H. Stuck, Farmersburg, mother.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Willett, Pfc. Richard R.—Mrs. Dora F. Willett, Rockford [previously missing].

WOUNDED

Foltz, Pfc. Virgil F.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ewing, Lansing, parents.
Peter, Pfc. Clifford E.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Peter, Davison, parents.
Tanner, Pvt. Laverne H.—Mrs. Marilyn R. Tanner, Walkerville, wife.
Wilmoth, Pfc. Lorenzo—Mrs. Ethel Wilmoth, Jackson, mother.
Mossman, Marine Sgt. Russell E.—Mrs. R. E. Mossman, Flint, wife.
Waisanen, Marine Pfc. Matt H.—Mr. and Mrs. Alen Waisanen, Paavola, parents.

INJURED

Krzywonos, Corp. Michael — Mrs. Wanda Krzywonos, Detroit, mother.
Liddell, Corp. Donald L.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Liddell, Detroit, parents.

WISCONSIN

KILLED IN ACTION

Hilgart, Corp. Kenneth C.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilgart, Park Falls, parents.

WOUNDED

Altman, Pfc. Raymond W.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Altman, Butternut, parents.
Olds, Sgt. Virgil N.—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Olds, Junction City, parents.
Zoellick, Corp. William L.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Zoellick, Watertown, parents.
Damman, Marine Pfc. Donald—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Damman, Madison, parents.
Lighthizer, Marine Pfc. Lavern—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lighthizer, Augusta, parents.
McMorrow, Marine Pfc. James E.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McMorrow, Kaukauna, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Reick, Pvt. Edward L.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Reick, Pewaukee, parents.
Stoffel, Sgt. Jerome H.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Stoffel, West Bend, parents.

D. C. Soldier Missing In '50 Is Now Listed As Dead in Korea

A 21-year-old Washington soldier, previously listed as missing, has been killed in the Korean fighting, the Defense Department announced today. Three other District soldiers have been wounded.

Killed in action was Pvt. Saint



Capt. Sanderson. **Pvt. Fields.**

E. Fields, son of Mrs. Dorothy E. Minor, 1013 Fourth street S.W.

Wounded were:

Capt. Walter B. Sanderson, jr., 31, whose wife lives at 1616 Gales street N.E.

Pfc. Joseph L. Littleford, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Littleford, 1147 Morse street N.E.

Corpl. Leroy Hill, jr., 23, son of Mrs. Sarah Hill, 6300 K street N.E.

Missing in 1950.

Pvt. Fields had been reported missing in action after an infantry attack near Haman on September 7, 1950—about one month after he landed in Korea.

He had enlisted in the Army on April 10 of that year and was home on furlough the next month, Mrs. Minor said. Pvt. Fields, a native of Culpeper, Va., was reared in the District.

He attended Shaw Junior High School and Dunbar High School. He was an only child.

Capt. Sanderson was wounded September 19 by mortar fire while leading a group of men up to the fighting at "Old Baldy" hill, his wife, Mrs. Junita H. Sanderson, said.

Capt. Sanderson, who was attached to headquarters of the 3d Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, was hit in the arms and legs. He wrote from a hospital in Japan that his wounds were "not serious."

Capt. Sanderson served in the Army during World War II. He was recalled in July, 1951, and landed in Korea about last April.

Capt. and Mrs. Sanderson have a daughter, Leslie, 5, and an infant son Walter.

Wounded by Mortar.

Pvt. Littleford, who was with Company E, 38th Infantry Regiment, was also wounded September 19 by mortar fire. He was hit in the arm and leg during an attack and is now hospitalized in Japan.

He had enlisted when he was 17 on September 3, 1951, and left for Korea last February.

Mr. and Mrs. Littleford have another son in the Army, Pvt. Melvin Littleford, who is stationed at Ft. Meade.

Corpl. Hill was wounded September 4 in the shoulder and hip by mortar fire while checking his men after an enemy attack, he said in a letter to his mother. He had landed in Korea near the end of last year.

2 GIs From Phila. Area Killed in Korea Action

A young Philadelphia soldier and a service man from Easton were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 595th casualty list, released last night.

Seven other Pennsylvanians were listed as killed and 13 as wounded, including four from this area. Another soldier was reported injured.



PVT. STARKEY

The New Jersey casualties were one death from wounds, eight wounded and one injured. One Maryland man was killed, while seven others were wounded and one was injured. No new casualties for Delaware were announced.

Pvt. Norman F. Starkey, 22, lost his life in action on June 14, according to notice received by his wife, Mary, 19, of 3955 Warren st., West Philadelphia.

Private Starkey, a former student at Overbrook High School, worked for a construction firm for five years before he entered the Army in October, 1951. After training at Fort Knox, Ky., he arrived in Japan last month. He had been married for a year. He also is survived by a 5-week-old daughter, who was born shortly after he went overseas.

WAS REPORTED MISSING

Pvt. Frank Esposito, also 22, who previously was reported missing, now has been listed as killed in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Esposito, of 174 E. Wilkes-Barre st., Easton, were informed. No date of death was given.

Private Esposito joined the Army in 1947. After 18 months of service he went to work for the United Can Co., New Village, N. J. He re-enlisted in 1950 and went overseas with a cavalry division. Besides his parents, he is survived by three brothers and three sisters.

WOUNDED IN HILL FIGHT

Pvt. Francis E. Latendresse, 20, was wounded seriously in the fight for Hill 449 in Korea on June 14, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Latendresse, of 433 Quincy ave., Scranton, were notified.

Private Latendresse wrote, in a letter dated June 18, that shrapnel had been removed from his body, but that he expected to be sent to a hospital in Japan for surgery to extract some fragments close to his lungs. A native of Lowell, Mass., he enlisted there in November, 1950, and went to Korea last October. His family moved to Scranton a year ago.

SCHEDULED TO RETURN

Also reported wounded on June 14 was Sgt. John E. Schwartz, 23, husband of Mrs. Mary Schwartz, of 1258 W. Princess st., York. A graduate of West York High School in 1947, he was a member of a National Guard unit from Oklahoma and had been in Korea since last December. He had been scheduled to return home to York on rotation leave next month.

FLOWN TO HOSPITAL

Second Lt. Raymond T. Toole, Jr., 23, whose parents live at 192 Mayock st., Wilkes-Barre, was wounded seriously last month, 24 days after going into combat, and has been flown to a hospital at Camp Travis, Calif., his parents were informed.

Lieutenant Toole, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1951, also attended Valley Forge Military Academy, St. Mary's High School, Wilkes-Barre, and King's College, Wilkes-Barre. Assigned to an infantry airborne unit when sent abroad, he has a brother, Patrick, 19, who is attending Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga.

IN KOREA ONE MONTH

Pvt. Nicholas Harbist, Jr., 22, whose parents live in Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill county, 10 miles north of Pottsville, was wounded on June 11. An infantryman, he enlisted in October, 1951, received basic training in Hawaii and arrived in Korea a month ago. He was graduated from Gilberton High School in 1948.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Robert A. Anderson, husband of Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Zelienople.
Pfc. Robert J. Caye, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caye, of Pittsburgh.
Pfc. Donald H. Chestnut, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Chestnut, of Royalton.
Cpl. Eugene L. Grodzki, son of Marian A. Grodzki, of Erie.
Pfc. Kenneth B. Gross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Gross, of Woodland.
Pfc. Paul T. O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, of Rossiter.
Pfc. Charles W. Parsons, husband of Mrs. Ruth A. Parsons, of Beaver Falls.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Daniele P. Byrne, son of Charles Byrne, of Pittsburgh.
Cpl. Philip A. Carper, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Carper of Spruce Creek.
Pvt. Antonio DeVivo, Jr., brother of Mario DeVivo, of East Pittsburgh.
Pfc. John Husenits, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Husenits, Sr., of Roscoe.
Pfc. Charles E. Keller, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Keller, of Waynesburg.
Pvt. Ernest Kiger, son of Mrs. Jennie Kiger, of Washington.
Pvt. Clarence E. Lee, brother of William Lee, of Leckrone.
Pfc. Maurice E. Luckenbaugh, Jr., son of Maurice A. Luckenbaugh, Sr., of Hanover.
Pvt. Robert McNeal, son of Mrs. Freda McNeal, of Pittsburgh.

INJURED

Cpl. Fred C. Zwick, son of Mrs. Anna Zwick, of Pittsburgh.

NEW JERSEY—DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Lozel Raden, son of Mrs. Alice B. Raden, of Newark.

WOUNDED

Sgt. James DePace, husband of Mrs. Maria C. DePase, of Newark.
Sgt. George J. Hering, son of Mrs. Jessie Hering, of Fair Lawn.
Cpl. Stanley J. Horzepa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Horzepa, of Bayonne.
Pfc. Raymond D. Kalpin, son of Mrs. Amelia Kalpin, of Somerville.
Pvt. Edward H. Krautter, husband of Mrs. Anne F. Krautter, of Union.
Cpl. Robert C. Kraft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kraft, of Bayonne.
Pfc. Ronald W. Martens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Martens, of Bergenfield.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Eugene J. Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy P. Griffin, of Perth Amboy.

INJURED

Pfc. Renato F. Crisanto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crisanto, of Freehold.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

1st Lt. Henry Hofmeister, son of Mrs. Maria E. Hofmeister, of Glen Burnie.

WOUNDED

Pfc. John E. Dougherty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Dougherty, of Cumberland.
Sfc. Neal M. Funderburk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bennie C. Funderburk, of Baltimore.
Pvt. Richard Johnson, son of Mrs. Della Johnson, of Gaithersburg.
Pfc. Charles R. Miller, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, of Baltimore.
Cpl. Sterling H. Ruhlman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce W. Ruhlman, of Lineboro.
Pfc. Carol F. Zacharko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zacharko, of Baltimore.

Marine Corps

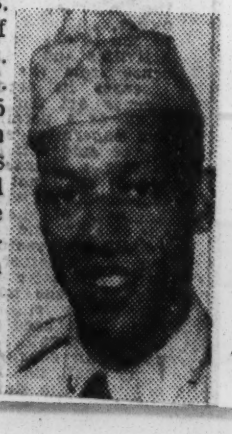
Pfc. William R. Presser, son of Mrs. Lucille Presser, of Baltimore.

INJURED

Pvt. James W. Parker, brother of George E. Parker, of Annapolis.

District GI Killed, 2 Others Wounded In Korea Fighting

A Washington soldier has been killed, and two others wounded in Korean fighting, the Defense Department announced today.



Pfc. James B. Thayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitley G. Thayer, 915 Savannah street S.E., was killed by shell fragments June 16 near Karhyon'ni, North Korea.

The 19-year-old soldier was born here and attended the Congress Heights Elementary and Kramer Junior High Schools. He joined the National Guard in August, 1950, trained in Michigan, and was sent to Bamberg, Germany the following March, according to his mother.

Last Easter he returned here and, after 10 days leave, went to Korea, she said. He was serving with Company I, 179th Infantry regiment, when he was killed.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by six sisters: Mrs. Madeline Bennett, Mrs. Vivian Rhine, Jannet Thayer, 17, Barbara Thayer, 16, Phyllis Thayer, 13, and Doris Thayer, 10.

Three brothers, George, 12, Thomas, 9, and Robert, 7, also survive. All live at the Savannah street address.

Cornish Wounded.

Pfc. Ravenal J. Cornish, 22-year-old only son of Mrs. Bernice Cornish, 1604 Third street N.W. was wounded June 20. She has not received details of his wounding.

A native Washingtonian, Pvt. Cornish attended Shaw Junior High School, and worked as a bus boy at Lansburgh's department store before being drafted in May, 1951. He trained at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and was sent overseas in November. He was serving with the 179th Infantry when hurt.

Pfc. Surratt Recovers.

Pfc. Oscar P. Surratt, 20-year-old son of Mrs. Martha Surratt 423 Temple court S.W., is back on duty after being treated for a minor scalp wound, his family said.

A native of Mt. Holly, N. C., Pvt. Surratt attended the Bell Elementary and Randall Junior High Schools here. He volunteered for service in February, 1951, and was shipped to Korea a year later, according to his mother.

A leg injury picked up playing football on Washington sandlots cropped up again in Korea to fell Pvt. Henry M. Dozier, son of Mrs. Evelyn E. Davis, 544 Twenty-fourth street N.W.

The 20-year-old Washington soldier, a former student at Francis Junior High and Phelps Vocational Schools, enlisted in the Army last October. He trained at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., was sent to Korea in April. He is with the 503d Airborne Division.

Well-Known Local Soldier Dies On Korean War Front



The War Department notified Mrs. Retha Jackson late last week that her son, Marion, had been killed in action in Korea. The 21-year-old Corporal had been a senior student at Manassas High School when he was drafted in April, 1951.

At Manassas, he was a well-known student and a protege of Prof. A. C. Williams — at that time a member of the faculty school. Among his activities was his membership in the Speakers and Writers Club.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Jackson of 1415 Springdale, Corporal Jackson was as a civilian a few days in West Memphis, Waltist Church where he taught Sunday School. His last visit home was on December 1 of last year, on December 8 he left for Korea and was killed on June 29.

In addition to his mother and father, he is survived by one brother, Columbus, Jr., 16, a graduate of Hyde Park School; a sister, Myrtle Jean, 17, a junior student at Douglass High School; and a cousin, William Thomas.

Six Wounded Men Include Youth Who Falsified His Age

A Washington youth who falsified his age to join the Army is among six local men reported today by the Defense Department as having been wounded or injured in Korea. Three fell in one battle.

Mrs. Adell F. Spann, mother of Pfc. Elliott Stevens, 17, was told her son was going to be discharged because he was under age when he enlisted last year. Two days later she heard he was wounded.

Other wounded men are:

Marine 2d. Lt. William Edmund Barnes, whose wife lives at 1702 Summit place N.W.

Pfc. Lawrence B. Allen, 22, son of Mrs. Wittie Allen, 1717 Sixth street N.W.

Pfc. Arthur Higgins, 22, son of Mrs. Norvella Higgins, 928 Nineteenth street N.E.

Pfc. Francis R. Howard, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard, sr., 5 Kennedy street N.E.

Corpl. Norval V. Lacy, grandson of Mrs. Adell F. Lacy, 2447 Twenty-fifth street S.E.

Left School to Enlist.

Pvt. Stevens was wounded in the back, not seriously, in the fighting over "Old Baldy" hill July 18. He has now been sent back to his outfit, he wrote. But his mother hopes that his notfication of discharge will reach his unit soon. He left his last year at Armstrong High School here to enlist last October, when he was 16, his mother said. He was serving with the 23d Infantry Regiment when hit.

Lt. Barnes received his second wound July 25 on "Old Baldy." Shell fragments struck his hand and arm, just as they had a week earlier.

A native of Michigan, the officer enlisted in the Corps in January, 1951 and was commissioned the following September. The family has lived here about two years.

Pfc. Lawrence B. Allen, son of Mrs. Wittie Allen, 1717 Sixth street N.W., was wounded for the second time July 23. He is in a hospital in Japan with a bullet wound in his leg.

He wrote that the wound is healing well.

Born in Raleigh, N. C., Pfc. Allen came to Washington two years ago to work as a cook at the University of Maryland. He was inducted into the Army in May, 1951.

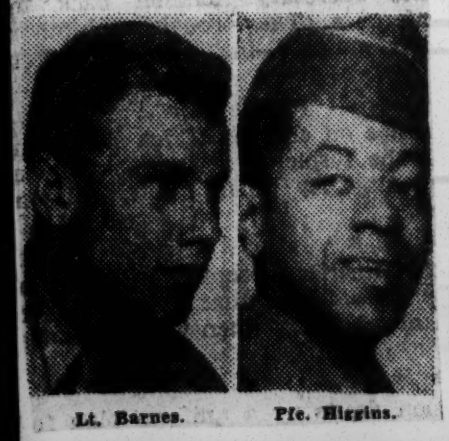
Wounded in Both Legs.

Pvt. Higgins is in the hospital after being wounded in both legs July 18 while fighting on "Old Baldy."

A native of Laurence, S. C., he attended Cardozo High School after coming to Washington in 1940. He was employed by a radio and television store when inducted in October, 1951. Mrs. Higgins has received no details on his wounds, other than that he expects to go back to his unit, the 23d Infantry Regiment.

Pvt. Howard, a combat engineer, was injured July 26 while doing construction work at a rest camp some 20 miles behind the lines, his family said. He had a slight concussion.

A native Washingtonian, he graduated from Paul Junior and McKinley High Schools, and was working on the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge as a carpenter when nducted in April, 1951.



Lt. Barnes. Pfc. Higgins.

Killed in Korea

GI Awaits 'Permission' To Be Buried

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Killed in Korea while fighting in the front lines, Pfc. Thomas C. Reed's body has been awaiting permission to be buried in a veterans' plot here for five weeks.

The body, received in a local mortuary on Nov. 28, cannot be buried until three notarized letters of requests have been received from veterans' organizations. However, this policy does not apply to white veterans who do not have to await clearance.

George E. Reed, the father of the boy, said he didn't think he should have to ask for clearance, although he would like to have his son buried with other veterans. The cemetery is a private corporation owned by Arizona Lodge 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

Other Negro veterans have been buried there, after meeting with requirements. Commented a spokesman for the cemetery, "There is no discrimination against the Negro race out there. We have got a space for all races and creeds. The soil is the same in one part . . . as it is in the other." Local vets' groups are "studying" the "case."

Killed In Korean Waters

Seaman Minor Tragedy Victim

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — Mrs. Marion Hampton, 320 S. 16th St., and Marcus L. Minor Sr., 309 W. Missouri St., were notified by telegram Wednesday night, August 20, that their 21-year-old-son, Seaman Marcus Lajoie Minor Jr., was killed Wednesday morning when Communist shore guns hit the Destroyer-Mine Sweeper, U.S.S. Thompson off the coast of Sonjin, Korea.



MARCUS L. MINOR JR.

Seaman Minor was one of the four crew members who were killed and was the only fatality from this area. Fifty others were injured in the blast, ten of whom were critically wounded.

According to the Navy's report, the wounded men were transferred to the U.S.S. Iowa battleship which came to the rescue immediately after the U.S.S. Thompson had been hit. The report further stated that the enemy shell struck near the U.S.S. Thompson's flying bridge and that the blast damaged the ship's pilot house and the navigating equipment. The wounded ship turned her five-inch guns on the communist shore battery, but the results of that firing were not announced.

Seaman Minor enlisted in the Navy after his graduation in 1949 from Bartlett high school in St. Joseph, where he was an athlete and a lieutenant in the R.O.T.C. A year later his younger brother, Lorenzo Minor, enlisted in the Navy and was also assigned to the U.S.S. Thompson.

After completing 18 months of service in the Korean area, they returned home on leave last April and May. They returned to Korea with their ship five weeks ago, making their second tour.

On July 14, 1951, the U.S.S. Thompson was hit in the same place where it received its last blow. At that time, it was blasted ten times by guns and three of the crew members were killed. Seaman Minor's family recalled his story of the incident in which he stated that after the attack, he and his brother were separated and they did not know if either had been injured until finally through a long period of searching, they found each other.

The plans for the Seaman's burial are at this time indefinite, but the family has requested that Lorenza Minor be allowed to accompany his brother's body to St. Joseph.

Seaman Marcus Minor had spent many vacations and holidays in Kansas City, and had also spent a week last May visiting with his aunts, Mrs. Ernestine Minor Taylor, 2809 Sloan, Kansas City, Kas., and Mrs. Russel Fagan, 2836 Parkview, Kansas City, Kas. He had one more year of service to complete.

In addition to his parents and his brother Lorenzo, Seamon Minor is survived by a sister, Miss Marilyn Minor, two brothers, Marion and Robert Minor, and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Edna France, all of the home, 320 S. 16th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

GI Missing In Korea



CPL. THOMAS TRUITT

. . . bad news for Mon

HIGH SPRINGS, Fla.—Mrs. Dora Truitt has learned that her son, Corp. Thomas Truitt, a member of the Ninety-second M.P. Battalion in Korea, has been missing since Oct. 26.

The young soldier has been in Korea since 1951.

8 CHICAGO AREA GIs WOUNDED IN KOREA FIGHTING

Eight Chicago area service men were listed as wounded in Korea in defense department casualty list 684 announced yesterday. They are:

Pfc. Richard C. Bartlett, husband of Mrs. Nettie B. Bartlett, 3329 N. Halsted st.

Pvt. Robert S. Grzenia, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grzenia, 3137 S. May st., wounded in the left leg by shrapnel Oct. 18. He was drafted in August, 1951, and sent overseas in March. He attended grade school here and was graduated from Muscoda [Wis.] High school. He was a stock clerk for Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Pfc. Wilber Jones, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Jones, 4817



Walsh [left] and McSweeney

Wabash av., wounded in the chest and right arm by mortar shell fragments Oct. 18. He was drafted in May, 1951, and sent to Korea in March. Jones is a graduate of Du Sable High school and was a postal clerk.

Corp. Charles R. Kowalsky, 24, husband of Mrs. Joanne Kowalsky, 3322 S. Western av., wounded in the right side and hand by shrapnel Oct. 17. He was drafted in April, 1951, and sent overseas last May. He is a graduate of Tilden Technical High school, where he starred as a swimmer. He became the father of a daughter, Cynthia Dawn, on Oct. 8.

Pfc. Michael F. Singraber, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Singraber, 5254 S. Marshfield av., wounded in the back and both feet by shrapnel Oct. 15. He attended



Singraber [left], Grezenia [center] and Jones.

Lindblom High school two years and was a shipping clerk when he was drafted in March, 1950.

Marine Pfc. Gus Levaris, son of Mrs. Mary E. Levaris, 204 Oneida st., Joliet.

Marine Pfc. Robert J. McSweeney Jr., 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McSweeney Sr., 6605 Peoria st., was wounded for the third time Oct. 10. He enlisted last February and was sent overseas in July. He was in his fourth year in Parker High school when he entered service. McSweeney wrote his parents that he was to be assigned to the intelligence service and would be sent to school.

Marine Pfc. Gerald Stephen Walsh, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kieran Walsh, 4407 N. Kedzie av., wounded in the head by mortar shell fragments Oct. 10. He enlisted last January and was sent to Korea in July. Walsh is a graduate of Phillips High school and worked for the Chicago transit authority as a repairman.

Other midwest casualties and their next of kin:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Clayton, Corp. Richard L.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Clayton, Dixon, parents.
Smith, Pfc. R. W.—Mrs. Mary E. Smith, St. Elmo, mother.
Ellett, Marine Pfc. Harry—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ellett, East Moline, parents.
Hunter, Marine Pfc. Alfred—Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hoberts, Cairo, parents.
Young, Marine Pfc. Jack—Mrs. Gertrude Young, Champaign, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Payne, Marine Pfc. Willard—Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Payne, Lincoln, parents.
Staton, Marine Pvt. Loren—Mrs. Vivian L. Thompson, Granite City, sister.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Knowles, Pvt. Gerald T—Floyde E. Blunt, Flint, cousin.

WOUNDED

Barron, Pfc. Richard A.—Leo E. Barron, Allen Park, father.
Carlson, 2d Lt. Gerald J.—William Carlson, Marquette, father.
Gray, Corp. Gerald K.—James Gray, Detroit, father.
Kirk, Corp. Robert L.—Woodrow R. Kirk, Dearborn, brother.
Lara, Pfc. Ferdinand P.—Babriel Lara, Saginaw, father.
Novack, Pfc. Robert K.—Andrew J. Novack, River Rouge, father.
Schlarb, Pvt. Richard J.—Mrs. Ethel Harrison, Detroit, grandmother.
Stokes, Pfc. Charlie L.—Mitchell Robinson, Detroit, uncle.
Wolfe, Pvt. Eugene E.—Earl W. Wolfe Port Huron, father.
Colpaert, Marine Pfc. Richard J.—Emile Colpaert Jr., Detroit, brother.

INJURED

Seely, Corp. Ronald H.—Harold M. Seely, Detroit, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Stephen, Marine Sgt. James William—James Stephen, Gross Pointe, father.

CHICAGOAN DIES IN BATTLE; TWO SUFFER WOUNDS

A Chicago soldier, previously reported missing, was killed in action and a Chicago soldier and a marine were reported wounded in the fighting in Korea, according to a casualty list released yesterday by the department of defense.

Pfc. Vincent P. Norling, 20, of 5612 N. Major av., son of Mrs. Norling of that address was the soldier killed. Norling was reported missing in action on Sept. 21. He was scheduled to complete a two year enlistment in September and went overseas with the 23d division. He attended Farnsworth Grammar school.

Pfc. Raymond J. Loranger, 20, of 5412 S. Union av., was hit in the legs by shrapnel fire on Nov. 17. It was the third time within a month that he was wounded, according to his mother, Genevieve. He previously was wounded on Oct. 19 and Nov. 11. His father,



Norling [left] Whaley [center], and Loranger.

Walter, recently received word that Raymond was aboard a hospital ship. Loranger was a graduate of De La Salle High school and was sent to Korea last August. He joined the marines in January. His brother, Robert, is a marine veteran.

Pvt. Herman F. Whaley, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Whaley, 2646 Jackson blvd., was wounded by artillery fire on Nov. 14. Whaley, a graduate of the Calhoun Grammar school, joined the army when he was 16 and has been in Korea since July. His parents received a letter from him Nov. 28 in which he said he expected to be released from a hospital ship soon.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

McKinney, Corp. John V. Jr.—Mrs. Sara J. McKinney, wife, Champaign.

WOUNDED

Atkins, Pvt. Bertram D.—Mrs. Martha Atkins, mother, Zion.
Van Fleet, Corp. John D.—Mr. and Mrs. Aden Van Fleet, parents, Galesburg.
Locash, Marine Pfc. Sammie—Mrs. Josephine Locash, mother, Freeport.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Manzel, Pvt. Richard J.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Manzel, parents, Roseville.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Piper, Pfc. Foley D.—Mrs. Patricia A. Piper, wife, Troy.

WOUNDED

Bradford, Sgt. Roy A.—Mr. and Mrs. Riley T. Bradford, parents, Detroit.
Srock, Pfc. Robert C.—Mr. and Mrs. George Carl Srock, parents, Farmington.
Kusel, Navy HN Robert I.—Mr. and Mrs. Jules Kusel, parents, Coldwater.

MISSING IN ACTION

Lininger, Corp. Edgar M.—Irvin Lininger, father, Lincoln Park.

Three From Penna. Killed In Fighting in Korea, 10 Listed as Wounded

Three Pennsylvanians, one a Philadelphia soldier, were killed in action in Korea according to Casualty List 695, released yesterday by the Department of Defense. The list also named 10 from this State as wounded and one as missing.

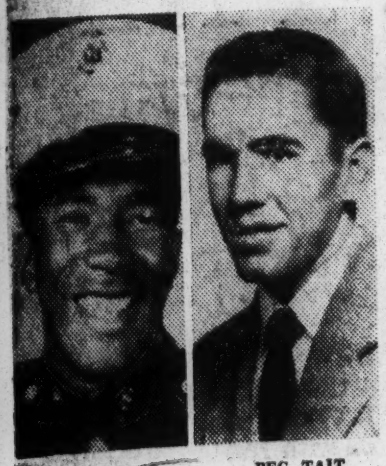
New Jersey had one service man killed, 11 wounded and three missing. There were no casualties listed for Delaware or Maryland.

SON OF WIDOW KILLED

The Philadelphian was Pfc. Charles F. Otto, 23, son of Mrs. Anna B. Otto, a widow, of 1942 N. 6th st. Shocked by the news of his death on Nov. 4, contained in an official telegram, Mrs. Otto is under medical care in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Hendricks, of 240 W. Stella st.

Otto was a member of the 7th Infantry Division. He was inducted in August, 1951, received his basic training at Indiantown Gap and was sent to Korea in December, 1951, Mrs. Hendricks said last night. He was a graduate of Northeast High School and prior to his induction was employed at the C. H. Masland and Sons carpet mill, A and Clearfield sts.

His last letter to his mother was written on Nov. 1 and received by her on Nov. 10, six days after he had been killed. In it he inquired if his family was pleased with the contents of a package sent them from Korea. It contained a bedspread for his mother, pajamas for his sister and picture albums for other relatives and friends.



PVT. SMITH PFC. TAIT

WOUNDED BY MINE

Pfc. Robert P. Tait, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Tait, of 303 Elwood st., Germantown, was wounded Nov. 4 in a mine explosion. He telephoned a week ago from a hospital in Japan that he had suffered head injuries.

Tait is one of five children. He graduated from Germantown High School with a twin sister, now Mrs. Eileen F. Schwartz, and attended West Chester State Teachers College before enlisting in the Army in October, 1951. He went to Korea last June. He has a brother, Thomas, who served in the Navy during the Second World War, and two other sisters.

CAMDEN GI LISTED

Pvt. Paul T. Smith, 26, husband of Mrs. Gladys Roberts Smith, of 782 Walnut st., Camden, who served in the merchant marine during the Second World War, was wounded Oct. 31 and is now in a hospital in Japan. He is scheduled for early return to this country.

Mrs. Smith said a letter from her husband said "many of my buddies were killed" in the same action.

Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Smith, of 686 Van Hook st., Camden, attended Camden High School. After the war he worked at a paper plant in Delair, N. J. He entered the service in October, 1951, and landed in Korea last July.

ONLY 4 SURVIVE BATTLE

Marine Sgt. Robert G. Thompson, 21, son of Mrs. Edith McHenry, of Roosevelt blvd., Vineland, N. J., was wounded in the left ankle when a hand grenade exploded, according to information received by his mother. Thompson wrote that he was wounded Oct. 26 during a battle on Triangle Hill. Only four men of his platoon survived the engagement, according to his letter.

Now in a hospital in Japan, Thompson was with the 7th Regiment of the First Marine Division. He landed in Korea on Oct. 6, his 21st birthday, with an infantry outfit, and was wounded 20 days later. He attended Vineland High School and enlisted 18 months ago.

EVACUATED TO JAPAN

Marine Pfc. David O. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin O. Thomas, of 112 Oak st., Westville, N. J., was wounded Nov. 7 while serving as a machine gunner with the First Marine Division. His mother was informed that he was wounded in the left arm and chest and has been evacuated to Japan.

Thomas enlisted Aug. 9, 1951, after his graduation from Woodbury High School, where he was a member of the track team. He has been in Korea since last March 16. He has a sister, Mrs. Melva Harper, of Pitman, N. J.

DUE HOME ON JAN. 1

Marine Cpl. Edward R. Atkinson, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Atkinson, of 308 S.3d st., Millville, N. J., has been reported missing in action. Atkinson has been in military service for two years and nine months and in Korea since Easter. He was due home Jan. 1 on rotation.

Others included:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED

2d Lt. Thomas A. Dodson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson R. Dodson, Sr., RD 7, Greensburg.

Marine Pfc. James A. Steiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Steiner, of 211½ Schuyler ave., Kingston.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Robert D. Geisz, nephew of Charles Stevens, of 22 William st., South Waverly.

Pvt. Calvin B. Grier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Grier, of 1122 Cowden st., Harrisburg.

Pvt. Bernard A. Ligouri, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominic J. Ligouri, of 413 Sylvania ave., Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Paul J. Magda, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Magda, of Norvelt.

Pfc. George A. Reznak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Reznak, RD 1, Johnstown.

Pvt. Lee R. Seidel, husband of Mrs. Anne Seidel, of Maxatawny.

Pfc. Leonard L. Lachendro, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lachendro, Sr., of 141 Spencer ave., Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Laddie L. Lesnick, husband of Mrs. Laddie L. Lesnick, of RD 1, Rices Landing.

Pfc. Ralph H. Rosian, brother of Miss Grace N. Rosian, of RD 1, Patton.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Guy J. Hanford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hanford, of 219 Thompson st., Jersey Shore.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED

Pfc. George G. Fornelius, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Fornelius, Sr., of 40 Helen place, Clifton.

WOUNDED

2d Lt. Fitzroy A. Belcher, husband of Mrs. Virginia C. Belcher, of 146 Seminole ave., New Milford.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Thomas M. Canavan, brother of Mrs. Madeline Gerow, of 86 N. Munn ave., Newark.

Pfc. Neil C. Helfrich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Helfrich, of 162 4th ave., East Orange.

Pfc. John J. Kane, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kane, Sr., of 418 Baldwin ave., Jersey City.

Pfc. Ralph L. Latorraca, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Latorraca, of 286 Hillside ave., Hillside.

Pfc Murray Ressler, son of Chaim Ressler, of 336 Peshine ave., Newark.

Cpl. John Wilson, son of Mrs. Alice Wilson, of 130 Hollywood ave., East Orange.

Pfc. Stanley P. Zembriski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Zembriski, Sr., of 45 Railroad ave., Mahwah.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Philip N. Latora, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Latora, of 187½ S. 7th st., Newark.

Sgt. William E. Thompson, son of Mrs. Howard Dinger, of 231 Pennsylvania ave., Paterson.

3 Phila., Norristown GIs Killed

Two Philadelphia soldiers and one from Norristown were reported killed in action in Korea by the Defense Department in its casualty list No. 690, released yesterday.

A Philadelphia soldier and a Pottsville marine sergeant were also reported wounded. There were no New Jersey, Maryland or Delaware casualties on the list.

Pvt. John J. McKenna, 22, was killed in action Oct. 14, according to word received by his wife, Anne R., of 1918 W. Pacific st., and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKenna, of 2815 N. 6th st.

WAS MACHINE OPERATOR

Private McKenna was a 1949 graduate of Roman Catholic High School, and worked as a machine operator for the American Paper Co., Rush and Amber sts., prior to entering the service on Jan. 29, 1952. He went overseas July 3. He was married in June, 1951.

The other fatal Philadelphia casualty was Pvt. Zollie Gibson, son of Mrs. Mattie L. Gibson, of 457 N. 7th st.

Pfc. Philip G. Graffeo, 22, son of Mrs. Madeline Graffeo, of 225 E. Wood st., Norristown, was killed in action Oct. 16, a telegram to his mother stated.

Pfc. Graffeo attended Norristown High School, and worked for Armour and Co., here prior to being inducted last Nov. 1.

He went overseas on May 13. In addition to his widowed mother, he is survived by two brothers, James, 27, and Carl, 21, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Zollo. His younger brother was inducted in the Army two days before his death.

WOUNDED IN HEAD

Pfc. Charles A. Turner, 21, of 2422 N. Park ave., a paratrooper, was wounded in the head by mortar fire on Oct. 23. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Georgiana Cromm arty, he stated the wound was "only a scratch on the head" and he would be out of the hospital shortly.



PFC. CHAS. A. TURNER

The former Northeast High School student entered the Army two-and-a-half years ago, and has been in Korea for six months. He worked for the Horn and Hardart restaurants before he entered the service.

Marine S/Sgt. George F. Kerns was wounded in Korea for the second time Oct. 26, but full details were not received by his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Kerns, of 426 E. Norwegian st., Pottsville.

The marine was wounded in the foot July 24, but recovered and returned to duty. A brother, Thomas, was wounded at Iwo Jima and another brother, Joseph, was shot down in the Aleutians. A sister, Anne, is presently a Navy nurse, stationed at Chelsea, Mass.

Other Pennsylvania casualties were:

KILLED IN ACTION

Army:

Cpl. Thomas Fendya, son of Mrs. Julia Fendya, 83 Watkins ave., Donora.

Pfc. Earl F. Liebal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl V. Liebal, 625 Mountain ave., Altoona.

Cpl. Paul A. Uherchik, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Uherchik, 1342 Washington ave., Northampton.

WOUNDED

Army:

Pvt. Lawrence Cunningham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cunningham, Sr., 2166 Center ave., Pittsburgh.

1st Lt. John W. Ent, husband of Mrs. Mary J. Ent, RED 1, Mechanicsburg.

Cpl. James J. Hudak, son of John Hudak, 804 Waddell ave., Clairton.

Cpl. Julius R. Kurimcak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kurimcak, 18 Vine st., Mount Pleasant.

Pfc. John E. Reiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Reiner, Dornsife.

Pvt. Harry D. Wilson, son of Mrs. Harry D. Wilson, Clear Ridge.

7 Phila. Area Service Men Killed on Korean Front; Five Wounded in Action

Seven service men from Philadelphia and nearby points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department 487th casualty list, released last night.

The Department also disclosed that four Philadelphians and a South Jersey marine were wounded in action. Two other soldiers from this area were listed as returned to duty.

Pfc. Joseph D. Saccullo, 20, of 2553 S. Warnock st., who had been reported missing in action since last Oct. 11, was killed, according to notification received by his sister, Mrs. Lena Gallotti, of the Warnock st. address.

FRIEND WRITES LETTER

Mrs. Gallotti also received a letter from a friend of his in the same outfit saying Private Saccullo had lost his life. A member of the First Cavalry Division, Private Saccullo entered the Army in February, 1951, and went overseas last July.

He was a graduate of Bartlett Junior High School. Also surviving are two other sisters, Mrs. Rita DeBrosse and Mrs. Mary Torise, and a brother, Mario.

Pvt. Thaddeus F. Stevens, Jr., 20, son of Mrs. Betty E. Stevens, of 128 Merchant st., Merchantville, N. J., was killed in action Aug 21, 1950, the same date he previously had been reported missing.

ENLISTED IN 1948

Stevens enlisted in June, 1948, after graduating from Merchantville High School. He sang in the school chorus and also was organist at Calvary Baptist Church, Merchantville. While in the Army, he sang and played the piano at camps throughout the United States and Europe. He was sent to Korea from Japan shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

Mrs. L. Moore Cason, of 28 Alden ave., Riverside, N. J., has received word that her son, Cpl. John Diedeman, 20, who was reported missing in Korea July 31, 1950, is now listed as killed. Diedeman enlisted on his 17th birthday, July 24, 1947. He was sent to Japan the following November, and from there to Korea.

IN KOREA 3 MONTHS

Another South Jersey soldier who lost his life was Marine Pfc. Robert J. Cruser, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Cruser, of 3510 Nottingham Way, Hamilton Square, near Trenton. A member of the First Marine Division, Cruser entered the service last February and had been in Korea for three months.

He was a graduate of Hamilton High School and was associated with his father in the optical business in Trenton. Surviving in addition to his parents are three brothers, Richard, Thomas and Edward, and two sisters, Grace and Patricia.

KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. John M. L. Stern, Jr., 22, of Kinzer, near Lancaster, was killed in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. L. Stern, were notified. He previously had been reported missing since last Oct. 7. His last letter to his parents was dated two days earlier.

Stern had served at the front lines since last Aug. 14. He entered the Army last March 22 and was shipped overseas July 28. He was employed for a time by the Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville.

Air Force Cpl. Robert P. Domaleski, 20, of 712 Ferdinand st., Scranton, who previously had been reported missing since last March 29, was killed in action, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Domaleski.

GUNNER ON B-29

Domaleski was a B-29 gunner attached to a bomb group based on Okinawa. He enlisted in the Air Force in August, 1949, after graduating from Scranton Technical High School. Two sisters, Romaine and Rita, survive in addition to his parents.

Sgt. John W. Dinsmore, 23, of 14 N. Manning st., McAdoo, near Hazleton, was killed in action Jan. 4, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore, were informed. His last letter was written the same date.

A graduate of McAdoo High School, class of 1946, Dinsmore enlisted in the Army in April, 1947, and was stationed at several camps in the United States before going to Korea last September 1. He also is survived by two brothers, Gerald and William.

WRITES FROM HOSPITAL

Among the Philadelphians reported wounded in action was Pfc. Paul



PFC. SACCULLO PVT. STERN



PFC. DEAL PVT. STEVENS

R. Deal, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Deal, of 7048 Paschall ave. In a letter written from a hospital in Pusan, he said he had been hit in the left arm and left leg Jan. 7.

Deal attended Bartram High School where he was a center on the football team. He enlisted in September, 1950, while visiting a brother, M-Sgt. George Deal, in California. His brother also is serving in Korea.

Pfc. Charles W. Greenstreet, 23, of 3011 N. Percy st., was wounded Jan. 18, his wife, Mary, was notified. He wrote that he had been hit in the right side by mortar fire and was hospitalized in Pusan.



PFC. GREENSTREET

Greenstreet attended Stetson Junior High School and was employed by the Philco Corp. before entering the Army Jan. 17, 1951. He was sent to Korea the following September. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Greenstreet, of this city.

Marine Pfc. Edw F. Young, 19, of Laurelton, N. J., w. wounded in action Jan. 12. His pare ts, Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. Young, Sr., received a letter in which he said he was wounded in the back and was on a hospital ship.

Young was graduated from Point Pleasant High School, where he was a member of the football and baseball teams. He entered the service Jan. 30, 1951, and has served in Korea since last August.

TWO OTHERS WOUNDED

Also reported wounded were Cpl Albert M. Knable, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Knable, of 2726 W. Girard ave., and Pfc. Antonio Romero husband of Mrs. Romasita Romero, of 1215 Mount Vernon st.

Listed as returned to duty were Pvt. Joseph F. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Brown, of 341 New Grant st., Wilkes-Barre, who previously was injured, and Pfc. Richard T. Bybee, son of Mrs. Catherine P. Bybee, of 118 E. 29th st., Ship Bottom, N. J.

Bybee suffered a finger wound in October. He has been in the service for a year and was sent to Korea in June.

CHICAGO FIGHTER SLAIN, 2 SUFFER WOUNDS IN WAR

Sergeant of Marines Djes in Action

A Chicago marine was killed in action in Korea and two other Chicagoans were wounded, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Marine Sgt. Marshall E. Krantz, 24, a clerk in the army quartermaster depot here before his reenlistment in the marines two years ago, was killed Jan. 22. His mother, Mrs. Nettie Krantz, learned of her son's death at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theresa Edwards, in Michigan City, where she lives. Krantz, who attended public schools in Michigan City, enlisted in the marines when he was 17 and served a year and a half in World War II. He was engaged to Miss Ann Demeo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Demeo, 5621 S. St. Louis av.



Krantz [left], Ellis [center], and Powell.

Marine Pfc. Michael W. Ellis, 19, son of Mrs. Madge Friedkin, 7637 Calumet av., was wounded Jan. 20, his mother learned. After attending Chicago Vocational school, Ellis worked on lake boats before enlisting last March. He has been in Korea since July.

Corp. Walter P. Powell, 35, son of Mrs. Marguerite Dunbar, 6112 May st., is hospitalized at Camp Atterbury, Ind., for treatment of wounds suffered Jan. 3. He was struck in the right leg by a machine gun bullet, his mother learned. A former student at Englewood and Tilden Technical High schools, Powell worked as a mechanic before he enlisted in the army in 1942. He was sent to the European theater four months later, and served there seven years. He left for Korea on Dec. 6, 1950.

Other Chicagoland casualties include:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Brown, Pfc. Charles J. A.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown, parents, Rt. 3, Mount Vernon.

Goodall, Pfc. John E.—Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Goodall, parents, Rt. 4, Greenfield.

IOWA

WOUNDED

Peck, Pvt. Lloyd W.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Peck, parents, Storm Lake.

Ryan, 1st Sgt. Thomas L.—Mr. and Mrs. James V. Ryan, parents, Ryan.

Vroom, Pfc. Edward C. — Henry Vroom, uncle, route 1, Tracy.

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Bowden, Marine Pfc. Clinton Eugene—Mrs. Martha Bowden, mother, Ferndale.

Kapas, Pfc. James — Mrs. Lena Kapas, mother, Detroit.

McAfee, 1st Sgt. William Kenneth—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McAfee, parents, Royal Oak.

Page, Pfc. Edward Leroy—Mrs. Mary Lou Page, wife, route 1, Fowellerville.

Casualty List Includes Injured Alexandrian

A 20-year-old Alexandria man has been injured in Korea, the Defense Department announced last night.

Pvt. Norflet Jones, jr., of 412 North Royal street, is in the 343d General Hospital with a broken foot. He is expected to return to duty with the 3d Armored Division Artillery.



Pvt. Jones.

Drafted last May, Pvt. Jones has been in the Far East since September, according to his family. He was trained with the field artillery at Fort Knox, Ky.

Before being drafted, Pvt. Jones worked as a janitor at the George Washington High School in Alexandria, after attending Parker Gray High School. His father, Norflet Jones, is a cement finisher at Fort Belvoir, Va. Living at the North Royal street address are his mother and two sisters. An 18-year-old brother is also in the Army.

Four From Area On Casualty List

A Philadelphia soldier was injured in Korea and two Wilmington, Del., men and a Scranton service man were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 505th casualty list, released yesterday.

The department listed a total of five Pennsylvanians as wounded. No casualties were announced for New Jersey or Maryland.

Pfc. Charles McHerron, 27, son of John McHerron, of 720 N. 8th st., was injured Dec. 10 and is now a patient in Valley Forge Hospital. The soldier suffered leg and face injuries in a mine explosion and was flown here for treatment.



PFC. McHERRON

A veteran of the Second World War, McHerron saw service in the European theater. He reenlisted 18 months ago and had served in Korea for a year. A brother, Joseph, also is in the Army, and two other brothers, Bradley and John, are veterans.

The Wilmington service men reported wounded were Pvt. Louis P. Geanopolos, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phflip Geanopolos, of 811 N. Harrison st., and Pvt. Leon J. Kennedy, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kennedy, of 906 Pine st.

HIT IN HILL ATTACK

Geanopolos wrote from a hospital that he had been hit when the Chinese Reds attacked a hill. He was graduated from Wilmington High School, where he was a varsity football player and track man. He entered the Army last June and had been on the fighting front since December.

Kennedy, an infantryman with the 3d Division, was graduated from Howard High School, Wilmington, in 1949 and was employed as a truck driver before entering the service in June, 1950. He was sent to Korea the following December.

Also listed as wounded was Pfc. Stephen Kurtzo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kurtzo, of 1001 Mount Vernon ave., Scranton.

OTHERS ON LIST

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. Theodore A. Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cook, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Paul Gelles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gelles, of East Conemaugh.

Sgt. Regis C. Laird, nephew of Mrs. Edna Bearinger, of Turtle Creek.

Pfc. Kenneth C. Pine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Pine, of Altoona.

Darby Soldier Killed, 3 From Area Wounded

A Darby soldier was killed in action in Korea, and a Philadelphian and two other service men from Eastern Pennsylvania were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 515th casualty list, released last night.

No casualties for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland were included in the list.

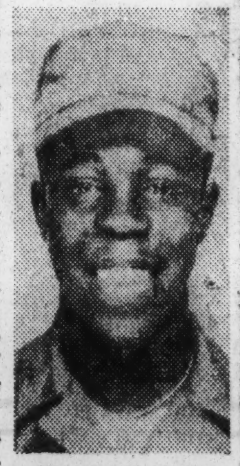
The soldier who lost his life in battle was Pfc. Carmen J. D'Allesandro, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. D'Allesandro, of 110 S. 5th st., Darby.

D'Allesandro, who went to Korea shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, previously had been reported missing in action. His parents received notification that he had been killed Aug. 30, 1950.

He attended Darby High School and worked for his father as a stonemason before enlisting in the Army. Surviving in addition to his parents are four sisters and four brothers, one of whom, Dominic, 24, is serving with the Army in Germany.

SERVED IN GERMANY

Pfc. Jesse Watts, 20, of 1261 N. 15th st., was wounded in action Feb. 20 while serving with the 3d Infantry Division, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Fannie Watts.



PFC. JESSE WATTS

A former student at Benjamin Franklin High School, Watts served with the occupation forces in Germany for three years, returning to this country last May. He was stationed at Fort Dix before being shipped to Korea in December. A brother, George, 24, is a Navy veteran of the Second World War.

Pfc. Albert M. Weaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert I. Weaver, of Richland, Lebanon county, was wounded in the left forearm Feb. 18, his parents were notified. The soldier was graduated from Richland High School in 1947 and was employed by a Wyomissing textile firm before entering the service in February, 1951.

HIT BY SHELL FRAGMENTS

After training at Camp Gordon, Ga., he was sent to Korea last December with a Signal Corps unit of the 40th Division.

Pvt. Joseph Stencovage, 22, son of Mrs. Mary Stencovage, of 230 S. Morris st., St. Clair, near Pottsville, was wounded in the left forearm by shell fragments Feb. 19. A member of the 101st Airborne Division, he entered the Army last June.

He attended St. Clair schools and worked in a St. Clair garment factory for a time. A brother, George, was killed in France during the Second World War.



KILLED IN ACTION — Corporal Clifton O. Howell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Howell, Sr., of Greensboro, N. C., died in action in the Korean campaign Oct. 18, according to an official Army communique. A 1945 graduate of A and T college, Cpl. Howell was serving with the Medical Corps of the 17th Infantry Regiment.

Camden Private Killed In Action, 7 Other GIs From N. J. Are Casual

Pfc. Hughes Bennett, 22-year-old son of Mr. of 186 Branch Village, Camden, was listed as Korea in the Defense Department's 592d casual night.

Two other New Jersey men were reported killed and five wounded. Another was listed as injured. No new casualties for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were announced.



PFC. BENNETT

Private Bennett, who had one brother, Theodore, 18, lost his life in action early this month, according to a Defense Department notification, which gave no further details.

EXPECTED AUGUST LEAVE

The soldier's mother said his last letter, which arrived three weeks ago, stated that he expected to be sent home on leave sometime in August.

A native of Boothwyn, near Chester, Pa., who was taken to Camden in infancy, Bennett attended Camden public schools. He was working in the Hurley store, Broadway and Pine st., when he entered the Army on May 28, 1951. After training at Camp Kilmer, N. J., and Fort Knox, Ky., he arrived in Korea last January.

The other New Jersey men reported killed in Korea were Pvt. Joseph E. Lapinski, husband of Mrs. Celia Lapinski, of Middlesex, and Air Force Capt. Ronald R. Cree, husband of Mrs. Alma S. Cree, of Newark.

WOUNDED LISTED

The following were listed as wounded:

Pfc. Carmen A. DeGisi, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen A. DeGisi, Sr., of Chatham; Pvt. Robert W. Hurt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hurt, of East Orange; Pvt. Roy L. Mowrey, son of Harry Mowrey, of Plainfield; Pvt. Lozel Raden, son of Mrs. Alice B. Raden, of Newark, and Sfc. Albert M. Schmitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob M. Schmitt, of 123 Cypress ave., Lindenwold.

Sfc. Siegfried J. Weinzierl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Weinzierl, of Palisade, was reported injured in action.

Atlantic City Soldier Killed in Korea Action

An Atlantic City soldier was killed in action in Korea while two Philadelphians and four others from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 599th casualty list, released yesterday.

A total of 18 Pennsylvania service men were listed as wounded. The New Jersey toll was two killed, two wounded and two missing. No casualties were reported for Delaware or Maryland.

Pfc. Walter H. Washington, 24, of 1016 Mediterranean ave., Atlantic City, was killed in action June 17 when struck by a round of enemy fire, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Alice M. Washington.

A member of the 108th Regimental Combat Team, Washington had served in Korea eight months. He was graduated from Atlantic City High School in 1947 and was employed at hotels in the shore resort before entering the Army in February, 1951.

Surviving in addition to his mother are two brothers, Ernest and Arthur, both veterans of the Second World War, and a stepbrother, Charles Jones, stationed with the Army in Germany.



PVT. ALBERT PURCELL

The Philadelphians reported wounded are Pvt. Albert Purcell, son of Mrs. Myrtle Purcell, of 1005 Waverly st. and Pfc. Edmund A. O'Donnell, son of Mrs. Catherine O'Donnell, of 2514 E. Somerset st.

Purcell, who is 22, was wounded June 14. In a letter to his mother he said he stepped on a land mine and also was hit in the knee by enemy fire.

BARTLETT GRADUATE

A graduate of Bartlett Junior High School, Purcell entered the service last Nov. 27 and was shipped overseas in April after training at Indiantown Gap. A brother, Herman, 26, is an Army private stationed in Arkansas.

O'Donnell was wounded June 15. The 23-year-old soldier entered the Army in April, 1951, and has served in Korea since September. Three brothers, Raymond, James and John, all are veterans of the Second World War.

Marine Cpl. Paul E. Kurtz, 22, of 753 Fern st., Yeadon, was wounded in action June 22 and is now aboard a hospital ship, his father, Joseph J. Kurtz, Sr., was notified.

SECOND ENLISTMENT

Kurtz is serving his second enlistment in the Marine Corps. He first enlisted while a student at West Catholic High School. He re-enlisted in January, 1951. A brother, James, 20, is serving with him in the same First Marine Division outfit. Both boys have been in Korea since February.

Sgt. 1/C John S. Kuznar, Jr., of Birdsboro, Berks county, a Purple Heart veteran of the Second World War, was wounded in Korea June 16 and evacuated to a hospital in Japan. In a letter to his wife, Geraldine, he said he had suffered leg and hip wounds.

SERVED IN EUROPE

Kuznar has been in the Army more than nine years and served in the European Theater in the last war. Following the war he was on occupation duty in Japan and Korea for a time. He returned to Korea last December.

Pfc. Victor Cooklin, 22, grandson of Mrs. Nora McSherry, of 128 E. Philadelphia st., York, was wounded June 16 and is now hospitalized in Japan. He was scheduled for rotation leave next month. He formerly lived in Tampa, Fla.

Also listed as wounded was Pvt. Ernest M. Twine, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Twine, of 318 N. Kentucky ave., Atlantic City.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other casualties from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. Griffin Acheson, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Acheson, of Pittsburgh.
Sgt. William R. Burkett, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Burkett, of Bolivar.
Pvt. Raymond P. Crispen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Crispen, of Sharon.
Cpl. Vernon H. Drew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Drew, of Corapolis.
Pvt. Edward Harrison, Jr., son of Mrs. Ruby Harrison, of Pittsburgh.
Pfc. William A. Miller, son of Mrs Willhaminia Miller, of Pittsburgh.
Cpl. George F. Oyster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Oyster, of Sunbury.
Pfc. Frank Polliard, brother of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Norris, of Sarver.
Pfc. Norman J. Quick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Quick, Jr., of Morrisdale.
Cpl. William H. Sellers, son of Fred W. Sellers, of Hummelstown.
Pfc. Jimmy D. Starrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Starrett, of Pittsburgh.
Pfc. Thomas A. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Williams, of Pitsburgh.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. William R. Dingel, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dingel, of Millvale.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Henry Svahla, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Svehla, of Newark.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Arthur E. Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Daniels, of Hopewell.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Walter Baleja, son of Mrs. Ethel Florentine, of Union City.
Pfc. Edward G. Martone, son of Mrs. Anna Martone, of Jersey City.

Men Killed in Korea Include Two From Bel Air and Fairfax

An 18-year-old Bel Air (Md.) infantryman and a Fairfax (Va.) youth have been killed in Korean fighting, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

One District man and five from nearby Maryland and Virginia were wounded. One other District man was listed as injured.

Killed were:

Pfc. Guy Dowell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Dowell, Bel Air.

Pvt. Alfred W. Fox, son of Mrs. Bertha E. Fox, Route 2, Fairfax.

Wounded were:

First Lt. William R. Conelley, whose wife lives at 10807 Jewett street, Silver Spring.

Pfc. Arthur Higgins, son of Mrs. Novelia Higgins, 6001 E street N.E.

Marine Pfc. Daniel E. Ager, whose wife lives at 5114 B street, Bradbury Heights, Md.

Marine Pfc. Albert Thomas Coplin, jr., son of Albert Thomas Coplin, sr., of Laytonsville, Md.

Corpl. Paul B. Boone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent E. Boone, Forestville, Md.

Marine Pfc. James W. Jenkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Jenkins, Warrenton, Va.

Injured was:

Sergt. Harry L. Dickerson, husband of Mrs. Mary M. Dickerson, 1158 Bladensburg road N.E.

Was Cited for Bravery.

Pvt. Dowell was killed in action October 8. He was cited for bravery, his family said, one week before that date. They did not yet know the exact decoration.

He enlisted in May, 1951, and left for Korea early this year.

A native of Sparta, N. C., he moved to Bel Air about four years ago with his family. He worked at the Prospect Hill horse farm, Bel Air, before entering the Army.

Pvt. Dowell was one of nine children.

Lt. Conelley, 25, was wounded in the left arm and back October 8 while fighting on the west central front, his wife said.

At that time, Lt. Conelley was a company commander in the 17th Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. He now is hospitalized in Japan.

He enlisted in the Army in 1946 and graduated from officers' candidate school at Fort Benning, Ga., in May, 1947.

Lt. Conelley was sent to Korea first in 1947, and then was transferred to Nagasaki, Japan. He was returned to this country before going back to Korea last January.

A native of Marion, Ind., he moved to Washington in 1944 with his family. He is a graduate of Eastern High School. He and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy F. Conelley, have one child, Stephen Ross Conelley. Lt. Conelley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Conelley, of Groveton, Va.

He expects to return home next month, Mrs. Conelley said.

Wounded Second Time.

Pvt. Higgins, 21, of Company K, 23d Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, was drafted in September, 1951, and left for Korea last December.

He was wounded slightly about four months ago. No details of the latest action were available.

Born in Lawrence County, S. C., he came to the District with his family about 12 years ago. He is a graduate of Dunbar High School here.

Pvt. Agar, 22, of Company D, Seventh Regiment, First Marine Division, has been in Korea seven months.

He was wounded October 6 by shell fragments in the face while on patrol in a night action, his family reported.

The action, he wrote, happened when his group surprised an enemy patrol at night.

Pvt. Ager is a native of Capitol Heights. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Ager, 305 Sixty-first place.

He graduated from Maryland Park High School, where he played baseball and football. He also was an amatuer boxer, his family said. Before entering the service, he worked with his father, who is a painter.

He was married one week before he was drafted.

Wounded in Few Weeks.

Pvt. Coplin, 24, of the First Marine Division, was wounded October 6 in the leg and foot. He now is hospitalized in Japan, his family said. He had been in Korea only a few weeks before he was wounded.



Pvt. Coplin.

Pvt. Coplin was drafted October 15, 1951. Born and reared in Laytonsville, he was a farm worker before entering the service.

Corpl. Boone, 23, was drafted into the Army in August of last year. No details of the action in which he was wounded were available.

A native of the District, he moved with his family to Forestville in 1943. He is a graduate of Marlboro High School.

Pvt. Jenkins, 20, was wounded slightly on October 6. A machine gunner with the First Marine Division, he had been in Korea since January.

Pvt. Jenkins wrote his mother that his forehead and leg were cut, but that he had been returned to the front lines after field treatment.

There were no details as to the action in which Pvt. Fox was killed or how Sergt. Dickerson was injured. Families of both men were unavailable.

2 CHICAGO AREA GIs DIE IN WAR; 17 ARE WOUNDED

Casualty Report Lists 6 Others Injured

Two Chicago area service men were killed in action in Korea and 17 were wounded and six injured, according to casualty report No. 682, released yesterday by the defense department.

Among Chicagoland men listed as missing is **Lt. Ernest S. Kovatch** of South Bend, Ind., captain of the 1950 Indiana university football team. He had been in Korea only a few weeks. His wife, Mary, lives in South Bend.

Pfc. Irwin L. Eggert, 22, husband of Mrs. Ruth E. Eggert, route 1, Hinsdale, was killed Oct. 17. He was drafted in August, 1951, and sent overseas in March. Eggert was a graduate of Lyons Township High school in La Grange and was a mail carrier.



Tichy [left], Panico [center], and Epcke.

Pfc. Joseph W. Ujek Jr., 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ujek Sr., 918 N. Wolcott av., was killed while on patrol duty Oct. 14. He was drafted last November and sent overseas in May. He was a graduate of Wells High school and an apprentice printer.

The wounded are:

Pfc. Bruce H. Arnoux, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Arnoux, 1527 Dobson av., Evanston, hit in the face, arms, and left leg by fragments of a hand grenade Oct. 14. He enlisted in September, 1951, and went to Korea last April. Arnoux is a graduate of Sullivan High school and attended Evanston Community college two years.

Pvt. John J. Bailey, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Bailey, 4921 Monroe st., wounded in the right arm by rifle fire Oct. 14. He was drafted last January and sent



Glass [left], Ujek [center], and Bailey.

overseas in August. Bailey is a graduate of St. Ignatius' High school and attended Washburne Trade school two years, where he studied the plumbing trade.

Sgt. Albert Cozart Jr. 23, husband of Mrs. Annie M. Cozart, 830 14th st., wounded in the face by mortar shell fragments Oct. 12. He enlisted in June, 1950, and was sent overseas last December. Cozart attended school in West Point, Miss., and was employed here as a laundry worker.

Pfc. Ulysses Crowley, son of Mrs. Annie Crowley, 3335 S. State st.

Pfc. Richard E. Dodge, 22, husband of Mrs. Betty L. Dodge, 5614 Harvey av., La Grange, left leg



Dodge [left], Eggert [center], and Arnoux.

and arm wounded by mortar shell fragments Oct. 11. He was drafted in March, 1950, and sent overseas last May. Dodge is a graduate of Hyde Park High school and was a salesman for a sporting goods firm.

Sgt. Harry K. Epcke, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Marquis, 317 Indiana av., St. Charles, wounded in the right leg by rifle fire Oct. 14. He was drafted in February, 1950, and was sent to Korea last March. He is a graduate of St. Charles' High school and worked as a claim clerk two years for the North Western railroad before entering Miami university, where he was in his third year when called to service.

Corp. Charles T. Glass Jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Glass Sr., 1502 S. Lawndale av., left arm wounded by shrapnel Oct. 14. He enlisted in June, 1951, and was sent overseas last March. He attended Wells High school one year and later worked as a clerk.

Pfc. Eli J. Houston, 26, nephew of Mrs. Beatrice Crawford, 6154 S. Racine av., wounded in the abdomen by hand grenade splinters Oct. 14. After serving four years in the navy during World War II he was discharged and worked as a laborer at Midway airport until his reënlistment in September, 1951.

Corp. Francis J. McGuire, 21, son of Mrs. Letitia McGuire, 6058 S. Halsted st., wounded in the right arm and back by shrapnel Oct. 13. He enlisted in June, 1950, and went to Korea last November. He attended Englewood High school two years and later worked as a clerk for a mail order firm.

Corp. Fred M. Panico, 22, husband of Mrs. Barbara Panico, 1528 Harrison st., wounded in the left leg and arm by shrapnel Oct. 14. He was drafted in July, 1951, and sent overseas last April. Panico attended St. Patrick's academy two years and was employed as a stock clerk for Marshall Field and Company. His wife gave birth to a daughter, Debra Ruth, the day he was wounded.

Sgt. Clarence E. Price, brother of Charlie Price, 2054 Madison st.

Corp. Donald L. Rada, son of Mrs. Lauretta Rada, 171st st. and Brennan hwy., Oak Forest.

Corp. Roy R. Thatcher, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Thatcher, route 1, Arlington Heights.

Pvt. Paul J. Yonke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yonke, 2212 Elim av., Zion.

Pfc. Frank C. Tichy, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Tichy, 5833 Cermak rd., Cicero, wounded in the left side and back by shrapnel Oct. 14. He was drafted in October, 1951, and sent overseas last May. Tichy is a graduate of J. Sterling Morton High school, Cicero, and worked as a service station attendant.

Pfc. Robert W. Smiedzinski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Smiedzinski, 126 Gostlin st., Hammond.

Pfc. George W. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Turner, 4213 Euclid av., East Chicago. [Notification delivered to 1842 130th st., Whiting.]

The injured are:

Corp. Louis J. Beauprey, brother of Mrs. Rose B. Borchardt, 2123 N. Rockwell st.

Corp. Robert J. Bouldin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Bouldin, 9626 S. Chappel av.

Pvt. Arthur E. Brening, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brening, route 1, Lawrence av., Bensenville.

Pfc. Arguster Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thomas, 3214 Grenshaw st.

Pfc. George Pesce, son of Mr. Frank Pesce, 1158 Ohio st.

Pfc. Ser L. Trammell, brother of Mrs. Mary J. Trammell, 2109 Warren blvd.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Asper, Pvt. Leroy D.—Mr. and Mrs. Harley L. Asper, Pontiac, parents.
Cameron, Pvt. Donald G.—Mrs. Thelma J. Cameron, Salem, wife.
Chapel, Pvt. Gerald E.—Mrs. Helen Chapel, South Beloit, wife.
Cooper, Corp. John H.—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cooper, Greenview, parents.
Cryder, Pfc. James K.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cryder, Morris, parents.
Deppe, Pfc. Russell G.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul I. Deppe, Sparta, parents.
Houghland, Sgt. William G.—Mrs. Eleanor L. Bryant, Alton, sister.
Kurek, 1st Lt. Robert A. — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kurek, Decatur parents.
Peasley, Sgt. Thurman L.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peasley, Downs, parents.
Sigler, Sgt. Robert E.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sigler, Marseilles, parents.
Stahl, Pvt. John W.—Mrs. Leah C. Stahl, Fairfield, wife.
Taylor, Sgt. Richard E. — Mr. and Mrs. James W. Taylor, Kewanee, parents.
Walker, Lt. Col. Joel T.—Mrs. Helen W. Brotherton, Gibson City, sister.
Westfall, Corp. Louis F. — Mrs. Alma B. Westfall, Decatur, mother.
Wiegman, Corp. Robert H.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wiegman, New Baden, parents.
Wright, Corp. Walter R. — Mrs. Ada F. Wright, Jacksonville, wife.

INJURED

Blackwell, Pfc. James—Mr. and Mrs. Reedus Blackwell, Danville, parents.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Barney, Pfc. William—Mrs. Ana M. Cathcart, La Porte, mother.
Griffin, Pfc. Frank M.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Griffin, Brazil, parents.

WOUNDED

Baude, Sgt. Gerald F.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baude, Granger, parents.
Boaz, Pfc. Gratton L.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer J. Boaz, Corydon, parents.
Cheatham, Sgt. McCandless—Mrs. Beulah J. Cheatham, Jeffersonville, wife
Christofer, Pfc. Glen T. — Mr. and Mrs. Amos Christofer, Lafayette, parents.
Cowden, Pvt. Gerald J.—Mr. and Mrs. Ezra H. Cowden, Terre Haute, parents.
Depoy, Sgt. Kenneth D.—Mrs. Mary L. Depoy, Winamac, wife.
Dillner, Pfc. Fred G. — Mrs. Gerry E. Dillner, Indianapolis, wife.
Emig, Sgt. Norbert P.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert J. Moss, Fort Wayne, parents.
Johnson, Pfc. Harold E.—Mrs. Malinda C. Johnson, Waterloo, mother.
Lovins, Pvt. Charles E. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lovins, Versailles, parents.
Marklin, Pvt. Frank C.—Mrs. Vera Marklin, Evansville, mother.
Nichols, Pvt. Donald R.—Mr. John H. Nichols, Indianapolis, father.
Nunnery, Sgt. Olvie J.—Mrs. Jean A. Nunnery, Indianapolis, wife.
Payne, Pvt. Warner V.—Mr. and Mrs. William Payne, Evansville, parents.
Raymond, Corp. James D.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Raymond, Evansville, parents.
Sedam, Pfc. Robert R.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Sedam, North Vernon, parents.
Spencer, Pfc. Kenneth M.—Mr. and Mrs Kenneth Spencer, Kokomo, parents.
Suchocki, Pvt. Robert J.—Mr. and Mrs John E. Suchocki, Anderson, parents.
Suess, Sgt. William E.—Mrs. Laura Suess Evansville, mother.
Young, Pvt. John W.—Mrs. Dora B. Young Evansville, wife.

INJURED

Rensberger, Pfc. Rowdy J.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rensberger, Delong, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Kovatch, 2d Lt. Ernest S.—Mrs. Mary L. Kovatch, South Bend, wife.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Gorup, Sgt. Thomas B.—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gorup, Calumet, parents.
Koski, Sgt. Arnie—Mr. and Mrs. Sulo Eli Koski, Wakefield, parents.

WOUNDED

Allen, Pvt. Jack G.—Mrs. Maxine Allen, Flushing, wife.
Arrington, Corp. Willie J.—Mrs. Vera Arrington, Detroit, wife.
Bennett, Sgt. Lloyd J.—Mrs. Ferna E. Bennett, Litchfield, wife.
Beyers, Corp. Leonard T.—Mrs. Katherine Beyers, Detroit, mother.
Bigelow, Sgt. Loren W.—Mrs. Naomi Bigelow, Dearborn, wife.
Brock, Pvt. James E.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brock, Byron Center, parents.
Earley, Pvt. Francis—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lezotte, Lincoln Park, parents.
Falcon, Corp. Rudolph—Mrs. John Castaneda, Holland, mother.
Gianino, Pfc. Joseph—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gianino, Detroit, parents.
Glatz, Pfc. Russell E.—Mrs. Edith Glatz, Wyandotte, mother.
Kenny, Corp. James—Pete Kenny, Detroit, brother.
Kozlowski, Pfc. Julian T.—Chester D. Kozlowski, Detroit, brother.
Newton, Pfc. Jack—Mrs. Betty L. Newton, Otisville, wife.
Niver, Corp. Aldon R.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Niver, Boyne City, parents.
Piskorowski, Pvt. Ronald — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Piskorowski, Detroit, parents.
Potter, Pvt. Harmon E.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Potter, Ceresco, parents.
Santorum, Pvt. Rene J.—Mr. and Mrs. John Santorum, Detroit, parents.
Schmidt, Pvt. Robert L. — Mr. and Mrs Harry Schmidt, Farmington, parents.
Schoder, Pvt. Albert J.—Mr. and Mrs. Nejeeb Schoder, Detroit, parents.
Snider, Sgt. Raymond L. — Mrs. Nancy J Snider, Mason, wife.
Sullivan, Pfc. Guy G.—Mrs. Bertha L. Sullivan, Detroit, mother.
Summersett, Corp. Dale V.—Mr. and Mrs August Summersett, Silverwood, parents.

INJURED

Rhode, Pfc. Robert J.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Rhode, Detroit, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Klozik, Pfc. Paul A.—Mr. Ignac C. Klozik, Midland, father.
Trombly, Pfc. Alva F.—Mr. and Mrs. Alva L. Trombly, Wyandotte, parents.

WISCONSIN

KILLED IN ACTION

Lantry, Pvt. John H.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lantry, Milwaukee, parents.
Mueller, Marine Sgt. Harold E.—Mrs. Gertrude H. Schwartz, Merrill, mother.

WOUNDED

Allard, Pvt. Raymond—Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Allard, Oshkosh, parents.
Altman, Pvt. Gerard C.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Altman, Fond du Lac, parents.
Barnes, Corp. Robert W. — Mr. and Mrs Joseph Barnes, Fredonia, parents.
Buol, Pfc. Valentine—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Buol, Monroe, parents.
Freedlund, Pfc. Morris—Mrs. Ragnhild Freedlund, Pittsville, mother.
Giese, Pvt. Thomas W.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Giese, Athens, parents.
Heezen, 1st Lt. Marvin—Mrs. Dolores Heezon, Green Bay, wife.
Johnson, Pvt. Lawrence J.—Mrs. Helen L. Johnson, Park Falls, wife.
Laurich, Pvt. Ralph H.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Laurich, Milwaukee, parents.
Lillie, Pvt. John L.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lillie, Cumberland, parents.
Lonzo, Corp. Warren J.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester O. Lonzo, Two Rivers, parents.
McChesney, Sgt. Samuel—Mr. Henry W. McChesney, Grand Marsh, father.
Miller, Pvt. Herbert F.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miller, Waunakee, parents.
Michaelis, Pfc. John A. — Mr. and Mrs. Ernwill Michaelis, Manitowish Waters, parents.
Pankratz, Pfc. William L.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pankratz, St. Nazianz, parents.
Prem, Pfc. Edward—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Prem, route 1, Plain, parents.
Rathburn, Sgt. Floyd—Mr. and Mrs. James Rathburn, Green Bay, parents.
Rozga, Pfc. Arthur J.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rozga, Milwaukee, parents.
Sanders, Pfc. George S.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester J. Sanders, Hillsboro, parents.
Schimmel, Pfc. David E. — Mrs. Juanita Schimmel, Montello, wife.
Statz, Pvt. Patrick H.—Mr. and Mrs. Werner Statz, Cross Plains, parents.
Ten Dolle, Pvt. Carl D.—Mr. and Mrs. John Ten Dolle, Sheboygan Falls, parents.
Vetter, Pvt. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Vetter, Weyauwega, parents.

INJURED

Tyler, Corp. Daniel K.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tyler, Phillips, parents.

Missing Reading GI, 20, Now Listed as Dead

A young soldier from Reading residents of this area, including a Marine captain from Norristown, ing to the Defense Department's 536th casualty list, released last night.

Two other Pennsylvanians were reported killed and four wounded. No new casualties for Delaware and Maryland were announced.

Pfc. Gerald Bernhart, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bernhart, of 1016 Locust st., Reading, who had been missing since July 31, 1950, has been officially listed as dead, his parents were informed.

LEFT SCHOOL TO ENLIST

Bernhart, who left Northeast Junior High School, Reading, at the age of 18 to enlist, was one of 300 GIs of the 24th Division who found their way back to their own lines on July 22, 1950, after a nightmarish, 60-mile march through enemy territory from burning Taejon.

Marine Capt. Frank L. Moister, 30, formerly of 4024 Meridian st., Holmesburg, was wounded March 27, his wife, the former Eleanor Bingaman, of Norristown RD 1, was notified.



CAPT. MOISTER

Moister, pilot of a Corsair based on the aircraft carrier Bairoko, wrote that he had suffered minor face wounds during a strafing run aimed at Communist supply lines.

A veteran of the Second World War, Moister entered the Marine Corps in 1942 and was commissioned as a flier the next year at Pensacola, Fla. He served in the Pacific area during the war, was placed on inactive status in 1946 and recalled to active duty March 1, 1951.

PHILADELPHIAN HIT

Pfc. James Davis, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis, of 2100 N. College ave., this city, was wounded March 12. He entered the Army last June 25, trained at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and was transferred to Korea after arriving in Japan on Christmas Day.

A graduate of Northeast High School in 1947, and a motion-picture projectionist before going into the Army, Davis was wounded in the right hand by a bursting grenade, according to word received by his parents. He has a brother, Walter, 19.

OUT OF HOSPITAL

Sgt. Michael Perate, 21, husband of Mrs. Minnie Perate, of 223 Spruce st., Reading, was wounded March 10 in the right hip and since has been released from a hospital, he informed his wife.

Perate enlisted for one year at the age of 18 and returned to active duty in October, 1950, nine months after his initial discharge. He arrived in Japan last Jan. 31 and was sent to Korea three weeks later. He has two brothers, Neil and Rocco, both Second World War veterans, and two sisters.



PFC. DAVIS SGT. PERATE

Sfc. John R. Ritter, 37, husband of Mrs. Eva Ritter, of 1315 Frush Valley rd., Laureldale, a suburb of Reading, was wounded March 22 and still is hospitalized at Pusan, according to a letter received by his wife.

A second World War veteran who served in both the European and Asiatic theaters, Sergeant Ritter wrote that he was shot in the back by a sniper while emerging from a tank. Ritter went back into the Army in October, 1950, and was sent to Korea last September, after training at Camp Polk, La. Two of his four brothers, Lester and Ernest, also saw service in the Second World War.

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Pfc. Harry W. Whitekettle, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Whitekettle, of Denver RD 1, Lancaster county, was wounded last month for the second time. He previously was wounded seven months ago.

Whitekettle went into the Army while a senior at Terre Hill High School. He has been in Korea nearly two years, after training at Fort Meade, Md. While in school, he also worked in his father's garage.

Cpl. Arthur K. Watson, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Watson, of the Fairton-Millville rd., Fairton, N. J., near Bridgeton, was wounded March 17. He went into the Army 13 months ago and has been in Korea five months. A brother, Allison, also in the Army, is home on a 30-day leave, after serving four years in Trieste.

PENNA. MEN KILLED

The two other Pennsylvanians reported killed were Pfc. Joseph M. Barna, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Barna, of 1804 3d ave., Beaver Falls, and Sgt. Jesse M. Crawford, husband of Mrs. May E. Crawford, of 9 Paxton st., High Spire.

Others from Pennsylvania reported wounded:

Pfc. Irvin S. Sherwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Sherwood, of 223 N. West st., Corry; Cpl. Glenn D. Rinehart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rinehart, of Broad Top; Marine Pfc. Donald L. Duratz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick D. Duratz, of Grindstone, and Cpl. Rade Radasinovich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Radasinovich, of 2779 Johnson st., Aliquippa.

Other New Jersey men listed as wounded were Pfc. Francis C. Kopp, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Kopp, Sr., of 8 Barnert place, Paterson, and 1st Lt. Leslie E. Smith, brother of Mrs. Gertrude S. O'Brien, of 463 Henry st., Elizabeth.

16,898 U. S. DEAD IN KOREA; OTHER U. N. TOLL 1,844

Total American Losses Put at 107,666

New York, April 29 (AP)—Casualties suffered by American and supporting forces in Korea have been placed at an unofficial total of 419,456.

The latest casualty list reported by the United States reported 16,898 American dead. The total dead among forces of the Republic of Korea is placed at 29,494.

The death list for the remaining 14 nations that have forces in Korea totals 1,844.

U. S. Total 107,666

The figures, which are incomplete and unofficial, were compiled from United Nations delegations and semi-official sources.

The United States army is due to announce new castualty totals tomorrow if it keeps up its current schedule. The latest one, a week ago, listed a total of 107,666, including the 16,898 dead, 78,236 wounded, and 12,532 missing.

Figures for the Republic of Korea, available only to the early part of the year, totaled 301,864, including the 29,494 dead, 101,097 wounded, 105,672 missing, and 65,601 prisoners.

14 Others Listed

The totals for the other 14 nations, in some cases up to the early part of April, were listed as follows:

Britain — 3,025 — 459 dead, 1,466 wounded, 187 missing, 913 captured.

Australia—776—167 dead, 589 wounded, 20 missing.

Canada—755—140 dead, 610 wounded, 4missing, 1 captured.

New Zealand — 64 — 17 dead, 46 wounded, 1 captured.

South Africa — 55 — 19 dead 4 wounded, 9 missing, 23 captured.

France—896—150 dead, 740 wounded, 6 captured.

Belgium-Luxembourg—172—35 dead, 134 wounded, 3 missing.

Netherlands — 394 — 84 dead, 307 wounded, 3 captured.

Greece—342—96 dead, 245 wounded, 1 missing.

Turkey — 2,342 — 477 dead, 1,464 wounded, 167 missing, 234 captured.

Philippines — 319 — 54 dead, 207 wounded, 19 missing, 39 captured.

Thailand—428—59 dead, 365 wounded, 4 missing.

Colombia—182—50 dead, 132 wounded.

Ethiopia—176—37 dead, 139 wounded.

Enemy casualties thru April 16 have been estimated by the United States army at 1,666,069.

Body Of War Vet Arrives In U. S.

BALTIMORE

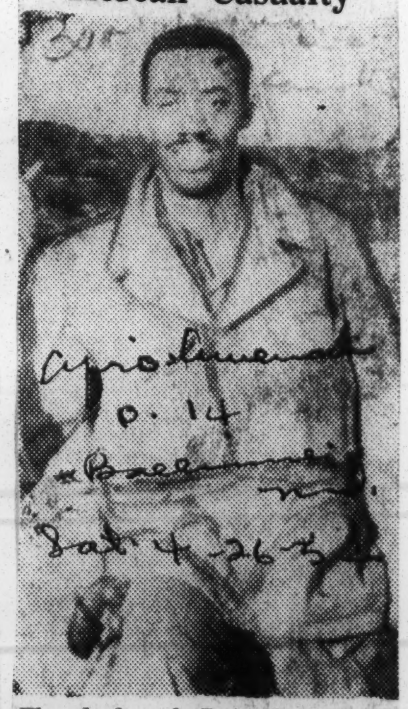
The body of Pvt. James W. Watts, 5805 McCawley Ct., who lost his life in Korea, was returned to this country Friday for burial.

A veteran of World War II and a member of the Maryland National Guard, the 24-year-old soldier was killed in a jeep accident.

His wife, Mrs. Constance Watts, and two daughters, Barbara and Joyce, survived.

Interment was in the Baltimore National Cemetery.

Korean Casualty



The body of Pvt. James W. Watts, a member of the Maryland National Guart who lost his life in Korea, arrived in San Francisco last Friday. He was buried in the Baltimore National Cemetery.

LIST 2 CHICAGO AREA SOLDIERS KILLED IN KOREA

Two Chicago area service men have been killed and another wounded in recent Korean fighting, according to the defense department's list No. 574, released yesterday.

Pfc. Norman R. Holsinger, 23, of 12 Orchard st., Hillside, was killed in action May 9, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Holsinger, were notified. Pfc. Holsinger was a mechanic for the Mercham Pen company when drafted Feb. 1, 1951. He was graduataed from Fenger High school in 1947.

Pvt. Roosevelt Lanfair, 22, of 5622 Indiana av., was reported killed in action May 11. His wife, Helen R. Lanfair, a clerk of the railway retirement board, was notified. Pvt. Lanfair was a mechanic



Lanfair [left] and Hansen.

for the Universal Wheel company when he was drafted in September, 1951. He was sent to Korea last April. He was home on a 30 day furlough in January and February. Pvt. Lanfair, father of a boy, Edward David, 4 months old, was graduated from Du Sable High school. His mother, Mishie, lives at 5052 Washington Park ct.

Pfc. Ted T. Hansen, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Hansen, 4619 W. Palmer st., arrived in Korea at 2 a. m. May 3 and on a patrol with members of G company, 1st marines, was slightly wounded at noon. He remained in the lines and May 13 was struck again in the right leg. This wound was treated in a field hospital and he was scheduled to return to the front Monday, according to a letter to his parents. Hansen was graduated from Austin High school, attended Wright Junior college, and was in the cleaning and drying business with his father before he was drafted last September.

Other Chicagoland casualties:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Heermann, Pfc. William C.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Heerman, Ottawa, parents.

Denton, Marine Pfc. Darrell R.—Chris F. Rozanski, Decatur, grandfather.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Evans, Pvt. James P.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Evans, New Castle, parents.

Combs, Marine Pfc. James A.—Mrs. Ethel B. Combs, New Albany, mother.

Ditter, Marine Corp. Amor P.—Mrs. Margaret M. Lee, Indianapolis, mother.

Hendrickson, Marine Pfc. Gerald D.—Mrs. Vina R. Hartigan, La Porte, mother.

Herndon, Marine Pfc. James K.—Mrs. James K. Herndon, Hoagland, wife.

INJURED

Bright, Pfc. Larry A.—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil D. Bright, Anderson, parents.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Stephenson, Marine Pfc. James L.—Mrs. Eunico Cates, Detroit, mother.

WOUNDED

Amico, Sgt. Joseph H.—Mr. and Mrs. Vito Amico, Detroit, parents.

Eroyan, Pfc. Jean Marcell—George Eroyan, Detroit, brother.

Tiffany, Pfc. Roger R.—Mrs. Jean Tiffany, Grand Rapids, wife.

McGillicuddy, Marine Pfc. Jerry Joseph—Mr. and Mrs. William P. McGillicuddy, Grand Rapids, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

MacArthur, Pfc. Graham Orton—Mrs. Mary O. MacArthur, Grand Rapids, mother.

IOWA

WOUNDED

Barkema, Marine Pfc. Dale A.—Hilko Barkema, Thornton, father.

Henkel, Marine Pfc. Wilbert J.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph D. Henkel, Mount Auburn, parents.

Lloyd, Marine Corp. Richard A.—Mrs. Esther C. Lloyd, Des Moines, mother.

WISCONSIN

WOUNDED

Beattie, Marine Pfc. Francis W.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Beattie Sr., Amberg, parents.

Beffel, Marine Pfc. John M.—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Beffel, Wauwatosa, parents.

Chapman, Marine Sgt. Richard L.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Chapman, Ridgeway, parents.

Van Thull, Marine Pfc. Robert W.—Mrs. Evelyn F. Van Thull, Kimberly, mother.

INJURED

Southard, Pfc. Joseph F.—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Southard, Eldorado, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Fulton, Corp. Edward F.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Fulton, DeForest, parents.

Turner, Corp. Wilford W.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Turner, Richland Center, parents.

Pvt. Legore Killed in Korean Action

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Killed in Action—Army Pvt. Marion Legare, of 3718 13th st. nw.

Wounded—Marine Maj. Floyd M. Johnson, jr., of 3801 Connecticut ave. nw.



Maj. Johnson Pvt. Legare

Army Pvt. Marion Legare, 24, attached to the Forty-fifth Infantry Division, was killed June 7 in Korea, the Department of Defense reported yesterday.

Pvt. Legare, whose wife, Carolyn, lives at 3718 13th st. nw., had written the day before his death that "the fighting was getting rough," and that "he was fighting nights and sleeping days."

Details of his death were not known. He had been in Korea six months. He entered the Army four months before that.

A resident of Washington for five years, Pvt. Legare was a construction worker here. He was born in Georgetown, S. C. He had been married four years.

Marine Maj. Floyd M. Johnson, jr., was wounded late last month while at a forward observation post, his brother, Army Lieut. Col. Louis H. Johnson reported. Maj. Johnson is the husband of Mrs. Floyd M. Johnson, of 3801 Connecticut ave. nw.

Just back from Korea himself, Col. Johnson said his brother was "all scratched up" by artillery fire, but since has returned to duty as Operations Officer in the First Marine Division.

He said Maj. Johnson credits the new Marine protective vest for preventing serious injury.

Texas-born, Maj. Johnson has been a Marine officer since World War II, when he served in the South Pacific with the Sixth Marine Division. He came here when stationed at Quantico.

District Soldier Killed And Marine Officer Wounded in Korea

A Washington private has been killed and a Marine major wounded in Korean action, the Defense Department announced today.

Pvt. Marion Legare, 24, husband of Mrs. Carolyn Legare, 3718 Thirteenth street N.W., was killed June 7, according to the telegram received here. He was with the 45th Infantry Division.

Maj. Floyd M. Johnson, 30, a regimental operations officer with the 1st Marine Division, is back



Maj. Johnson. Pvt. Legare.

in action again after receiving wounds in the arm, his famly said. His wife lives at 3801 Connecticut avenue, N.W.

Pvt. Legare, a native of Georgetown, S. C., came to Washington in 1947 as a construction worker. He went into service 11 months ago, according to his wife, and was in Korea by January. She has received no details on how he was killed. Mrs. Legare, who has no children of her own, has a part-time job taking care of two youngsters.

Maj. Johnson, whose brother, Army Col. Louis Johnson, returned last week from two years in Korea, went to the Far East in April.

Previously he had been with the plans and training section at the Quantico Marine base. The family, which now includes Maj. Johnson's 6-month-old son, moved here in 1948, when he was assigned to Quantico. He is a native of Texas and joined the Corps in 1942.

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR MOUND BAYOU SOLDIER KILLED IN KOREA

Mound Bayou, Miss.—On January 18, the all-colored town of Mound Bayou, Miss., paid it's last respects at the military funeral of Pfc Amos M. Thompson, son of Rev. and Mrs. Aaron Thompson. This was a historic event, since Pfc Thompson is the first soldier (white or colored) to give his life in the service of his country during the Korean conflict from Bolivar County, Mississippi.

Montgomery - Green American Legion Post No. 220 (Mound Bayou) furnished military honors. The Memorial services were very impressive with Scripture and Prayer by Father J. W. Bowman (Ex-Major World War II). Music "Grant Us Peace" by Mound Bayou High School Chorus; Memoirs by Supt. B. T. Johnson, Mound Bayou High School; Sermon by Rev. J. L. Joiner, Pastor St. Andrew M. B. Church, Shelby, Miss., Solo "Open the Gates of the Temple," by Miss Verleen Palmer. The memorial address, a masterpiece, was so eloquently delivered by Dr. Blair T. Hunt, principal, Booker T. Washington High, Memphis, Tenn. The Hon. Mayor B. A. Green introduced the speaker. Postmaster C. V. Thurmond was Master of Ceremonies.

All members of Selective Service Local Board No. 6, Cleveland, Miss., were present to pay last respects to Pfc Thompson as well as other white friends.

The last rites for Pfc Amos M. Thompson was the first military funeral conducted in Mound Bayou. The services were held in the high school auditorium where he last attended school. Members of the American Legion Post were active Pallbearers. A six-gun salute of three volleys were fired at the cemetery. E. E. Pippins was commander of the Firing Squad and Honor Guard. A. A. Raspberry blew "Taps." Mr. Ezell Anderson, representative of Delta Burial Funeral Home, was in charge of arrangements.

Commander I. M. Peterson, Montgomery-Green American Legion Post No. 220 received the following letter from Headquarters Mississippi Military District, Jackson, Mississippi:

22 January 1952

Mr. I. M. Peterson
American Legion Post No. 220
Mound Bayou, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Peterson:

As you know our Organized Reserve Corps Unit Instructors are charged with the responsibility of insuring military honors for Korean War dead returned for re-

Bayou, Mississippi. This co-
operation on the part of members
of your Post is appreciated and is
not only to the next of
to your community and
country.

burial. Without the assistance of Mound Bayou Veterans Organizations it would be extremely difficult for the Instructors and Mississippi Military District to arrange the Military

furnished military honors at the interment of Pfc Amos M. Thompson in the Mound Bayou Cemetery,

On 18 January 1952 your Post
a service no
kin but to
Honor Party.

Father Wins Fight To Have Korea Vet Buried In Hometown Cemetery

By THOMASENA GRIGSBY

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, 19-year-old hero of the Korean war, who for six weeks was denied burial in a portion of the soil which he died fighting to defend, was interred here last Saturday with full military honors.

Private Reed was buried in the veterans plot of Greenwood Memorial Park cemetery following a decsion last week by officials to drop their discriminatory policy of refusing to allow Negro veterans or servicemen to be buried in their veteran's plot on the same terms as whites.

The cemetery is owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

It appears that nationwide publicity was necessary to secure a grave for this soldier killed in action in Korea, June 5, 1951.

Private Reed's body, with military escort arrived in Phoenix Nov. 28. The funeral was held up because officials at Greenwood cemetery turned down a request of George Reed, father of the soldier, that his son be buried in the veterans section of the cemetery.

There was a rule that in order for Negro veterans to be buried there must be on hand three notarized letters from the commanders of the veterans organizations.

The father stated if the letters were not required for the burial of white veterans he would not ask for them for his son.

Previously, the VFW and the DAV had written to the board of trustees of the cemetery asking them to discontinue the rule. The American Legion was asked to write a similar letter. The Legion wrote the letter, Jan. 5, 1952, the day after the story was made public that Private Reed had not been buried.

The chairman of the board then stated that the board was under no obligation to accept the blanket resolution that any veteran be buried upon the request of the next of kin and would not act on the resolution until its next meeting, Feb. 4.

A few days later a special meeting was called and it was decided that Private Reed would be buried without the letters, but in the future certification from a committee composed of representatives from all veterans organizations and from separate units consisting of members of one race, would be necessary in order that any veteran be buried in the veterans section of the cemetery.

Meanwhile, an offer to have the solider buried in Arlington National cemetery was turned down by Private Reed's father who stated that he wanted his son buried in Phoenix where he could visit the grave and he wanted it so that if one or both of his only two sons now fighting in Korea should be killed they too could be buried with other veterans in Greenwood Memorial cemetery.

The Morgan McDermott Post No. 7 of the American Legion in Tucson had offered the father a lot in the veterans plot of Tucson's Evergreen cemetery.

Phoenix Cemetery About Faces; Agrees To Bury Negro Veteran

Phoenix, Ariz. (ANP).—In the face of opposition from three veteran's organizations and an aroused public. Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery changed its policy to allow the burial of a Negro soldier killed in Korea and thus brought to an end the five-week battle to obtain burial of the soldier.

The body of Pvt. Thomas C. Reed, 19, had been resting in a mortuary since Nov. 28 awaiting clearance on a burial site in the cemetery, owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2 of the Free and Accepted Masons.

The three veteran organizations which asked the cemetery to permit burial of any veteran without special notarized letters of request were:

The Luke-Greenway Post of the American Legion, Post 720 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

Until recently, Greenwood Memorial Park had restricted burial in the veterans section to white persons. However, several months ago it adopted a policy of considering special letters of request from the three veteran organizations and had allowed four Negro soldiers to be buried there.

Pvt. Reed's father had objected to having to ask the organizations to intercede in behalf of his son and send letters.



Associated Press

***Taps:** When Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, a Negro infantryman killed in Korea, was brought home for burial, the Phoenix, Ariz., Greenwood Memorial Park refused permission unless his father presented special letters from three veterans' organizations. He refused, and the soldier's body lay in a mortuary for six weeks until the rules on Negro burial were amended. Reed was buried with military honors.*

South Korean And U.N. Losses Put at 414,945

Republic Reports 301,864 Casualties, U. S. 104,383, Other Countries, 8,698

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP).—Total casualties of United Nations and Republic of Korea forces in the Korean War have reached 414,945, an Associated Press survey showed today.

U. N. delegations and governments were sources for the information.

The United States today announced casualties of 104,383. These included 16,057 killed in action, 75,602 wounded and 12,724 missing.

Totals for the armies, navies and air forces of fifteen other U. N. member nations were at least 8,698, representing 1,648 killed, 5,528 wounded and 1,522 missing and captured.

The list lacks Ethiopia, which has never announced any figures on its losses. A responsible informant said that the Ethiopian battalion suffered fairly heavy losses. Figures on the Greek and Turkish losses were at least sixty days old.

The Republic of (South) Korea, which is not a U. N. member, reported that its losses to Dec. 22 were 29,494 dead, 101,097 wounded, 65,601 on prisoner of war lists, and 105,672 missing. This total of 301,864 does not include civilian casualties.

Here are the latest semi-official reports from the others, most of them up to the end of last year:

Australia—133 dead, 547 wounded, fourteen missing, total 694.

Belgium - Luxemburg — Thirty - two dead, 125 wounded, two prisoners of war, total 159.

Britain—424 dead, 1,317 wounded, 916 captured, 201 missing, total 2,858.

Canada—127 dead, 514 wounded, one prisoner of war, four missing, total 646.

Colombia—Fifty dead, 132 wounded, total 182.

France—153 dead, 700 wounded, ten captured, four missing, total 867.

Greece — Eighty-six dead, 226 wounded, total 312.

Netherlands—Seventy-one dead, 269 wounded, one captured, two missing, total 343.

New Zealand—Seventeen dead, forty-one wounded, one captured, total fifty-nine.

Philippines — Fifty dead, 177 wounded, one captured, fifty-seven missing, total 285.

Turkey—458 dead, 1,170 wounded, 282 missing, total 1,910. (These are early December figures announced before the prisoner-of-war lists were made public).

South Africa — Seven dead, six wounded, four captured, eighteen missing, total thirty-five.

Thailand—Forty dead, 304 wounded, four missing, total 348.

The United Nations is now preparing a survey of the forces in Korea and their casualties for a year-end report.

Second Smallest Weekly Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Announced American battle casualties in Korea reached 104,383 today, an increase of 299 since last week. This is the second smallest weekly increase reported since the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported:

	Last week	Increase	New total
Killed in Action	15,950	107	16,057
Wounded	75,374	228	75,602
Missing	12,760	*36	12,724
Total	104,084	299	104,383
Battle Deaths (X)	17,834	114	17,948
Current Missing (Y)	11,007	*37	10,970

*Decrease.

(X) Includes killed in action, 1,702 fatally wounded and 189 dead, originally reported missing.

(Y) After deducting from gross total 1,391 returned, 174 known captured and 189 known dead.

Following is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

	Last week	Increase	New total
Army	85,420	223	85,643
Navy	1,193	7	1,200
Air Force	957	17	974
Marine Corps	16,415	52	16,586

District GI Dies in Korea At Age of 21

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Died of Wounds:

Army Pvt. James G. Harris

Wounded:

Army Pfc. Hugh D. Chandler

Marine Pfc. Paul A. McGowan

Army Pvt. James G. Harris, whose weekly letters home always said "I'm well and fine and everything is going to be all right, Mama," dide January 14, two days after being wounded seriously in Korea.

The death of the 21year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harris, 754 Lamont st. nw., was among three District casualties in Korea reported by the Defense Department yesterday.

He entered the Army last June 19, trained at Fort Meade, Md., and Indiantown Gap, Pa., and left for overseas October 15. He was serving with the Second Division's Thirty-eighth Infantry Regiment when mortally wounded.

Private Harris attended Banneker Junior High School and Armstrong High School. He worked for the Washington Terminal Company before entering the service.

Besides his parents, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna Harris, whom he married a week before leaving for Korea; four sisters, Mrs. James Quarles, Mrs. Doris Herron, Patricia Harris and Iris Harris, and one brother, Charles Thomas Harris.

Marine Pfc. Paul A. McGowan, 20, suffered shrapnel wounds January 18 while serving with the First Marine Division. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McGowan, 1408 S st. se., said he wrote home the same day he was wounded, telling them not to worry.

In his letters home from Korea, he has told of the "bitter cold weather whcih numbs your fingers if you take your gloves off for a second."

Army Pfc. Hugh D. Chandler, 19, was hospitalized near Pusan for wounds suffered January 5 when his tank was hit by enemy fire, according to a letter he wrote his wife, Mrs. Melissa G. Chandler, 1504 Kingman pl. nw. She said his fingers were crushed and he received shrapnel wounds to his forehead.

He is the father of two daughters. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Chandler, live at the Kingman pl. address.



Pfc. H. D. Chandler Pvt. J. G. Harris Pfc. P. A. McGowan

District casualties reported by Defense Department yesterday.

Joint Funeral For Heroes Who Enlisted, Died Togethe

Special to the Journal and Guide

DILLWYN, Va. — Two Korean war casualties who had enlisted together and died together were given joint burial services in Wealthia, Va., Sunday.

The soldiers, Cpl. Alfred R. Gregory and Cpl. Leslie White, enlisted the same day in June 1950. They were killed in action on May 23, 1951. Double funeral services with military honors were conducted Feb. 24 from Union Baptist Church, Wealthia, Va. The Rev. H. R. Veneable officiated.

Cpl. Gregory is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Gregory, Wealthia, Va.; eight sisters, Mrs. Lillie Cox, Mrs. Minnie Cousin, Mrs. Catherine Brice, Miss Isabella Gregory, of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Jennie May Gregory, Misses Florence, Rubie, and Nellie Gregory, of Wealthia, Va.; four brothers, Freddie and Edwyn, of Baltimore; and Eugene and Hen-



CPL. ALFRED GREGORY CPL. LESLIE WHITE

ry Lee Gregory, of Wealthia. Dillwyn, Misses Geraldine and Cpl. White is survived by his mother, Mrs. Dora White, three sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Harris, ward White, all of Wealthia. Edmonia Wa Bobby and Charles Ed-

GI, Reported Missing, Now Listed Dead

Corpl. Richard A. Daley, 23, previously reported missing in action, was killed in the Mago-ri sector of Korea, the Defense Department has informed his wife, Mrs. Erma M. Daley, 1115 49th st. ne.



Cpl. Daley

Mrs. Daley was informed her husband was missing in action October 23. The Defense Department has notified her he was killed three days later.

Corporal Daley was born ni Hyattsville, Md. and attended Brentwood Manor Elementary School. He entered the Army September 21, 1950. He went to Korea with the Fifth Cavalry in the spring of 1951.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, Annetta, 6, Lakeland, Md.; his mother, Mrs. Mary Dalye, 4517 41st ave., Brentwood, Md.; seven sisters and six brothers and his grandmother, Mrs. Alice Gilbert, Brentwood, Md.

2 Corporals Listed Killed In Korea

PHILADELPHIA

Two corporals are among the latest battle casualties.

Cpl. Arthur Martin, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fate Martin, 4318 Wyalusing Ave., was killed in action in Korea, Nov. 27. Cpl. John R. Butler, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Butler, 2128 Ave., was killed Nov. 24.

It was the first day of Cpl. Martin's return to active duty after being hospitalized for treatment of wounds suffered in previous action.

Cpl. Martin was a member of the Airborne Infantry and was wounded twice in battle, the first time Sept. 5.

He was a former Central High School student. He was employed by a construction company when he entered service last January.

He was sent overseas in July. In addition to his parents, he is survived by three brothers and five sisters.

Wounded Previously

Cpl. Butler also suffered previous wounds in battle on April 25. He was a student at Bok Vocational-Technical School when he enlisted in August, 1950.

He is also survived by a sister, Elizabeth; four brothers, James Jr., Edward, Raymond and Earl an Air Force veteran.

Another Hurt

2 District Soldiers Die Of Wounds

CASUALTY

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Died of Wounds:

Army Pfc. Sebastian M. Wheeler, jr.

Army Pvt. Thurman E. Nelson.

Wounded:

Army Sergt. First Class George P. Greenhow.

Two native Washingtonians have died of wounds suffered in Korea, according to the latest Defense Department casualty list released yesterday. Another District youth has been listed as wounded.



Pfc. Wheeler



Sgt. Greenhow

Reported as dead are Pfc. Sebastian M. Wheeler, jr., son of Mrs. Elease Wheeler, of 102 K st. nw. and Pvt. Thurman E. Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thurman H. Nelson, of 725 Gresham pl. nw.



Pvt. Nelson

Mrs. Nelson said that she was notified of her son's death December 26—which would have been his 19th birthday. Pvt. Nelson died in a hospital in Korea December 18 as a result of wounds from mortar fire the previous day.

A member of the Thirty First Infantry Division, Pvt. Nelson had been in the Army since 1950 and landed in Korea last April. He was attending Armstrong High School when he enlisted, according to his mother.

Pfc. Wheeler, who had previously been reported seriously wounded November 24, died as a result of those wounds December 18 in a hospital in Japan. The 22-year-old soldier was struck by shell fragments.

Pfc. Wheeler went to public schools here and was working for a grocery company when inducted last March. His mother said he was with the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment and had been in Korea since September.

The Defense Department listed as wounded Sergt. First Class George P. Greenhow, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Greenhow, of 908 5th st. se.

Sergt. Greenhow, 21, was wounded in the eye December 12 and is now in a hospital in Japan. He wrote his parents that he would be home soon but didn't say how seriously he was wounded.

Born here, Sergt Greenhow worked as a painter before he enlisted about two years ago. Before being wounded, he was in Korea for nine months with an engineers unit.

U. S. TOLL IN KOREA CLIMBS TO 103,739; RISES 321 IN WEEK

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP)—Announced United States battle casualties in Korea reached 103,739 today, an increase of 321 since last week.

The defense department's weekly summary based on notifications to families thru last Friday reported:

	Last week	Increase	New total
Killed in action	15,804	75	15,879
Wounded	74,813	267	75,080
Missing	12,801	Decr. 21	12,780
Total	103,418	321	103,739
*Battle deaths	17,670	84	17,754
†Current miss'g	11,048	Decr. 21	11,027

*Includes killed in action, 1,688 fatally wounded and 187 dead, originally reported missing.

†After deducting from gross total 1,392 returned, 174 known captured, and 187 known dead.

Following is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

	Last week	Increase	New total
Army	84,849	252	85,101
Navy	1,193	...	1,193
Air force	951	4	955
Marine corps	16,425	65	16,490

Missing Soldier Reported Killed

NEWARK

Pvt. Thaddeus F. Stevens Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Stevens, 128 N Merchant St., Merchantville, N.J., was killed in action in Korea, Thursday, Jan 17.

Pvt. Stevens had been previously reported as missing in action.

Mr. Stevens died one month after his son was reported missing in action without knowing of his offspring's death. Pvt. Stevens never received word of his parent's death.



PVT. THADDEUS STEVENS

Pvt. Stevens is a graduate of Merchantville High School and the Bordentown Bible School, where he taught before entering the service.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Betty Stevens. He was also organist of Calvary Baptist Church.

Funeral Rites Held For Local Soldier Killed In Korea



Funeral rates were held at Mt. Cavalary Baptist Church on West Lynch street Wednesday afternoon for Private Bert C. Lowe, who was killed in action in Korea. Pvt. Lowe was reported killed in action on May 24, 1951. His remains arrived here Monday.

With Rev. W. P. Whitfield, pastor of the church officiating. Military honors were given by local military detachment and the American Legion.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Pauline B. Lowe, one son, Dale Lowe, a daughter, Edna Lowe, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowe, three sisters, one of each in Jackson, Detroit, and New York, and thre brothers, two of Jackson and one of Chicago.

Interment was at Pine Grove Cemetery, Raymond, Miss., with arrangements in charge of Peoples Funeral Home.

Two District Soldiers Killed in Korea War; D. C. Sergeant Injured

The parents of Pvt. Thurman E. Nelson, 735 Gresham place N.W., have been notified he died last December 18 of wounds suffered in action on December 17.



Pvt. Nelson.

Two other District soldiers were named on the Defense Department's 473d report of battle casualties in the Korean area. Also listed as having died of wounds was Pfc. Sebastian M. Wheeler, jr. Wounded was Sergt. 1/c George P. Greenhow.

Pvt. Nelson, 18, had been in Korea with the 31st Infantry Division since last April. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thurman H. Nelson. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Alverna Marie Underwood and Miss Rosanna B. Nelson, both of the Gresham place address.

Was Student at Armstrong.

Before he volunteered for the Army on September 18, 1950, Pvt. Nelson had been a student at Armstrong Junior High School.

Last fall, his mother said, he wrote her that he had been praying for a particular thing and that God had answered his prayer. Mrs. Nelson said he had prayed the enemy would not attack his unit during October. He told her there had been no attack.

Pfc. Wheeler, 22, was the son of Mrs. Elease Wheeler of 102 K street N.W. Like Pvt. Nelson he, too, died on December 18. He had been wounded last November 24 and transferred to a hospital in Japan.

Drafted last March, Pfc. Wheeler was sent to Korea in September and was assigned to Company F, 15th Infantry Regiment, 2d Battalion, 3d Division.

Hospitalized in Japan

Sergt. Greenhow, who is 21, was wounded on December 12 while serving with Company C of the 11th Combat Engineers. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Greenhow, 908 Fifth street S.E.

Sergt. Greenhow suffered wounds about the head and has been hospitalized in Japan. He had been in Korea since last April and volunteered for the Army in July, 1950.

The department also listed a Maryland soldier as wounded in Korea—Pvt. William C. Riley, nephew of Raymond Riley, Seneca.

Phila. Soldier Listed Wounded

Pvt. Malvin E. Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Malvin E. Smith, Sr., of 3805 Haverford ave., was reported wounded in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 476th casualty list released last night.



PVT. MALVIN SMITH

Smith was among three Pennsylvanians listed as wounded. The department also reported that another service man from this State was killed and two died of wounds. New Jersey casualties included three wounded and one injured. No casualties for Delaware or Maryland were included in the list.

Smith, who is 22, was wounded in the left leg while serving with an infantry regiment. He served in the Army from 1947 to 1950 and attended a watch repair school at 49th st. and Lancaster ave. before re-enlisting last April. He was sent overseas in November. He has a brother, Charles, 19.

The New Jersey man reported injured was Cpl. Edward J. Nicholas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nicholsa, of Black Horse pike, Cecil.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. John W. Bonetti, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bonetti, of Pittsburgh.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Sgt. Jackson E. Burnsworth, son of Mrs. Clemeth W. Burnsworth, of Mills Run. (Previously reported missing.)

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Stanley J. Drozdowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Drozdowski, of Nanticoke.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Earl T. Barbour, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barbour, of Sharpsburg.

Pvt. Glen W. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Reed, of Etna.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. George E. Colley, brother of Thomas Colley, of Summit.

Cpl. William P. Karakinchak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Karabinchak, Sr., of Fords.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Richard J. Laverveld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Laverveld, of Paterson.

Killed In Korea



Pvt. Archie Lee Carman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Lee Carman, Sr., of Hartsville, Tenn., was killed in Korea by a hand grenade, Aug. 30, 1951.

Pvt. Carman was born in Trousdale County May 22, 1931. He attended Ward Elementary school and graduated from Union High school, Gallatin, Tenn., May 1950. He was active in athletics and all other school activities.

Pvt. Carman enlisted in the Army August 30, 1950 and completed the Leadership Course conducted by the 41st Tank Battalion of the Eighth Infantry Division at Fort Jackson, S. C. He went overseas April, 1951 and was with the Infantry at the time of his death.

He gave his all in the defense of the country that we love so well, and in an effort to make our nation safe for democracy and for those yet unborn, an inalienable right granted to us by an All-wise Creator. No finer tribute could be paid to the young men of America than to say that they served their country nobly and well.

Funeral services for Pvt. Carman were held at St. John Baptist church Hartsville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1951 at 1 p. m., Rev. O. F. Robertson, Rev. R. A. Stewart and Rev. H. C. Osborne officiating. Burial with military rites was held in Stalcup Cemetery, Hartsville, Tenn.

In addition to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Carman, Sr., surviors include his grandmother, Mrs. Florence Ragland, two grand fathers Mr. John Ragland and Mr. Ellie Carman, all of Hartsville, Tenn; 3 great aunts; 1 uncle; 2 great uncles, a devoted friend, Miss Marjorie Vaughns, a host of other relatives and friends.

OFFICER DUE TO COME HOME DIES IN KOREA

Lieut. C. E. Shiele Of Ferriday Killed Jan. 3

MEMPHIS NEGRO IS HIT

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FERRIDAY, La., Jan. 16.—The Army has notified Mrs. Renza Dale Shiele of Vidalia of the death of her husband, Lieut. C. Edward Shiele in Korea.

He was killed in action Jan. 3, only two weeks before he was to be returned home for discharge. He would have been 30 Jan. 31.

Lieutenant Shiele was sent to Korea six months ago, almost a year after he was ordered to active duty with an Army Reserve unit from Alexandria, La. He served four years in World War II, including duty in France and Germany.

After that war he joined his father, C. Edward Shiele Sr., in the Ferriday Farm Equipment Co.

The officer leaves a daughter, Linda Shiele. His wife is expecting another child next month. He also leaves his parents and three brothers, Lieut. Joe Scott Shiele, Second Lieut. Charles J. Shiele and Fred Shiele.

Pfc. Levi Thomas Jr. Wounded In Korea

Pfc. Levi Thomas Jr., 22 [illegible] Memphis Negro, is able to sit up in a wheelchair after having been wounded in the stomach in Korea.



Private Thomas

Writing from an Army hospital in Japan, Private Thomas told his mother, Daisy Adams of 959 Baby Road, that he was wounded Dec. 17 while fighting with the Third Infantry Division. Earlier, he told of having had several close calls.

Private Thomas went to Korea last August after being drafted in March. He attended elementary school in Hughes, Ark., worked for several soft drink firms in Memphis and moved in 1950 to live in St. Louis with his father, Levi Thomas Sh.

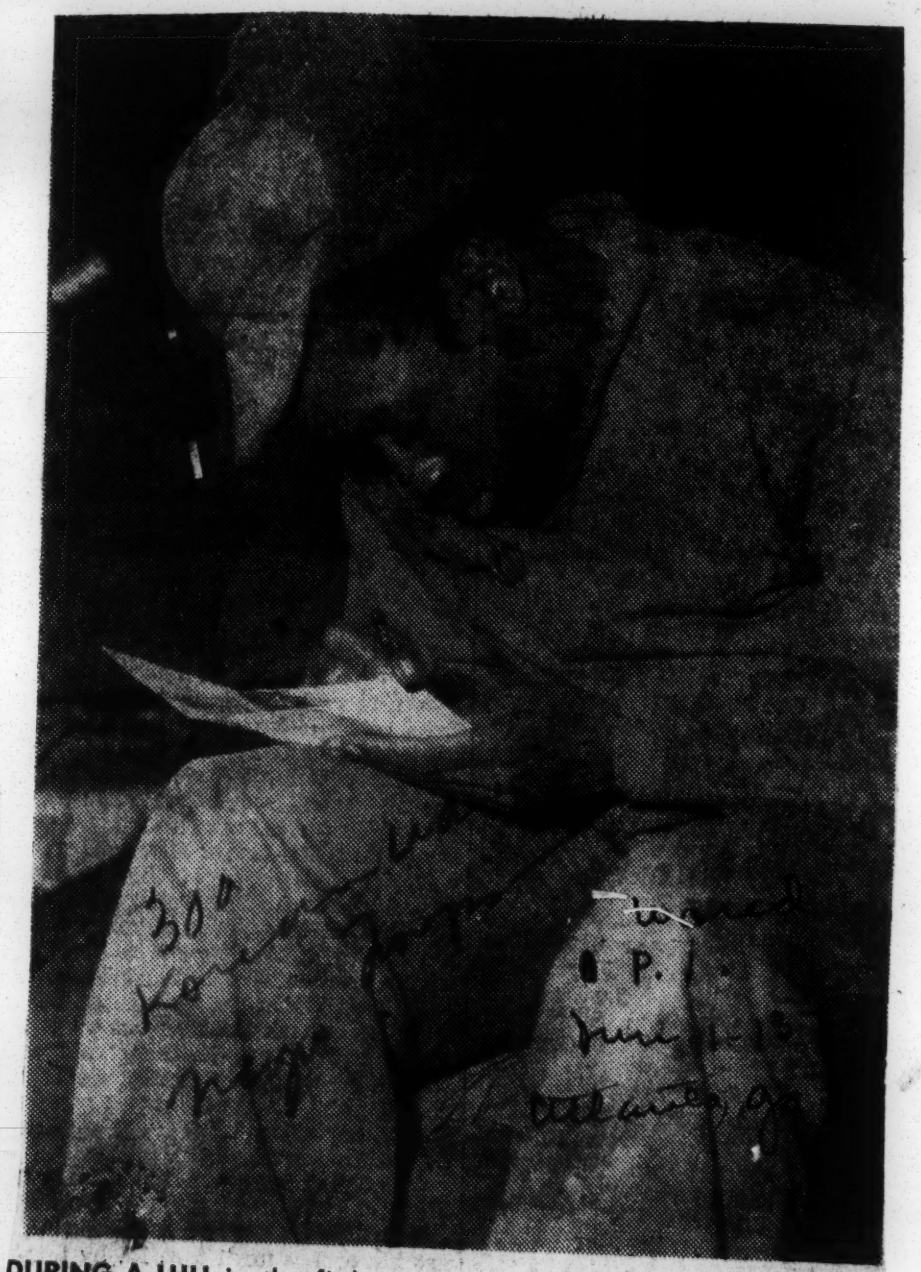


TOUCHED—Shy smile on lips of Californian, fighting on the X Corps mountain front in North Korea, expresses his emotions as he opens Christmas package from home. Member of the 300th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, the Cal GI is Pvt. Rustine Oliver Jr., 708 W. 46th st., Los Angeles.



Tech Sgt. James Ganaway is a Korean vet, who went through the inferno in the hills of Korea during the fall season of 1950. He is a member of the famous 24th Division and was stationed for four years at Guifi Honchu, Japan.

Sgt. Ganaway saw combat at Yeojai, Korea, when his detachment suffered tremendous casualities, and still held the line with out the aid of any other company. Thomasine, four year old daughter of the sergeant, was born in Japan and speaks only the language of the Japanese. Sgt. Ganaway is now stationed at Long Island New York. The Korean vet has been visiting in the city for several weeks. He is the son of Mrs. Jessie Ganaway, 732 West 22nd street, and the nephew of Dr. C. L. Barnes and Carl Barnes.



DURING A LULL in the fighting on the east-central front in Korea, Cpl. L. J. Lewis of 970 Eighth St., Macon, writes a letter to the folks at home. The Georgia soldier is serving with the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment which is now taking part in the action in the "Punch Bowl" area of Korea—(U. S. Army Photo.)

AFRO Correspondent Saw Them In Korea



Pfc. Charles Mason, Wellesville, Va.



Pfc. Louis Hardin, Gary, Ind.



Cpl. Theo. Black, Jefferson, City, Mo.



Cpl. Otis Patterson, Birmingham, Ala.



Thomos F. Washington, Fredericksburgh, Va.



Cpl. James Lloyd, Phila.



Cpl. Thurman Bell, Houston,



Pfc. Jimmie Heckstall, Windsor, Tex.



Pfc. E. B. Denson, Dallas, Tex.



Pfc. Willie Robinson Pritchard, Ala.



Cpl. Francis Cooper, Dallas, Tex.



Cpl. John Hamilton, Harrelsville, N. C.



Cpl. John Smith, Pittsburgh



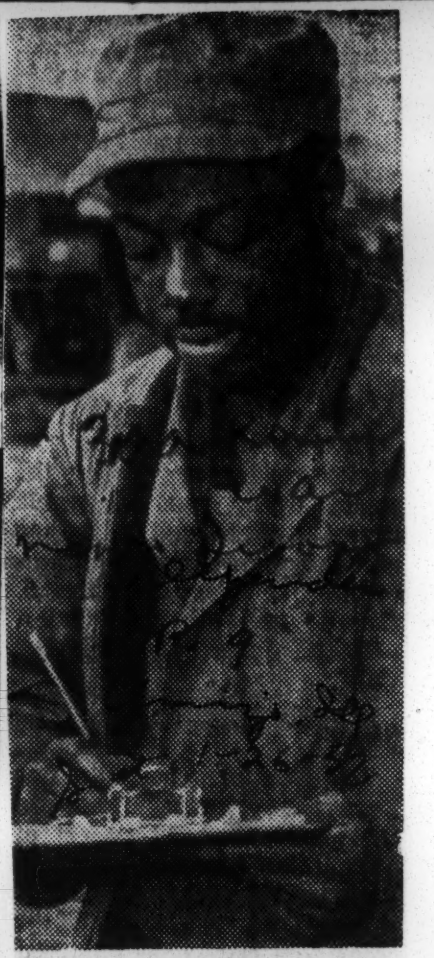
Cpl. William Kellogg, Washington, Pa.



Pfc. George Davis, Macon, N.C.



Pvt. Thomas Batiste, New Orleans



SERVES IN KOREA—Sgt. William J. Howard, husband of Mrs. Evelyn Howard of Denver, Colo., is a clerk with the 6127th Air Terminal Group on duty with the 3rd Bomb Wing in Korea. The 3rd Bomb Wing flies the U. S. Air Force B-26 in nightly attacks on Communist rolling stock in North Korea.

Relatives Joyous Over AFRO's Korean News

As the Korean War rolls into another year with many soldiers still fighting there, the relatives of these soldiers are still actively expressing concern for the welfare of their loved ones.

Recent letters coming from the relatives of soldiers who were seen in Korea by Ralph Matthews, AFRO correspondent who recently returned home, express this concern through words of thankfulness that they were seen by Mr. Matthews.

Make Mothers Happy

A typical statement comes from Mrs. Carrie Jackson, Baltimore, who said, "I received your nice letter saying that Mr. Matthews had seen my son, Roy in Korea. It made me very happy to know that he is well," Mrs. Jackson's son is a corporal who has been in Korea about one year.

Another appreciative parent is Mrs. Josephine Heckstall, Windsor, N.C., who writes, "I'm proud to know that your reporter has seen my son and that he is well. Even though I get letters weekly, I am glad to hear what someone else has to say."

Mrs. Hecksall's son, Pfc. Jimmie Hecksall has been in Korea since May, 1951.

Tenn. Mother Surprised

Mrs. Erma Mize, Tazwell, Tenn. declared, "I am very surprised to hear Mr. Matthews has seen my son and found him well." She said that her 23-year-old son, Cpl. James Mize, has been in Korea since April, 1951.

"I was happy to hear that my boy is okay," wrote Milton Cooper, Dallas, Tex., the father of Cpl. Francis Cooper. He added that he has been very worried over his son.

Many of the letters view the lives of the soldiers before they joined the Korean fight. Pfc. Thomas Batiste Jr., New Orleans, writes his sister, Mrs. Q. B. Johnson, has been in the Army for 11 years, about two years in Korea and was a baker in civilian life.

Soldiers Serve Long

Pfc. James Eichelberger who has been in Korea since Jan. 30, 1951, served three years and a half in World War II and spent 13 months in the ETO before he re-enlisted in May, 1949, said his mother, Mrs. Ruth Eichelberger, Irmo, S.C. He was enrolled in Benedict College before his re-enlistment.

Mrs. Lula Ruth Gabriel, Houston, Tex., writes that her brother, Cpl. Thurman Bell has been in the Army since March 1948 and has been in Korea about nine months.

Wins Five Battle Stars

Cpl. John Brewer spent 34 months in service, 14 months of that period in Korea as a gunner with the 105 Millimeter Howitzer, B Battery, 159th Field Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division. He was awarded a Purple Heart and five battle stars, and is now stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash., his mother, Mrs. Mamie Fair reports.

Twenty-six-year-old Cpl. Otis Burnett has been in the service one year and three months, six months in Korea, his mother, Mrs. Ella Burnett, Sweeney, Tex., states.

Pfc. Edward Jay went into the Army in Sept. 1950 and to Korea May, 1951, his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Jay, Cleveland, revealed.

Thanks God

Mrs. Nancy Mack, Pulaski, Ill. wrote that her son, Pfc. Sylvester H. James, has been in the service for 10 months and in Korea for about six months.

Cpl. James A. Lloyd, Philadelphia, who enlisted in the Army at the age of 17 while attending high school, wrote his mother, Mrs. Marina Lloyd, that he has been hospitalized since Aug. 6, 1951, but "thanked God" that he wasn't worse, his mother disclosed.

Cpl. Thomas F. Washington, Fredericksburg, Va., who served in Europe during the months before the Korean War, first served with a Puerto Rico tank outfit in Korea and then with the 3rd Quartermaster Company, 3rd Infantry Division, his mother, Mrs. Simon Washington revealed.

Excelled in Basketball

Mrs. Larline Black, Jefferson City, Mo., reported that her son, Cpl. Theodore Black, has been in Korea 11 months of his three years in the Army.

She added that he attended Lincoln University, Mo. and while he was stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas he was named the "most valuable player" on the Fort's basketball team which competed in a national tournament.

Other mothers writing about their sons are Mrs. Fannie Mason, Wellesville, Va., who said her son, Charles has been in Korea for nine months; and Mrs. Frank Patterson, Birmingham, Ala., who reported that Cpl. Otis Patterson has been in Korea about 10 months.

30a 1952 Korean War

Tank Fighters Take 'Korean' Breather

Afro American Wash. 2-9-52 P. 18.

30a Korean War Negro Troops



Pfc. James Weldon, 19, 2243 Kimbie St (left) and Cpl. Ivan H. Battle, 20, 1946 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa., were photographed in Korea when they came up out of one of the Seventh Division's "Polar Bear" Infantry Regiment tanks for a bit of air. Private First Class Weldon, the tank's assignment driver, attended Audenreid Junior High School. Corporal Battle, an assistant gunner, is a former Benjamin Franklin High School student.

Negro Troops



DISTRICT FLAG HOISTED IN KOREA—Sfc. Melvin N. Jasper (left), 2106 F street N.W. and 1st Lt. Arbrade J. Posey, members of the 715th Transportation Truck Co., a District National Guard unit, on duty in Korea raise the District's flag in front of their unit area. The flag was presented to the group by the District Commissioners. The "Blair House" sign is a nickname for the orderly room.

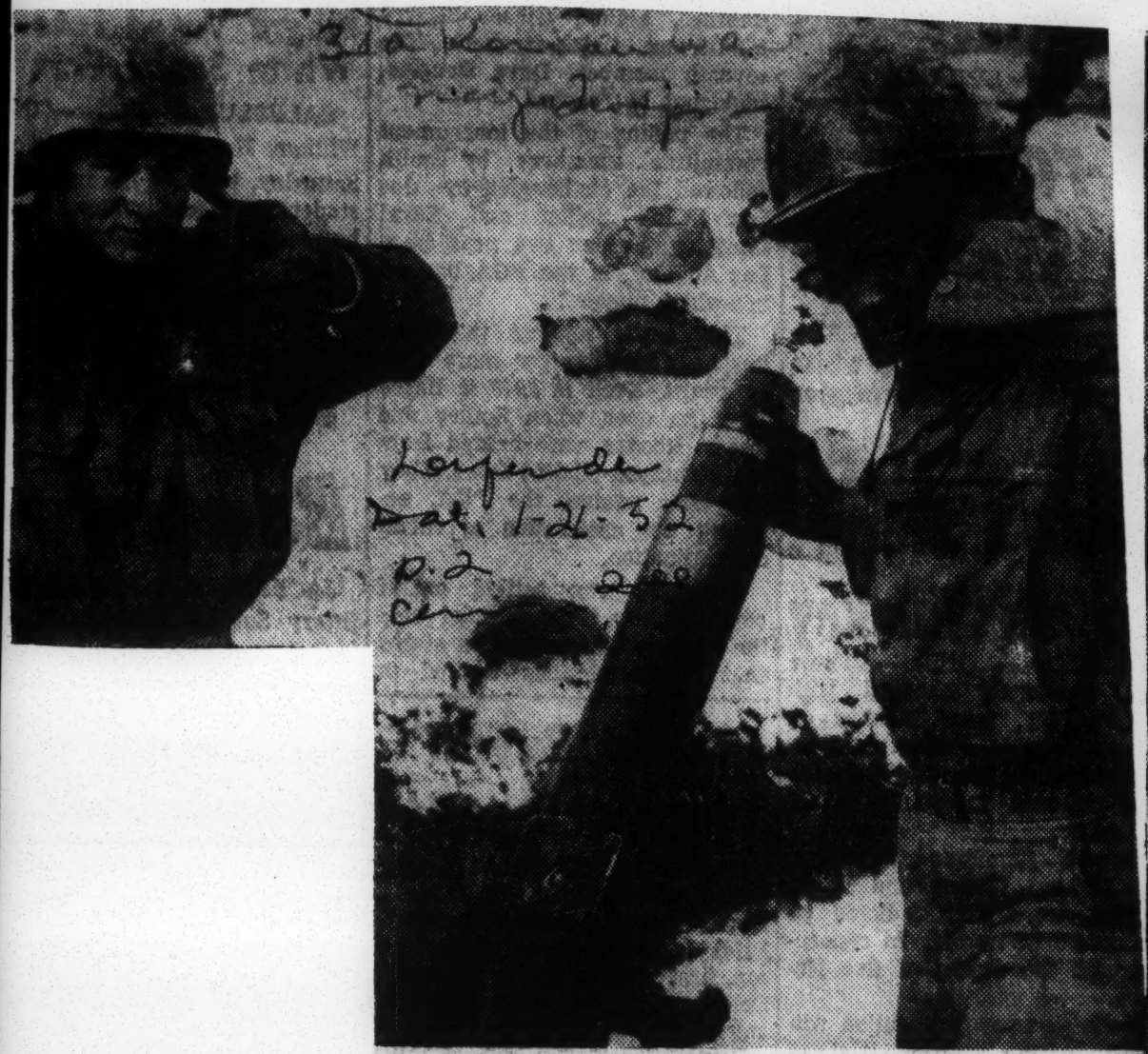


RIDING HIGH — Serving in Korea as a communications repair chief is T/Sgt. William C. Linson of Lafayette, Ala., a member of the veteran 3rd Bombardment Wing, home of the hard-hitting B-26 light bombers. Here T/Sgt. Linson checks a wire circuit which provides communications with other Fifth Air Force units. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Linson, resides in Lafayette.

They Raise D.C. Flag In Korea



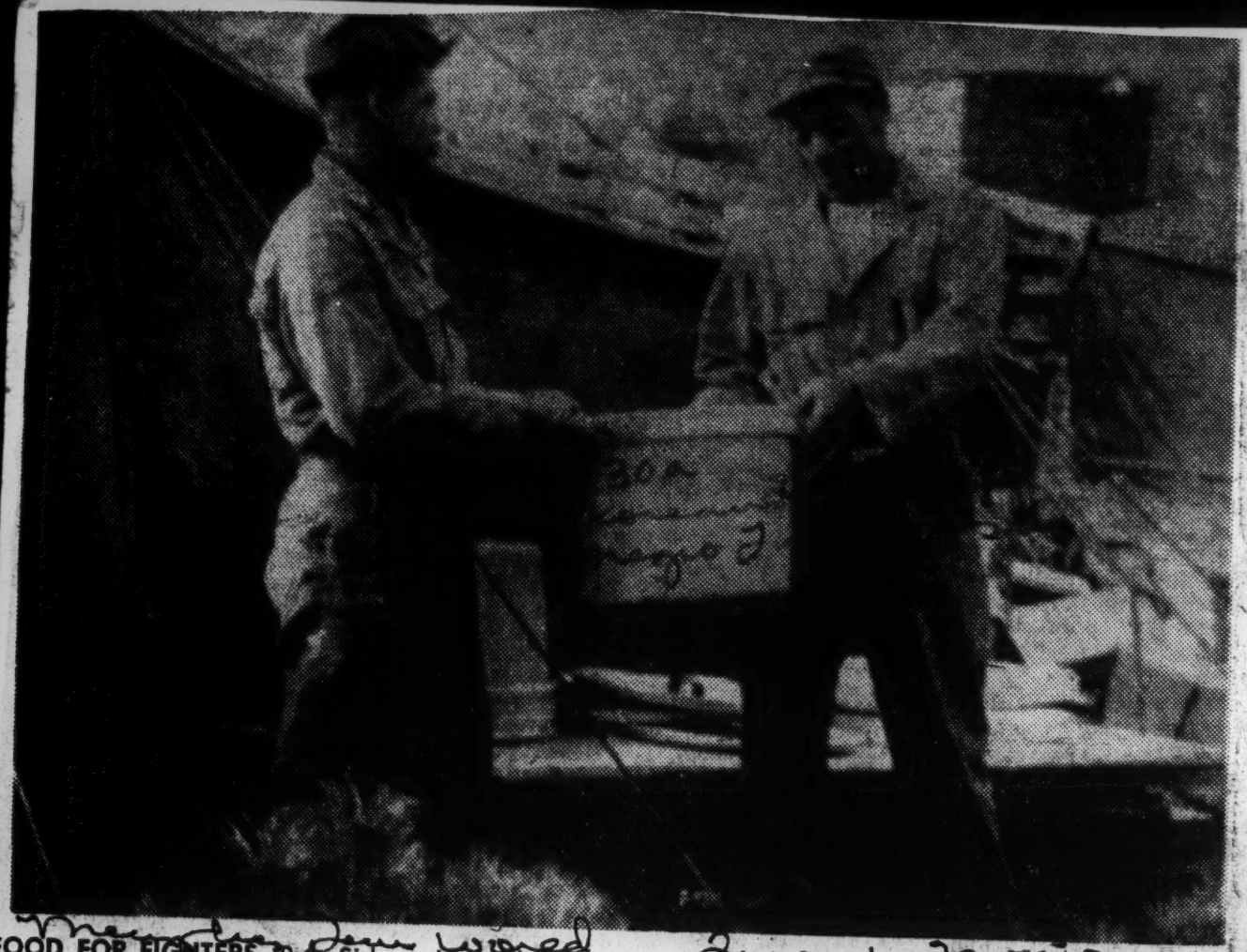
Sfc. Melvin N. Jasper (left) of Washington and 1st Lt. Arbrade J. Posey of Youngstown, O., raises the flag of the District of Columbia presented to their unit, the "715" Truck Co., National Guard, Washington, at headquarters in Korea. The flag was presented by Brig. Gen. William H. Abendroth, commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard. The Blair sign refers to the unit orderly room as "Blair House."



BAD NEWS FOR REDS.—Two 7th Infantry Division soldiers prepare to fire a mortar from a frontline position in Korea. They are Pfc. Claude E. Dykes (left) of Compton, Calif., and Pfc. Walter M. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie A. Wright of Hansford, W. Va. Both are serving with the 17th "Buffalo" Regiment in the "Punchbowl" area of Korea.—Army photo.



Pfc. Jesse Horn, left, of Detroit and Pfc. Alan Helm of Springfield, Ore., with a 200-pound shel marked "Happy New Year" that they intended hurling into the enemy lines. Associated Press Wirephoto



FOOD FOR FIGHTERS—Pvt. Sidney Hant (left) of 948-A Delmar Ave., Memphis, and Sgt. Eugene Marshall Jr., Detroit, set up a chow line outside of their mess tent on the east-central front in Korea. Both men are serving as cooks with the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment which is taking part in the action in the "Punch Bowl" area.—(U. S. Army Photo).



For safety's sake, Pfc. Alfred Hudgins, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hudgins, of Schley, Va., shovels out a space for a bunker in the heart of Korea's famed "Punch Bowl." Hudgins is a member of the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment.

30a 1952

KOREAN WAR

NEGRO TROOPS



CHRISTMAS IN KOREA — No matter how far from home, Christmas carols will create the warmth and good fellowship of the Yule season. For thousands of our fighting forces on the appendix-shaped peninsula that is Korea, the singing of carols will bring back fond memories of home. The quartet above left to right, is composed of: Sgt. Roosevelt Gates of Connecticut, Cpl. Manual R. Rosales of Texas, Lt. Col. John F. Harris of Washington and Pfc. Oliver W. Nordine of Minnesota. — (Newspress Photo)



Flag Comes Down—As retreat is sounded on the east-central front in Korea, Corps. Floyd L. Townsend (right) of 427 North Street, Milford, Del., and Eugene Winchester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winchester, 901 Emerson Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., lower the flag. Both men are serving with the honor guard at the command post of the Seventh Division's Thirty-second (Buccaneer) Infantry Regiment.—U. S. Army Photo.

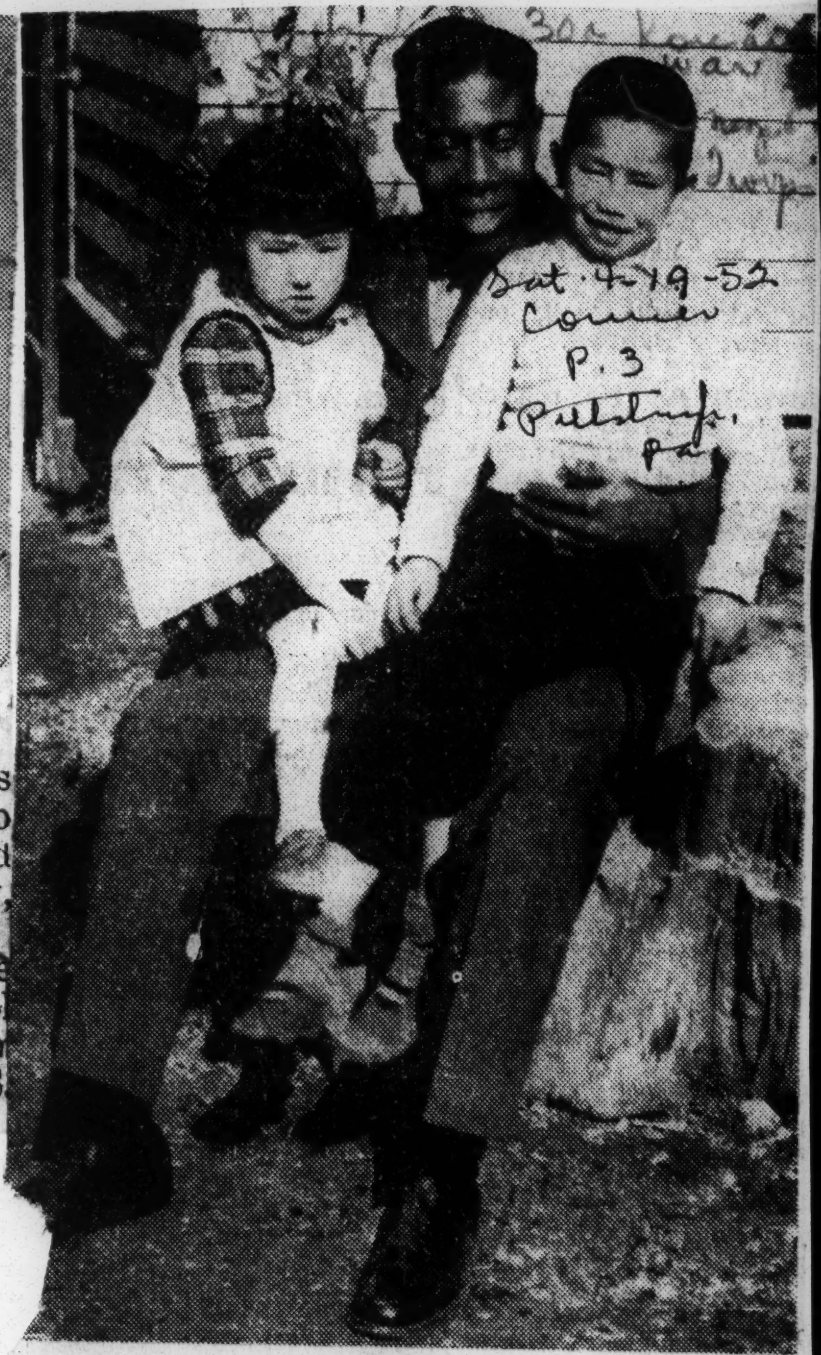


Charles Calloway

Sat. 4-19-52

Charles Calloway has returned from Korea to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calloway, Sr., 144 Walnut st.

Calloway is a graduate of Catholic High school and has spent over a year in Korea with the U. S. Army.



Aids Japanese Orphans—S/Sgt. Leroy Moon of Burkeville, Va., now with the Thirty-fifth Fighter Interceptor Wing in Japan, is one of the U. S. airmen of his squadron who have "adopted" several Japanese orphans. The airmen have a fund for food, clothing, etc., for their little friends, like these two with Sergeant Moon, who greet their "big buddies" with shouts of glee and outstretched arms. All are under five. —U. S. Air Force Photo

Named "Soldier Of Week" In Korea



Cpl. Brook W. Hall, of Onancock, Va., has been named "Soldier of the Week" of the 1343rd Engineer Combat Battalion in Korea.

A combat construction specialist in the federalized Alabama National Guard Unit, Cpl. Hall was chosen for his military appearance, efficiency and devotion to duty. The son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hall of Onancock, he entered the Army in March, 1951, and went to Korea last October. —(U. S. Army Photo)



FIVE ALABAMA SOLDIERS GET TOGETHER (above) in Korea where they are serving with the 25th Division's crack 69th Field Artillery Battalion. Composing the rare portrait of democracy above are left to right, front row: Pfc. Nathaniel Jenkins, of Short Creek; Pfc. James W. Skipper, of Rte. 2, Cordova; and Sgt. Eddie Ragland, of 720 Attalla Street, Wylam, Birmingham. At the rear are: Pfc. James E. Montgomery (left), of Rte. 1, Coker, and Cpl. James E. Morrow (right), of Rte. 1, Parrish. The five expect to be rotated to the United States sometime soon.—(U. S. Army Photo).



SAYING HELLO TO DADDY IN KOREA.— Mrs. Lawrence Curtis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is shown with her 2-year-old son as they exchanged greetings with Sergt. Lawrence Curtis, serving with the U.S. Air Force in Korea, over the short wave facilities of the Mutual Broadcasting company last Saturday. Wives and parents of other servicemen at the front also talked with their loved ones. The program was recorded and was broadcast on Christmas day. —International News photo.



Going back for more—These Negro soldiers, all members of the 403rd Signal Construction Company in Tuscaloosa, have reenlisted to go back to Korea after serving there long enough to get at least two battle stars each. Released to inactive duty after serving the time required, they decided to reenlist as a group in the Regular Army. All live at Tuscaloosa or nearby. They are shown here taking the oath at the armed forces induction center after their reenlistment at the Army-Air Force recruiting station. Lt. William M. Schmick swears them in.

Left to right are Pfc. Louis Noble, Corp. Franklin Robinson, Corp. James Witherspoon, Pvt. Alfonso White, Pfc. Willie Ray, Pfc. Andrew Miller, Pfc. James D. McKinney, Pfc. Floyd Blount, Pfc. Alfred Travis, Corp. Velvet Brown, Jr., Pfc. James Thomas, Corp. James Spencer, Corp. Emmet Coleman, Corp. Archie Roysters, Pfc. Lonzie Kelley, Pfc. William Miller, Pfc. Robert Bryant and Corp. Joe Minard. The whole outfit was once trapped in Korea and had to fight its way out. Several men were strafed by MIG planes while they were on telephone poles. They let go and fell to safety.

U.S. Integration Policy In Far East Praised By Returning Vet

A soldier with 13 months of service on the bloody battlefields of Korea returned to his native New Orleans this week and was high in his praise of the integration policy of armed forces under Far Eastern Commander General Matthew Ridgeway.

He is Staff Sergeant Richard Hall, bemedaled son of Mrs. Lula Mae Hall, 607 South Rampart, who is here on a 30-day leave prior to his discharge from the service. He served with the 5th Regimental Combat Team as a squad leader for many months during his tour of duty around the 38th parallel.



S-Sgt. Hall

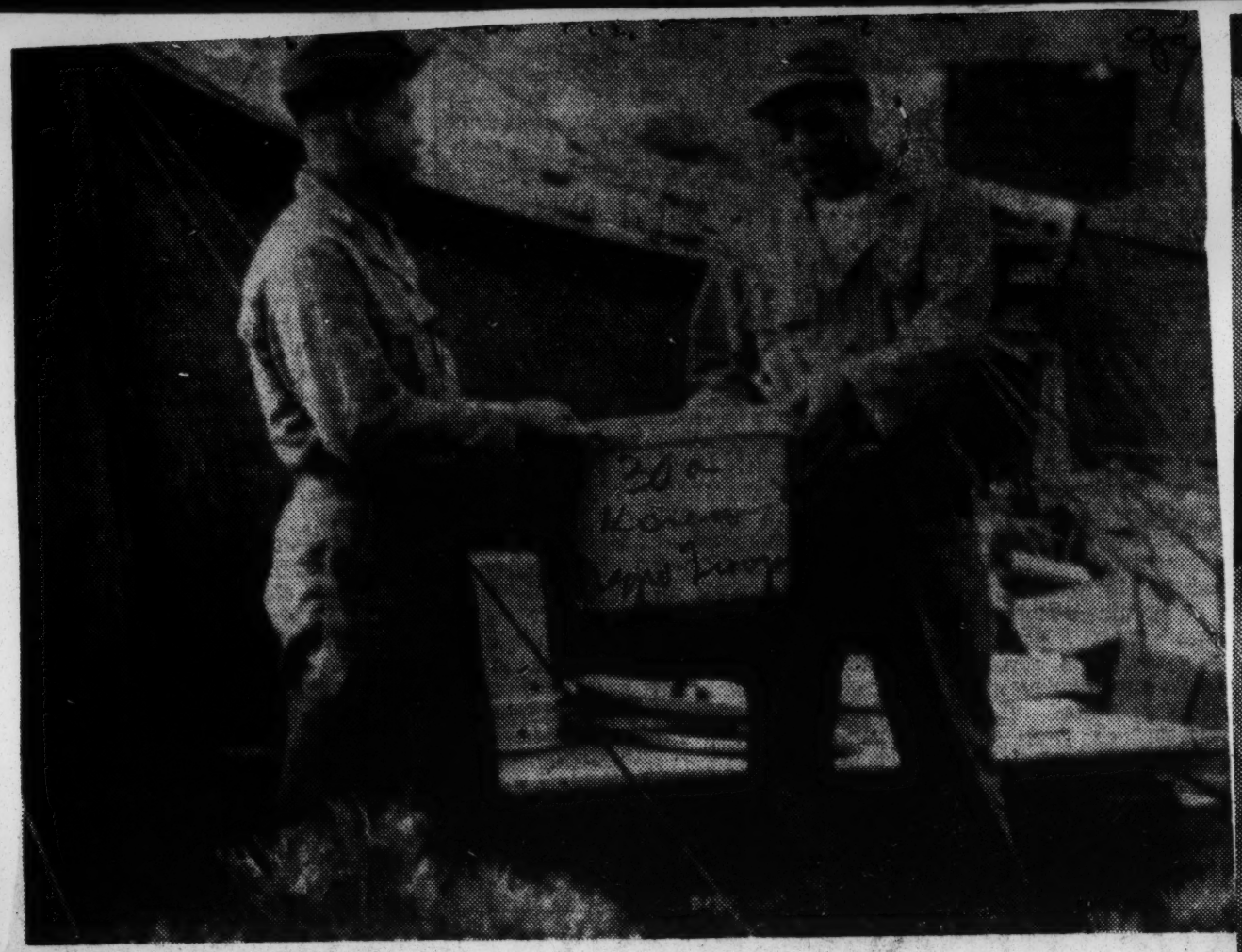
The famed RCT originally activated in Hawaii is a veteran outfit with a rich history. However when the Korean war broke out, it was re-activated into several smaller units.

As commander of a two-machine gun operations, Sgt. Hall disclosed the life in the morale of Negro troops serving on the Korea battle fields when an order came through shortly after Gen. Ridgeway assumed command of the Far East succeeding General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The order banned segregation in the service, a touchy subject which has often been under attack in Congress.

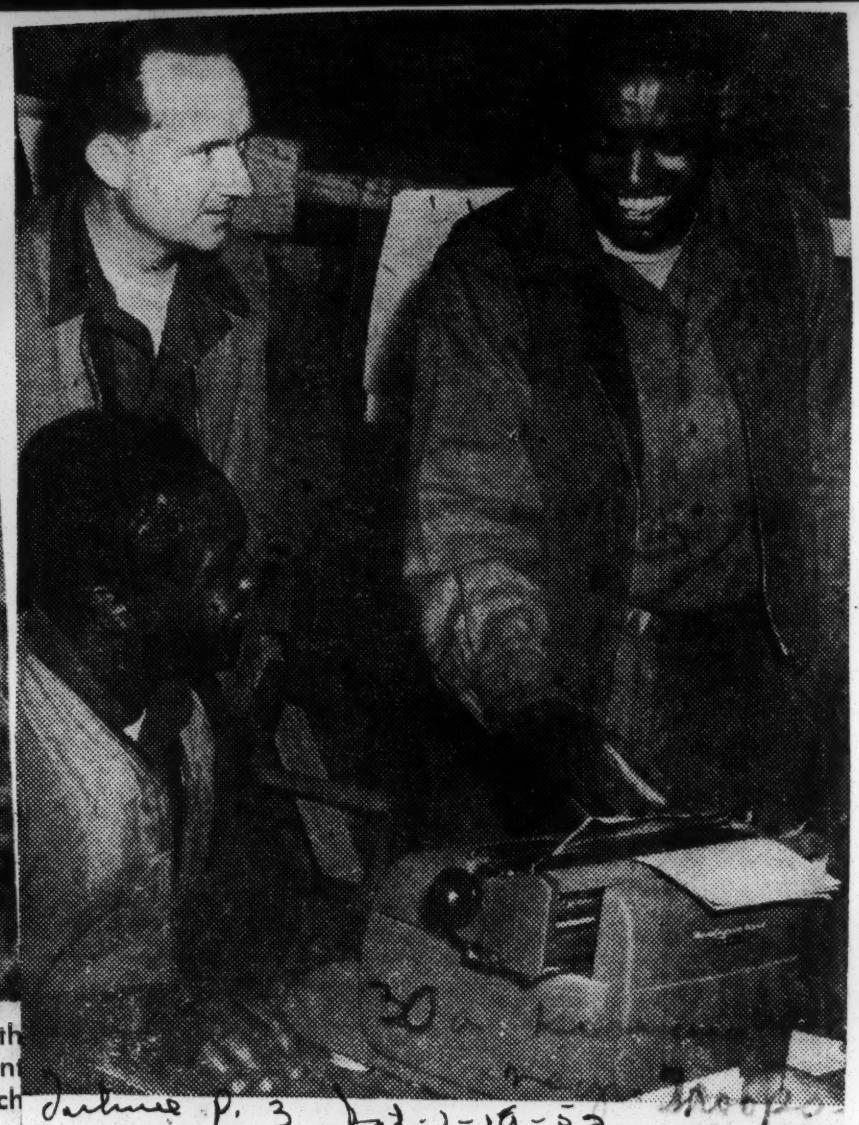
"There were nine white GIs and three Negro GIs in my squad at the time when the UN Forces were battling for control of the 38th Parallel. They were one of the finest groups I have ever worked with. They were fellows mostly from Maine, Wyoming, California and even Alabama. They were a cooperative lot too, although I knew what some of the guys in the squad thought about me being a Negro and in charge of an outfit like that. But in the Army, an order is an order, regardless who gives it," Hall said.

"Race is something that is almost forgotten when one is facing the enemy on the battleground. In the field we'd eat out of each other's hands, drink out of each man's beer can and at times even exchanged pen-pal letters with both white and colored girls back in the States.

The second youngest of four brothers and one sister, Sgt. Hall plans to return to Fort Smith, Ark., for discharge and return to New Orleans and venture into business.



FOOD FOR FIGHTERS—Pvt. Sidney Hant (left) of 948-A Delmar Ave., Memphis, and Sgt. Eugene Marshall Jr., Detroit, set up a chow line outside of their mess tent on the east-central front in Korea. Both men are serving as cooks with the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment which is taking part in the action in the "Punch Bowl" area.—(U. S. Army Photo).



Jackson P. 3, Sat. 1-19-52

LUCKY STIFF—Sgt. Ambler H. Pearson (right), of 543 E. 31st st., Los Angeles, morning report clerk for Headquarters Squadron, 8th Air Base Group of the 8th Fighter Bomber Wing, is going home on rotation. Here he gives his replacement, Cpl. Clemon L. Modisett, of Bremerton, Wash., some last minute pointers on the Morning Report, and a broad smile, as their squadron commander looks on.

Reds Say They Hold PW's In Camps Like This



This photo, taken by a Hungarian Communist photographer is supposed to show a typical camp where American prisoners of war are being held. Pictured in foreground is Capt. Clifford Allen, Los Angeles, one of the Red prisoners on list released last week by the enemy. The Defense Department, however, urges relatives and friends not to build up false hopes because the enemy may be lying. One Washington GI, reported on the Red list, was found safe at home by AFRO reporters.

Prisoner Of War And Family





Pfc. Robert I. Brooks was among the many American soldiers reported on the Reds' list of prisoners of war. At right is his wife, Mrs. Flossie H. Brooks, and son, Robert Jr., 15 months, Reidsville, N.C.

To Stop Rackets Used On Families Of Missing GI's

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is attempting to stamp out Thursday a vicious racket to extort money from the families of soldiers missing in action in Korea.

The racket is based on letters demanding money for information on the whereabouts of the missing soldiers and purporting to use the money to aid them or help in their release.

The extortion letters appear to be inspired by persons working out of Hong Kong and Communist China ,although the Defense Department declined to say whether the racket is sanctioned by the Red Chinese regime.

The Department would not discuss any specific cases, but one such was verified from other sources in which a Chicago family received extortion letters from Hong Kong and presumably Shanghai.

For more than a year the Department has been quietly attempting to stamp out this racket by disclosing its existence to the next of kin of missing soldiers.

In letters to families, the Department warns that "sometimes (the letter writers) claim that the relative is a prisoner of war and that they are in a position either to get in touch with him, or to get him free from the prison camps for a certain sum of money.





A LETTER FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN—Mrs. Leoha Potts (left) holds the letter that her son, Pfc. C. L. Wright, wrote her from Korea. Her sister, Mrs. Hattie Gerald (right), holds the Christmas Card that he made himself. Pfc. Wright has been a prisoner of the Communists since last December 1. The first indication that his mother had that he was still alive was when the list of prisoners held by the reds was recently released. Pfc. Wright is a 1948 graduate of Melrose High School and was captain of the footbal team there in his senior year.—(Photo by Qualls)

Mrs. Sarah L. Harris, 24, (left) receives word on the telephone that her husband, Cpl. Smith Harris, is on the Communist prisoner of war list. Mary Jackson, 27, hugs her sister with unrestrained joy at the news. (International News Photos)

Protecting Prisoners

Many officials in the Pentagon feel that prospects for an early truce in Korea have improved. One possible indication of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the Communists is the new line on repatriation of war prisoners taken by the Peking radio. The broadcast made a broad offer of amnesty even for professed anti-Communists, stating that Chinese and North Korean prisoners in United Nations hands who have signified their desire not to return were not acting of their own accord and "should not be held responsible." All prisoners, the broadcast said, would be reunited with their families.

It would be worse than foolish, of course, for the United Nations to take such a vague offer at face value. A mere verbal guarantee would mean nothing; once the returned prisoners were swallowed up behind the Iron Curtain, there would be no way of checking whether the promise had been kept or the prisoners quietly liquidated.

The significance of the broadcast is merely as a sign that the Communists may be about to change their stand on forced repatriation.

This is the one point in the truce on which the United Nations cannot yield—no prisoner should be required to return who does not want to return. Compromise is possible on most other truce issues; for example, the question of whether Russia is to be a member of the inspection team (provided that Communist members are not in the majority) is largely academic, except for considerations of face. But any concession which might subject thousands of returned prisoners to torture or death would amount to a crime against humanity and would rebound against the United States throughout the free world. Seemingly the Communists are beginning to recognize, in their curiously round-about way, that the U. N. means business in its defense of this principle.

U.N. Limiting News on P.W. Truce Talks

'Semi-Confidential' Plan in Operation

Reds Urged to Follow Suit to Speed Agreement by Not Stressing Disputes

MUNSAN, Korea, Monday, March 24 (AP).—The Allies put the prisoner-exchange sessions on a "semi-confidential" basis Sunday in hope of breaking a major deadlock at the prolonged Korean armistice talks.

The Reds were asked to do the same for today's meetings at Panmunjom at 11 a. m. Communist staff officers said the new approach would be considered.

Allied negotiators indicated Sunday that in such an atmosphere they can exchange ideas without world opinion judging every statement, and possibly can achieve a compromise.

The basic conflict on the prisoner-exchange issue is whether prisoners should have a choice of being returned—as demanded by the Allies. The Reds demand forced repatriation.

Emerging from Sunday's twenty - seven - minute session, Col. George W. Hickman, chief United Nations staff officer on the prisoner-exchange issue, told correspondents the Allies "are not unwilling to go into executive session." Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols, Allied spokesman, said later the talks already are on a "semi-confidential" basis so far as the U. N. command is concerned.

Nuckols' Explanation

"Both sides," he added, "must be afforded the freedom to develop their views and to develop any adjustments. If, during the development of thes views, they are subject to continual public scrutiny I think it only natural that they (the Reds) would be more reticent.

"If they (the Reds) want to say something to get themselves off the hook we will give them an opportunity to say it."

Actually, all of the truce talks have been executive sessions since they began last July 10—that is, the press has been excluded. News of each session is obtained from official spokesmen, the delegates themselves and from the official U. N. Command communique.

In some instances, developments have been foreshadowed by comments by Communist correspondents or Peking propaganda broadcasts. Communist correspondents last week hinted that a truce might be achieved by mid-April.

In Sunday's session on truce supervision, Allied staff officers returned to the Communists four of five maps indicating ports of entry in North Korea. Superimposed on the Communist maps were the Allies' counter-proposals for inspection areas at Sinuiju, Manpojin, Chongjin and Hungnam.

The Allies accepted the Communist map for Sinanju, rail junction in northwest Korea. They said the Communist maps of the other four cities were old and "contained discrepancies."

The Communists said they still are considering the U. N. maps detailing the five entry ports in South Korea — Pusan, Kangnung, Kunsan, Inchon and Taegu.

U.N. Still Scans New Red Plan of P. W. Exchange

Tries to Discover Solution Which Foe Says Is Hidden in 2-Sentence Proposal

MUNSAN, Sunday, March 25 (AP).—Puzzled but patient Allied negotiators today gave another careful look to the newest Communist plan on prisoner exchange, in hope of finding a solution to a truce-blocking issue.

The Reds insist their two-sentence proposal of Friday contained something new and embodied a way to end a long deadlock.

Allied negotiators were to have another chance to question them at talks beginning at 11 a. m. today at Panmunjom.

Diligent searching thus far has failed to unearth any change from the old Communist demand for forced repatriation of all prisoners of the Korean war.

'Almost Ludicrous'

A United Nations command spokesman Saturday night called it "almost a ludicrous situation."

"We have a fine treasure hunt going on," the spokesman said. "The Communists keep saying there's a treasure in their proposal. We say we've looked and can't find it. They say look again—it is there.

"We have yet to find it. That is why we are being much slower to give another categorical rejection. It is the job of the staff officers to ferret out that something new."

The proposal's exact wording is: "After the armistice agreemen is signed and becomes effective, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers shall release and repatriate all of the 11,559 prisoners of war in their custody, and the United Nations Command shall release and repatriate all of the 132,474 prisoners of war in its custody.

"The lists of the names of the prisoners of war stated above shall be finally checked by the staff officers of both sides."

The figures are the numbers of names on the respective prisoner of war lists traded Dec. 18.

May Eliminate Thousands

The proposal by the Reds carried a broad hint that they are willing to remove from the books the many thousands of men of both sides whose names failed to appear on the December lists.

Those "missing" include: about 53,000 South Korean troops who the Communists once said they held but now say were "released at the front and 44,000 persons the Allies once carried as prisoners but most of whom, the U. N. now says, have been reclassified as interned civilians.

Other staff officers continued their work of safeguards for a Korean truce. They are going over maps to pinpoint just where neutral nation teams can operate behind the lines to inspect truce conditions. The two sides already have picked five entry ports each in South and North Korea for replacement troops and supplies. They still have to decide just what facilities at these ports will be open to scrutiny by the inspection teams.

Only two more issues block agreement on truce supervision terms. These are the Red nomination of Soviet Russia as a neutral inspector and the U. N. demand for a ban on military airfield construction during an armistice.

An Allied negotiator told correspondents that both sides agreed Saturday they wanted the prisoner talks conducted on a "freeer and more informal basis."

The negotiator said he wants both sides to "let their hair down" and talk over the problems "man to man," without any one erupting into the violent outbursts which have marred much of the prisoner discussions.

Korea Staffs Recess Parley On P. W. Issue

In Top Talks, Foe Is Reported Set to Drop Russia if U.N. Allows Airfield Building

By Mac R. Johnson

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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TOKYO, Saturday, April 5.—The Allied and Communist staff officers who have been discussing at secret sessions the prisoner-of-war questions involved in a Korean truce decided yesterday to take a recess of indefinite length "to develop additional avenues for discussions of the remaining problems."

This unexpected move came only a few hours after Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander, said: "I think we are making progress at the truce talks." The statement was made at the Allied advance truce camp at Munsan following a high-level staff conference at which Gen. Ridgway presided.

Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols, United Nations command official spokesman, declined to say which side asked for the recess, whether the U. N. command has submitted some new proposal or whether the recess has anything to do with Gen. Ridgway's visit to Munsan. Gen. Nuckols said: "This is not in the nature of a break-off. It was mutually agreed."

Official Secrecy

What the "remaining problems" are—the main deadlock has been over the Allied insistence upon voluntary repatriation of prisoners —and what "additional avenues" may be contemplated were other things concealed by official secrecy.

The other principal phase of the truce talks, discussion of truce supervision arrangements, also may have taken a new turn, to judge from a statement made yesterday by Chinese Communist Maj. Gen. Fsieh Fang at a session of the subdelegation considering those matters. The group was to meet again at 11 a. m. today.

Communist news correspondents at the truce talks site at Panmunjom, who sometimes are well informed concerning Commu-

[The Communist correspondent has many times pre- this we fully concur. In order to ents said, according to The Asso- such a demand for interfering in ciated Press, that the Communist considers that it ceased to exist our internal affairs is what our side would drop its insistence on long ago." He concluded the side absolutely cannot accept. Russia if the Allies would aban- eleven-minute session by saying: "Your side stated yesterday that don their demand for a ban on "We recommend that you study airfield construction.] what is needed now is not further debate but further progress. In

Gen. Hsieh's statement, pre- vance and read at the session, ences our side considers that your regard to the demand raised by your side for mand to interfere in our internal ed restrictions of air- affairs."

Gen. Hsieh said later, concern- times pointed out that ing the airfield issue: "Our side and for interfering in make progress in these confer- al affairs is what our yesterday's

Gen. Hsieh's transferred talks from staff officers to the subdele- supervision gation, there has been no change in the Communist views on these two issues.

Red Offer Reported

Korea P. W.s Being Shifted Off Koje Island

Co-operative Elements Quit Compounds for New Site to Reduce Congestion

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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PUSAN, Korea, April 19.—Transfer of co-operative Communist prisoners of war from United Nations compounds on Koje Island to a new camp site, presumably on the Korean mainland, still is under way, Brig. Gen. Paul F. Yount, commanding general of the 2d Logistical Command, said today.

He indicated that violently pro-Communist prisoners, agitators and troublemakers are being left on Koje Island. Gen. Yount said no prisoners had escaped or attempted to escape during the transfer.

He described the transfer as a "thinning out process" for the welfare and safety of prisoners, designed to eliminate the kind of disorders and violence which occurred in the past. He said that at the peak 157,000 prisoners were held on the island.

He said there were too many prisoners in the compounds and too many compounds on Koje for the size of the island, thus encouraging the spread of disorders. "You just can't imagine how fast word spreads through the bamboo grapevine on that island," he said.

He said his report on the transfer would go to Gen. James A. Van Fleet's 8th Army and up the ladder to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, the U. N. Supreme Commander. Changes and locations of the new camps will then be reported to the International Red Cross and undoubtedly will be revealed to the Communists at the truce talks at Panmunjom.

Gen. Yount said the relation of the transfer of war prisoners to the Korean truce conference is only remote.



Prisoners of Reds—These three are identified as American soldiers by Communist sources which say they are prisoners of war in a North Korean POW camp. Names given, but without specifying who is who, are Thomas Grant, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clarence Adams, Memphis, Tenn., and Richard Jett, Richmond, Ind. INP Staff Correspondent Dave Cicero obtained the photo.—INP.

POW TALKS READY TO BE REOPENED

Allied Senior Delegates Arrive in Munsan

By WILLIAM C. BARNARD

MUNSAN, Korea, Tuesday, April 15 (AP)—A renewal of the vital prisoner exchange talks, which could break the Korean armistice logjam, appeared imminent today.

Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, senior delegate for the United Nations Command, and Rear Adm. R. E. Libby, chief negotiator on the prisoner issue, returned to Munsan Monday after a week in Tokyo.

Ready to Resume

The Communists are ready to resume. The talks were recessed April 4 to give staff officers a chance to explore separately new avenues for a solution. The Reds said Sunday they were ready to talk again.

The Communists appeared to be stalling on truce supervision, the only issue on which negotiations have been conducted in the past nine days, until the prisoner sessions could get going again.

Another session on truce supervision was set at Panmunjim for 11 a. m. (8 p. m. Monday, CST).

The truce meeting Monday lasted but 15 seconds, the shortest on record since the armistice talks began last July.

Brevity Continues

It was the fourth day in a row the record for brevity had been broken. Total meeting time for the four-day period was three minutes and 35 seconds.

Maj. Gen. Hsieh Fang, Chinese subcommitteeman, asked: "Has your side anything to say?"

"No," replied Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, chief subdelegate for the Allies.

"Since your side has nothing to say," Fang said, "I suggest we recess until the usual time tomorrow."

"We agree," Harrison said, and that was that.

The Allies reject the Communist nomination of Russia as a "neutral" truce supervisor. The Communists oppose the Allied demand for a ban on rebuilding military airfields during an armistice.

The prisoner exchange issue has been hung up on the Communists insistence on the forced repatriation of all prisoners.

An unofficial, but growing feeling that the negotiations were knotted still further on the number of POW's to be exchanged arose after the long recess taken by staff officers considering the exchange problem.

No results of those secret sessions have been announced. However, it had seemed likely that a chief reason for the recess April 4-19 was to permit each side to revise or reconsider the prisoner lists exchanged last Dec. 18.

Compromise Possible

By revising its list, each side could compromise—for all practical purposes—the main stumbling block: Voluntary repatriation. The Reds want prisoners returned forcibly if necessary; the Allies insist it should be left up to the individual prisoner.

Speculation centered on the possiblity that one or both sides may be dissatisfied with any revisions that might have been made during the recess.

Korean Talks Snagged Again Over Prisoners

MUNSAN, Korea, Wednesday, April 23 (AP)—The Korean truce talkathon appeared today to be snagged anew over the numbers of prisoners who would be exchanged.

Staff officers considering the prisoner exchange problem and truce supervision scheduled meetings again at Panmunjom today at 11 a. m. (9 p. m. EST, Tuesday).

Korean Ambassador Wants Country In Pacific Pact

WASHINGTON—(INS)— Korean Ambassador Dr. Yu Chan Yang said at the White House Friday that he has asked President Truman to include his country in the Pacific Pact.

The Ambassador said the President made no definite commitment but told him that the history of the United States was that "it had never let a friend down."

The envoy said he told Mr. Truman that South Korea is "very disturbed" over the talks of concessions being made to Red China during the current truce talks.

He said that the Communists "cannot be trusted" and that the South Korean people fear they will suffer by any concessions that give North Korea or the Chinese Reds influence over any part of Korea.

Allied Delegate Says Reds Try To Convert P.W.s

Adm. Libby Indicates Foe Also Edits Captives' Mail; Army Launching Inquiry

MUNSAN, Korea, Jan. 1 (UP).—Rear Adm. Ruthven E. Libby, United Nations delegate on the subcommittee debating the exchange of prisoners in the Korean truce talks, said tonight there are strong indications the Reds have tried to "convert" Allied captives to communism.

The admiral also said he would be "very much surprised" if the Reds do not censor prisoner mail. He also renewed his charge that the Communists are stalling on the prisoner issue.

Adm. Libby refused to try to predict when the prisoners may be exchanged, but he said, "You can be sure we will continue to do everything in our power to secure the return of Allied prisoners of war as soon as possible."

Every effort is being made to get the Communists to agree to an exchange of the sick and the wounded "immediately," he said. "By immediately," he added, "I mean right now."

If and when the Allied prisoners are set free, he said, the U. N. will rush them to join their families as soon as possible.

In reply to a question on Communist efforts to convert Allied prisoners of war to communism, Adm. Libby said that all the Allies know about it is what the Reds tell them, and that the Communist delegate takes a lot of credit for the effort the Reds have made in this direction. The inference is strong that they have done so, he said.

Army Investigating

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP).—The Army has opened an official investigation into reports that the Chinese Communists are using American prisoners of war for propaganda purposes and are trying to convert some of them to communism, it was disclosed today.

Officials said they also are interested in the activities of the "Chinese People's Committee for Peace and Against American Aggression" in Peking. There have been reports that the committee is trying to convince American prisoners that the United States is the aggressor in Korea.

Officials are far from satisfied with the recent Communist report on American prisoners of war. They fear the Reds may be holding some American service men they never reported and may have taken them into Manchuria for "indoctrination."

P. W.s Forced to Broadcast

Reports coming out of Communist China and North Korea indicate that captured American soldiers have been forced to make pro-Communist broadcasts and write letters home in praise of Communism. It was said some Allied prisoners have been paraded through enemy towns to convince the people of Communist "victories."

According to reports, the Communist technique has been to treat all prisoners harshly at first then sort out some for favored treatment to induce them either to join the Communist party or go along with their propaganda schemes.

Some Allied prisoners have made propaganda recordings which were broadcast over the Peking radio, but American officials believe they may have been threatened with torture if they refused. All the evidence indicates that no American has joined the Communist party.

Mothers Hear From POW Sons

MEMPHIS—Two mothers in this city were filled with extra happiness last week when they received letters from their sons who are now prisoners of war in the hands of the Reds in North Korea.

They were Mrs. Almeta Bolton, mother of Pfc. Curtis Bolton, who was captured in July 1951, and Mrs. Leona Potts, whose son, Pfc. C. L. Wright, has been "missing in action" since Dec. 1, 1951. Both wrote their mothers that the Chinese were treating them well. The letters came through the regular U. S. mails.



MRS. ALMETA BOLTON
. . . hears from POW son

FATAL POW RIOT TOUCHED OFF BY RED ROCK FIGHT

KOJE ISLAND, Korea, March 16 [Sunday], (AP)—A violent rock fight between rival groups of North Korean prisoners in this stockade erupted into a shooting in which 12 communist prisoners were killed and 26 wounded Thursday.

Capt. Walter R. Leahy of Newton, Mass., prison security officer, reported the shooting was done by South Korean soldier guards after he himself had been downed by a stone in the face and despite his orders not to fire.

The outbreak was the second in less than a month on this rocky island prison off the coast of southeast Korea.

"Spontaneous" Outbreak

Seventy-eight interned Korean civilians and an American soldier were killed in a riot in the stockade Feb. 18. Brig. Gen. Frank T. Dodd, Koje commander, said that disturbance was a deliberately-plotted Red riot in contrast to Thursday's "spontaneous" outbreak.

Leahy told correspondents the North Korean prisoners in compound 93 had renounced communism about five days ago and had begun displaying republic of Korea and United Nations flags. The prisoners in an adjacent compound, No. 92, evidently remained ardent communists.

Thursday morning a work party of 150 prisoners from 93 passed along a dirt road paralleling the barbed wire fence of 92. Guarding the workers were seven or eight South Korean soldiers armed with rifles.

Taunted Prisoners

At the same time 60 South Korean soldiers were marching along the road immediately in front of the work party.

Leahy said the workers taunted the prisoners inside compound 92 and sang a South Korean marching song. The workers waved tiny, hand made South Korean flags.

"I hopped in my jeep and raced to get to those prisoners in the working detail out of the area," Leahy said. "At the same time, I was watching those in 92 moving toward the fence."

When he recahed the scene, "rocks were flying in all directions." There were conflicting reports as to which side threw the first stone.

Leahy shouted "Chung Ji"—"Stop It"—and tried to get the work party moving. But the column had stopped and the men were heaving a hail of stones into the stockade.

2d Officer Helps

Another security officer, Lt. Harold L. Boian of Irving, Ky., was inside 92 when the fight started. He shouted to the communist compound leader to get the prisoners away from the fence and then rushed outside to try to hustle the workers away.

Leahy was hit by stones on the shoulders, legs and arms. Then a big one smacked the left side of his face and knocked him down. He said the South Korean soldier heading the guards on the work detail begged Leahy to let him open fire.

"But I told him 'no' several times," Leahy said.

The captain said then a shot rang out somewhere behind him and rifles started carcking all around the compound.

Offer "Package" Deal

MUNSAN, March 16 [Sunday] —(AP)—Gen. Ridgway's negotiators today pinned their hopes of partly breaking the Korean truce supervision log-jam on a package deal which the Reds eyed warily.



Maj. Gen. William F. Dean keeps in trim by shadow-boxing in the North Korean prison camp at Pyongyang. The 52-year-old general who commanded the U.S. 24th Division was captured Aug. 25, 1950. (Other pictur[e] on Page 23.) United Press Radiotelephoto.

Gen. Dean Looks Fit In Red Prison Photos

By the United Press.

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Jan. 31.—The Communists lifted the Iron Curtain today to give the world a portrait of the prison life of the Korean war's most famous fighting man—Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the hero of Taejon.

Photographs taken by Communist photographers at the request of the United Press showed Gen. Dean in a blue pin-stripe suit, looking burly and healthy and apparently almost back to the 190 pounds he weighed before he was captured on Aug. 25, 1950.

The former commander of the 24th Division—the first to try to stem the Communist drive in Korea—shows in several pictures how he has recovered from a shoulder injury which for months prevented him from raising his arm.

The 52-year-old general was named as a prisoner by the Reds in December.

The photographs were obtained at the request of United Press photographer James Healy.

The request was made two weeks ago and the photos were delivered by Communist correspondent Alan Winnington.

The story of Gen. Dean is the story of one of the great episodes of the Korean war.

It began when the Communists smashed across the 38th parallel on a June morning in 1950. Almost immediately, Gen. Dean—who once had borne the title of Miltary Governor of South Korea—became a fighting general.

On July 21, 1950, Gen. Dean was reported unofficially to be missing. He and his men were cut off, reports said, when Communists poured into burning Taejon from three sides and forced Americans out of the town.

He was last seen shortly after he walked up to a command post and said proudly, "I just got me a tank."

In the next 18 months Gen. Dean's fate was a mystery. But there were reports that he was alive and in Communist hands. Then the Communists, in releasing a list of war prisoners on Dec. 19, 1951, claimed that Gen. Dean was being held at Pyongyang.

A few days later a Communist newspaperman said he interviewed Gen. Dean at a prison camp in Pyongyang. According to the version of Wilfred Burchett, correspondent for the Paris Communist newspaper, Ce Soir, Gen. Dean said he had nothing to eat for 20 days as he roamed the hills below Taejon until he was captured on Aug. 25, 1950.

New P. W. Riot Likely to Bring Abuse by Reds

Allies Expect Foe to Employ Koje Incident as Basis for Blast of Propaganda

By Mac R. Johnson

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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TOKYO, Sunday, March 16.—The new riot at the United Nations prisoner-of-war camp on Koje Island Thursday is expected to touch off renewed Communist propaganda outbursts—aimed at fortifying the Reds' demands for the forced return of all captives—at the Korean armistice conference reconvening at 11 a. m. today at Panmunjom.

Twelve Communist P. W.s were killed and twenty-six wounded in the riot, the second in a month. One American officer and a South Korean civilian were injured. In a riot on Feb. 18, seventy-five Ko-American soldier were killed. rean civilian internees and one.

Chinese Col. Tsai Cheng-wen and North Korean Col. Lee Pyong Il are expected to heap abuse on the Allies for alleged mismanagement of the P. W. camp when the staff officers meet to search for a new common approach for settling agenda Item 4—the exchange of P. W.s and civilians.

Junior Officers Take Over

Yesterday the Reds accepted a proposal of Rear Adm. Ruthven E. Libby, Allied delegate, to turn the problem back to the staff officers at a lower level, effective today, because the sub-delegation discussions had come to a standstill.

Adm. Libby officially informed North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho of the riot yesterday, the U. N. having kept it secret through strong security measures until the first word could be given to the Communists directly at the conference table.

Gen. Lee said he would deliver the message to his senior delegate, Gen. Nam Il, and revealed the propaganda line that will be taken when he termed the riot a "sanguinary incident in which our personnel were illegally killed by your side." Gen. Lee said the Reds would have more to say later.

The North Korean general accused the Chinese Nationalist government of "conspiratorial activities" at U. N. prisoner-of-war camps, including enforced tattooing of anti-Communist and anti-Russian slogans on the bodies of Red prisoners and of influencing them "to sign petitions in blood" supporting the U. N. principle that captives shall have a free choice on whether or not they want to go home after an armistice is signed.

Another Red Threat

He made another threat. "Such connivance and conspiratorial activities will lead to serious consequences," Gen. Lee warned vaguely.

A hard core of thoroughly indoctrinated Communist P. W.s is believed to have embarked on a campaign to embarrass the U. N. even at the cost of their lives. They seem to have taken their cue from the Communist negotiators at Panmunjom, where the Reds are insisting that all P. W.s be forcibly returned whether they like it or not.

Adm. Libby has warned Gen. Lee that there are P. W.s and civilians in U. N. custody—he did not say how many—"who will physically and violently resist delivery. . . . They would have to be shackled and driven to an exchange area at the point of a bayonet."

Gen. Lee has maintained that the U. N. is engaged in a plan to influence Red P. W.s to resist repatriation, which Adm. Libby has denied. The Red prisoners also may be following this cue from Gen. Lee and backing him up.

Whether the Red P. W.s are getting their tips directly from North Korea or by grapevine, or just basing their acts on news reaching them legally, is not clear.

A New Roadblock?

Some comments have been made that the Reds may use the new riot as another roadblock to progress on Item 4. That would seem superfluous, since the enemy has dragged out the talks on this issue alone for three months.

The staff officers discussing truce supervision terms met for an hour and forty minutes yesterday as the U. N. tried to arrange a deal in which the Allies would make concessions on three secondary points if the Reds would capitulate on two others.

The U. N. command would not commit itself that it was a formal proposal, waiting for the Reds to give over-all agreement to the idea before stating it so concretely.

Communists must agree side. Previously the enemy had
e words "in Korea" in named four to be inspected in
places in an armistice North Korea — Manpojin, Ham-
to define clearly the hung, Chongjin and Sinuiju, and
e agreement. yesterday Col. Chang added Sin-
anjita. On the U. N. side the Reds
ds Dodge Issue had named Pusan, Suwon, Inchon
rean Col. Chang Chun and Yosu, and to these Col. Chang
illing to accept the Al- added Pohang.
sions, but skirted any Col. Kinney said. "We can an-
t on what the U. N ticipate an additional dispute
Reds to do. when the time comes to name
ng did name five ports specific ports of entry."
o be inspected on each

What the U. N. Offers

The five-point deal offered to the Reds by Air Force Col. Andrew J. Kinney included:

1. The U. N. would accept a Red proposal of five ports of entry for inspection behind the lines by neutral teams after an armistice, instead of six.

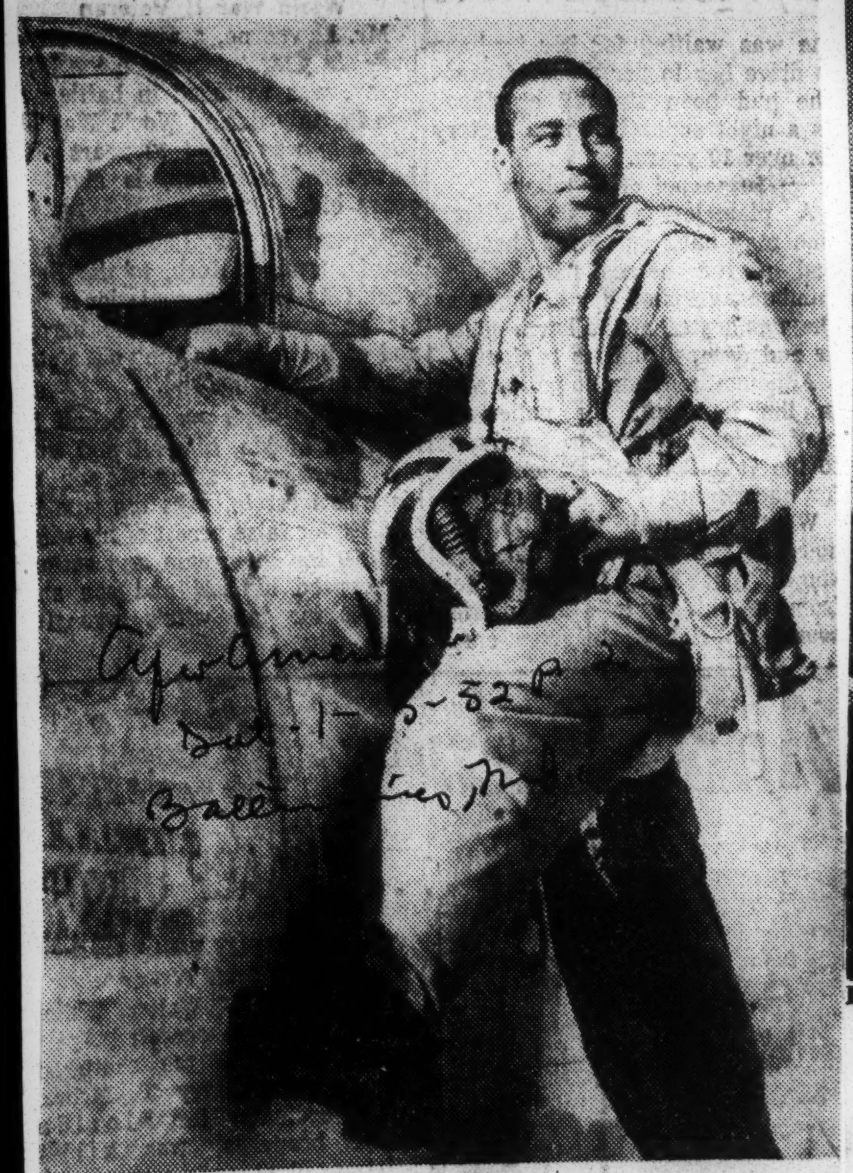
2. The U. N. would agree to a Communist request for deletion of an article specifically directing each side to refrain from concen-

5. The Comm
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Reds Do

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asked the Reds t
Col. Chang di
of entry to be

Ace Jet Pilot On POW List



Lt. Dayton W. Ragland, Kansas City, Mo., ace Sabrejet pilot of the Fourth Fighter Wing of U.S. Air Force, was reported listed as a Red prisoner of war. He was recently reported missing after a flying mission.



LEARN SON IS PRISONER.—Mr. and Mrs. Dayton B. Ragland, 2004 E. 27th St., are shown reading a telegram which they received Wednesday, Dec. 19, from the Department of Defense notifying them that their son, First Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland, U. S. Air Force Sabrejet pilot, had been listed by the Communists as a prisoner of war in Korea. Lieut. Ragland had been missing in action since Nov. 28 following an air battle over North Korea in which he was credited with destroying a MIG-15 jet. The parents said the news that their son was still alive was "the best Christmas present" they received.

Jet Pilot Prisoner

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The name of Lieut. Dayton W. Ragland, colored jet pilot of Kansas City, Missouri, was included in the list of United States prisoners held in Korea by the Communists.

Lieut. Ragland known as "Rags," was mentioned in dispatches last month as having downed a MIG-15, Russia-built jet, in air fighting over Korea. Inclusion of his name in the list of prisoners, released last week, apparently was the first word of his capture by the Communists.

Lieut. Ragland, 22 years old, attended Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Missouri, before joining the United States Air Force.

30b 1952

Heroes Win Awards

Four Negroes Cited By Armed Services

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Four Negroes were among members of the armed forces who recently were singled out for recognition for their outstanding service to the Army, Navy and Air Force. They were: First Lieut. Dayton Ragland, Kansas City, Mo.; Sgt. Thomas L. Jones, St. Louis; Sgt. Willy Murphy, Chicago, and Navy hospitalman George A. Murray Jr., St. Louis.

Lieutenant Ragland received recognition for having downed a Communist MIG-15 jet plane in Korea. The former Lincoln University (Mo.) student, 22, received his jet pilot training at Selfridge Air Force Base in Michigan.

Sergeant Jones has received the Bronze Star Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service in Korea. A reservist, he was called to active service in August, 1950, and has been in Korea for a year. He is married and has two children.

The Silver Star Medal was awarded posthumously to Mrs. Maxine Murphy, the widow of Sergeant Murphy, who was killed when he ran his ammunition truck into an enemy stronghold in Korea.

A veteran of Korean naval action, Navy hospitalman Murray has been selected "Bluejacket-of-the-Week" at the Naval Air Technical Training Command at Jacksonville, Fla. He served in Korean waters aboard the USS Toledo.

N. O. Sergeant Cited At Fort Belvoir



Fort Belvoir, Va.—Master Sergeant George Patterson of New Orleans, motor sergeant of the 94th Engineer Construction Battalion, was presented the meritorious maintenance engineer equipment award this week on behalf of his unit at Fort Belvoir, Va. Brigadier General A. C. Lieber, commanding general, the Engineer Center, in the absence of Major General S. L. Scott, made the award to M/Sgt. Patterson in recognition of the 94th's most efficient equipment operation on the post during April.

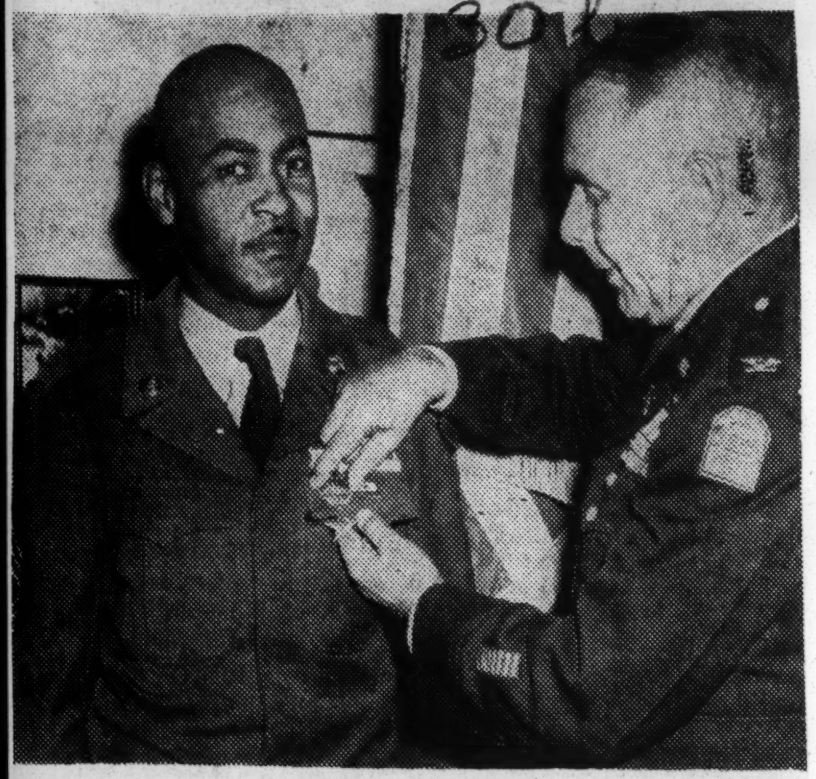
M/Sgt. Patterson's wife, Dessie, resides at 2514 Fourth St., New Orleans. His son, Pvt. Thomas Summerlin, 21, is serving with the Marines in Korea.

ROTC Staffer Decorated



M/Sgt. Robert L. Cosby, member of the ROTC staff at Virginia State College, was presented the Commendation Ribbon, with Metal Pendant, recently for meritorious service from 1947 to 1952. The ribbon was presented by Col. Thomas M. Tarpley Jr., right, new Chief of Virginia Military District. Sgt. Cosby was cited for service excellence while platoon Sergeant with the 557th Infantry Rifle Platoon, Europe-

Receives Bronze Star



The Bronze star for meritorius service is pinned upon Master Sgt. Milton H. Dammond, a member of the ROTC instructor staff at Morgan State College, by Col. Arthur L. Shreve, chief of Maryland Military District headquarters.

Army Sergeant Gets Bronze Star

BALTIMORE

Master Sgt. Milton H. Dammond, a member of the ROTC instructor staff at Morgan State College, was presented the Bronze Star Oct. 29 at Maryland Military District headquarters.

Sergeant Dammond received the medal for meritorius service during the period Dec. 27, 1950-Sept. 1, 1951, during which he served as first sergeant of an engineer construction company, rounding raw trainees into shape.

Native Of Virginia

Sergeant Dammond lives at 2026 McCulloh st. with his wife and two children. He is a native of Petersburg, Va., and a veteran of ten years in the Army.

He served in Europe for nearly two years during World War II. Among the awards he has received are the Combat Infantryman badge, the ETO with two Battle Stars, the Occupation medal for Japan, the Korean Theatre medal with five Battle Stars, the Korean Presidential Citation, the Good Conduct medal, the Asiatic-Pacific medal, the American Theatre and the UN medals.



Wirephoto

ROAD BACK STARTS—Lieutenant Jose Calugas, only Filipino to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II, sits in his jeep at Fort Hood, Texas, after learning he is to return to the Philippines to celebrate Bataan Day, April 9. Calugas was an umpire in maneuvers in Texas when he received his orders. He won the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action on Bataan on Jan. 16, 1942.

Decorated For War II Action

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Louis C. Etheridge, steward first class, was awarded the Bronze Star with a combat V last week for his heroic role in the sinking of a German submarine by the Coast Guard cutter Campbell during World War II.

The veteran of 17 years continuous service was decorated personally by Rear Admiral Louis B. Olsen, commander of the Eastern Area and third Coast Guard district. The special ceremony was aboard the Campbell at St. George, Staten Island.

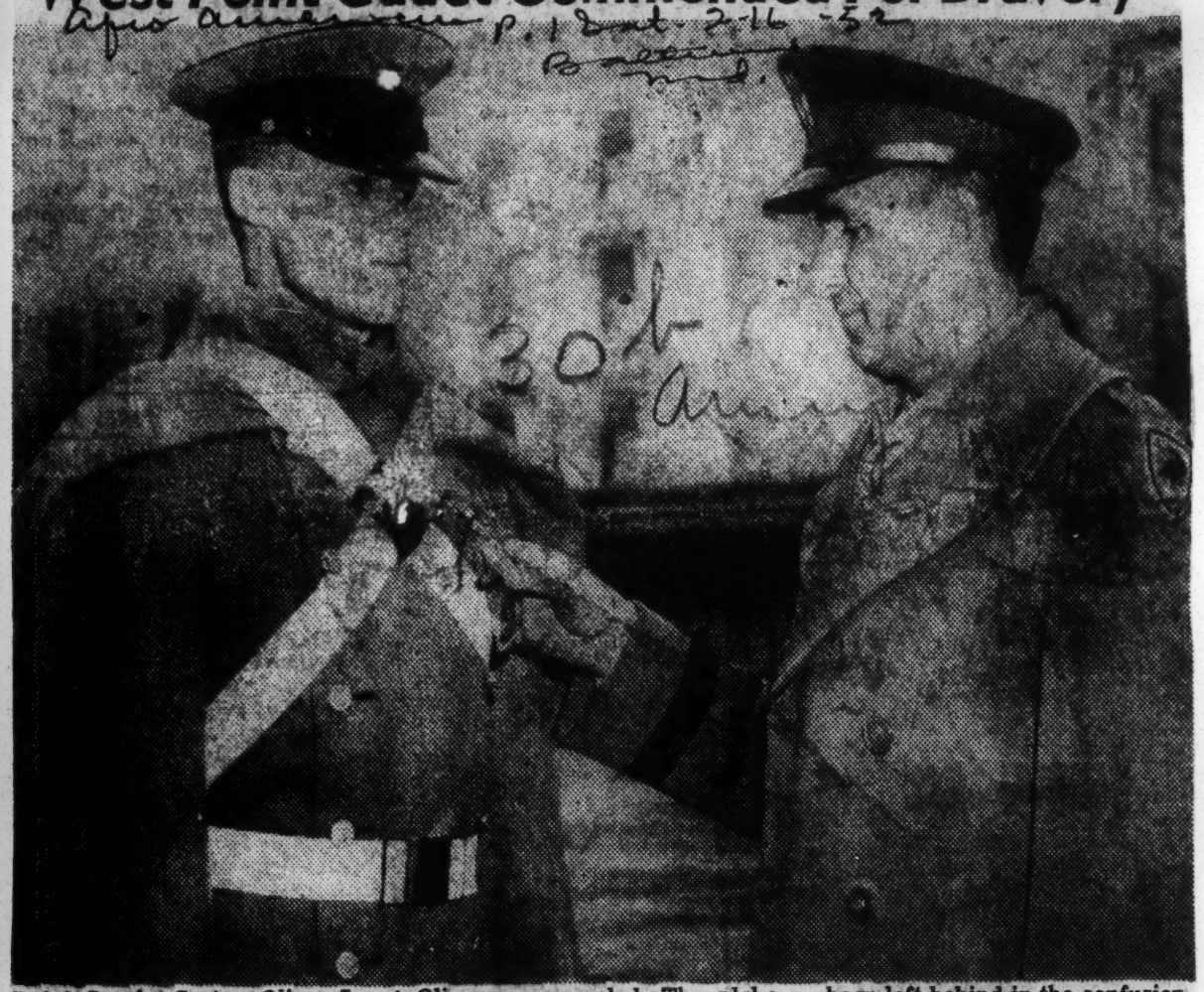


P. 13
Pittsburgh Courier
Dec 4-19-52

30 b Army

LEADERSHIP AWARD—Pfc. Robert E. Reed, right, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Reed, Indianola, Miss., receives the American Spirit Honor Medal from Brig. Gen. Charles L. Dasher Jr. at Fort Jackson, S. C., for "outstanding qualities of leadership" while a student at the Infantry Leaders' Course.—U. S. Army Photo.

West Point Cadet Commended For Bravery



Cadet Lewis Cortez Olive Jr., who is seen standing at attention while Maj. Gen. F. A. Irving, superintendent of the Military Academy, admires the medal pendant which Cadet Olive was awarded. The plebe, or fourth classman, received the award for meritorious achievement when he rescued a tiny child in Syracuse, N.Y, from a blazing building. The baby had been left behind in the confusion. He also aided other fire-ridden victims. A native of Louisville, Ky., he is a former student at the University of California.

West Point Honors Plebe For Bravery

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

WEST POINT, N. Y. (ANP)—A Negro plebe (fourth classman) made history at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point last week during its momentous historical anniversary celebrations.

Cadet Lewis Cortez Olive Jr., a native of Louisville, received the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant at a formal decoration ceremony here before the assembled Corps of Cadets.

The presentation was made by Maj. Gen. F. A. Irving, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

Cadet Olive received the award for meritorious achievement for risking his life in Syracuse, N. Y., to enter a blazing house to rescue a small child who had been left behind.

The cadet re-entered the fire-ridden structure several times searching for possible victims until the intensity of the fire and smoke prevented further search of the structure.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR
SGT. CORNELIUS H. CHARLTON

HARLEM SERGEANT WINS HONOR MEDAL

Though Wounded, He Led Attack Until Killed — Family Notified on Lincoln's Birthday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Army announced today the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Van Charlton, 2073 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, N. Y. He is the second Negro and the forty-first soldier to have been awarded the Medal of Honor during the Korean conflict.

The 21-year-old sergeant, a veteran of four years' Army service, fell last June 2 near Chipo after a series of exploits exemplifying "indomitable courage, superb leadership and gallant self-sacrifice," the Army said.

A member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, Sergeant Charlton was credited with having taken over a platoon after its officer was wounded, leading an assault up a steel hill and personally wiping out several hostile positions with grenades and rifle fire.

Turned back after killing six enemy soldiers, Sergeant Charlton later led another attack on the hill which cleared the enemy from the crest. He was killed by an enemy grenade when he was single-handedly attempting to clear out the last of the enemy's hill emplacements.

He was knocked to the ground by a grenade at one point and was seriously wounded, witnesses of the battle recited to their superiors later. Refusing medical aid, he saw that men under his command who had been woundd were taken to the rear and then, despite a deep chst wound, forced his way with a handful of men to the top of the hill. An official account recorded that even after he was mortally wounded by the second grenade he continued firing and silenced the enemy position.

Notified on Lincoln Anniversary

Van Charlton, 58-year-old father of Sergeant Cornelius H. Charlton, expressed gratification yesterday that news of the award of a Medal of Honor to his dead son had reached the family on Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. Charlton was a coal miner in Welch, W. Va., for twenty-eight years before bringing his family to New York in 1945. For several years a night sexton at the Abyssnian Baptist Church in Harlem he is now unemployed. His wife, Esther, 54 years old, was at work yesterday in a ribbon factory. The couple live with five of their twelve children in a four room flat at 873 Macy Place, the Bronx.

Sergeant Charlton was a student at Theodore Roosevelt High School here when he joined the Army. During World War I two other Charlton sons were soldiers, one a marine and one a Coast Guardsman.

New Bern Air Force Vet Gets American Spirit Honor Medal

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-12-52 p. 3



Private George A. Moore, Jr., of New Bern, N. C., is presented the American Spirit Honor Medal by Lieutenant Colonel James R. Patterson, his commanding officer, in informal ceremonies at Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y. The son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Moore, Sr., Pvt. Moore was presented the medal in recognition of his outstanding service during Air Force indoctrination training.

A graduate of North Carolina College, where he earned a B. S. degree in business administration, Pvt. Moore was treasurer of the sophomore class and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. On completing his indoctrination training at this base, Pvt. Moore plans to go into Air Force finance or administration, where he hopes to obtain a direct commission.

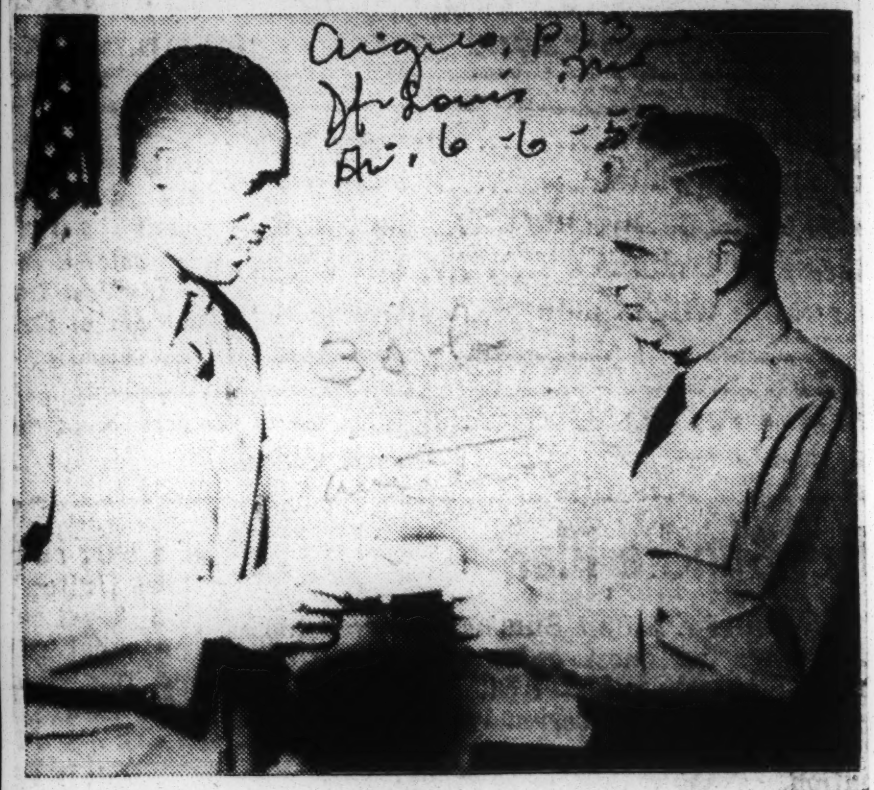
Wins Insignia Design Contest

Afro-American P. 5 Dat. 3-8-52 Baltimore, Md.



For the artistry he displayed in designing a new insignia for his Guam-based Air Weather Service reconnaissance squadron, Cpl. Kenneth D. Johnson of Nashville, Tenn., recently received an inscribed silver cigarette case from his fellow airmen. He won a squadron-sponsored contest for a new emblem and insignia to depict the squadron's nickname, "Fireballs." His squadron commander, Lt. Col. Paul S. Bechtel, presented him the case.

U. S. Air Force Rewards Chart Plant Employee



JOHN O. WILSON RECEIVES AWARD FROM COL. MORRISON

AIR FORCE — PAGE 13 — —

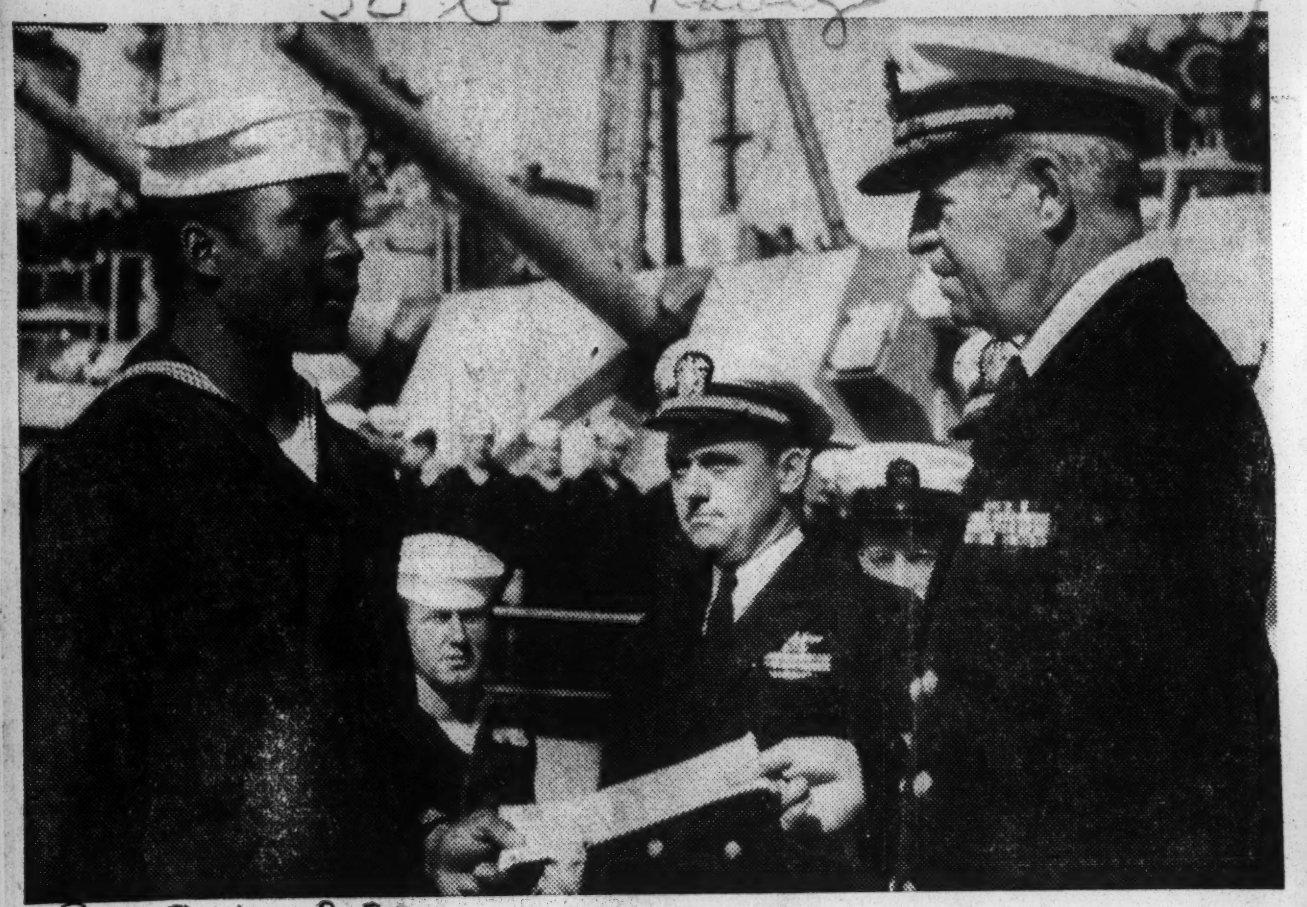
John O. Wilson, 1807 N. Taylor avenue, received an award this week for a suggestion he made to the Air Force. Colonel J. E. Morrison, commanding officer of the U. S. Air Force's Aeronautical Chart Plant presented the award during a brief ceremony. Wilson is employed in the Supply Branch of the Plant and suggested the use of a syphon hose to transfer various liquids from large containers in which they are received, to small containers for more convenient use.

As Colonel Morrison presented the $10.00 check to Wilson, he complimented him upon his initiative and interest in saving time and money for the government.

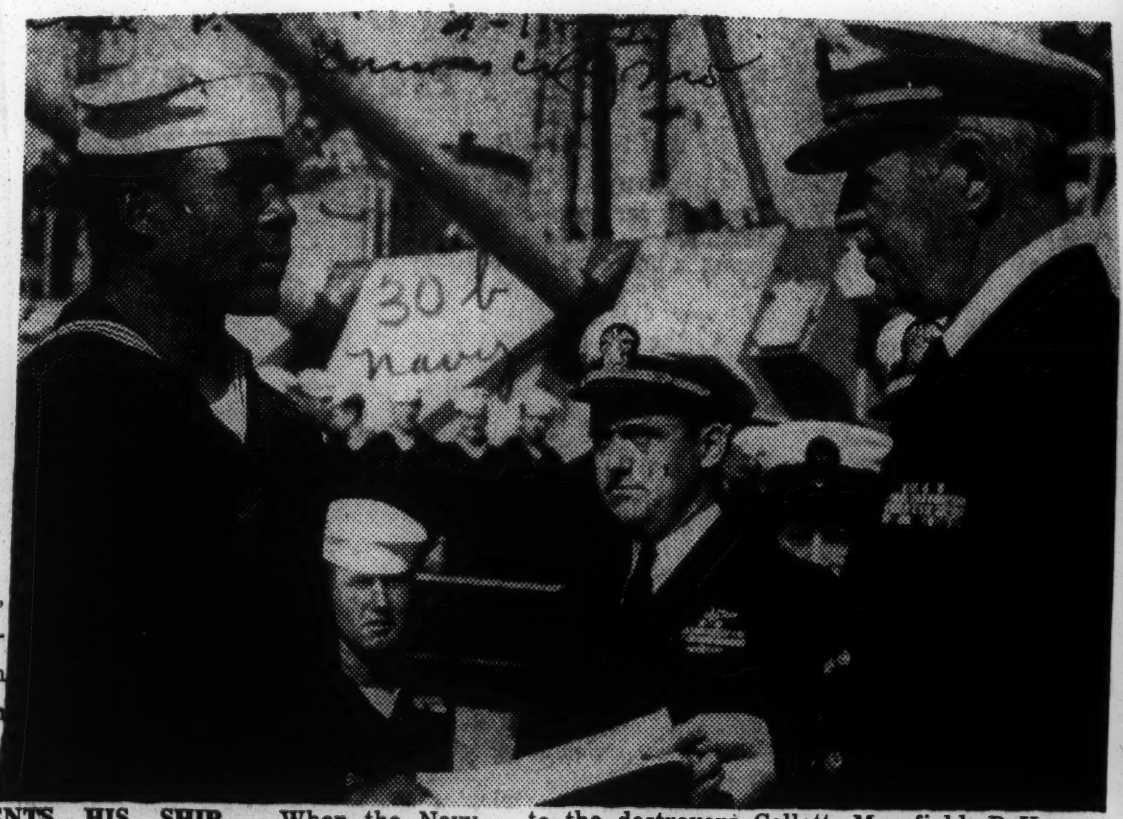
The Plant, with offices, at 710 North Twelfth street, produces all the aeronautical charts and related publications required by the Air Force in carrying out its wide missions.

Receives Commendation For S[illegible]

30 b Navy



WHEN THE NAVY awarded its Unit Commendation to the "sitting ducks" of Inchon, George Broom, pipefitter, second class, USN, of Greenville, Miss., was selected to receive the Commendation for his ship the destroyer USS Collett. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Broom of 442 Persimmon St., Broom enlisted in the Navy in 1942. He reported aboard the Collett in July, 1949, from Guam, Marianas Islands, where he had served with the 103rd Construction Battalion. Broom already holds the Bronze Star medal for his own outstanding work with his ship's repair party during the Inchon operation.



30 b Navy

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—ANP Photo

Receives Merit Award



BUNNY F. CARTER, seaman recruit, USN, is congratulated by Lt. Viola B. Sanders, WAVES, USN, Officer-in-Charge of WAVE Recruit Training at Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Center. Carter was Honorman of male graduating company 805 at the Center recently. He received the honor, mane certificate and engraved bracelet for his achievement. Cmdr. J. R. Hansen, USN, Commanding Officer of Recruit Training looks on. Carter is the son of Mrs. Clara Burton of 1833 Weaver St., Dayton, Ohio.—ANP.

Coast Guardsmen Awarded Bronze Star For Heroism

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Louis C. Etheridge, steward first class, was awarded the Bronze Star with a combat "V" last week for his heroic role in the sinking of a German submarine by the Coast Guard cutter Campbell during World War II.

The veteran of 17 years continuous service was decorated personally by Rear Admiral Louis B. Olson, commander of the Eastern Area and third Coast Guard district. The special ceremony was aboard the Campbell at St. George, Staten Island.

The heroism leading to Etheridge's coveted award occurred during the early evening of Feb. 22, 1943 when the Campbell was under command of Rear Admiral, then captain, James A. Hirshfield.

The cutter was engaged in Mid-Atlantic convoy duties when a stalking U-boat was detected. The crew was called to general quarters and dept charge attack soon forced the enemy submarine to the surface. A three-inch gun manned solely by stewardsmen and captined by Etheridge, was one of the Campbell guns that joined in the ensueing withering attack that killed the Nazis captain and prevented his subordinates from taking tactical command before the crippled U-boat was borne down upon, rammed and sunk by the cutter.

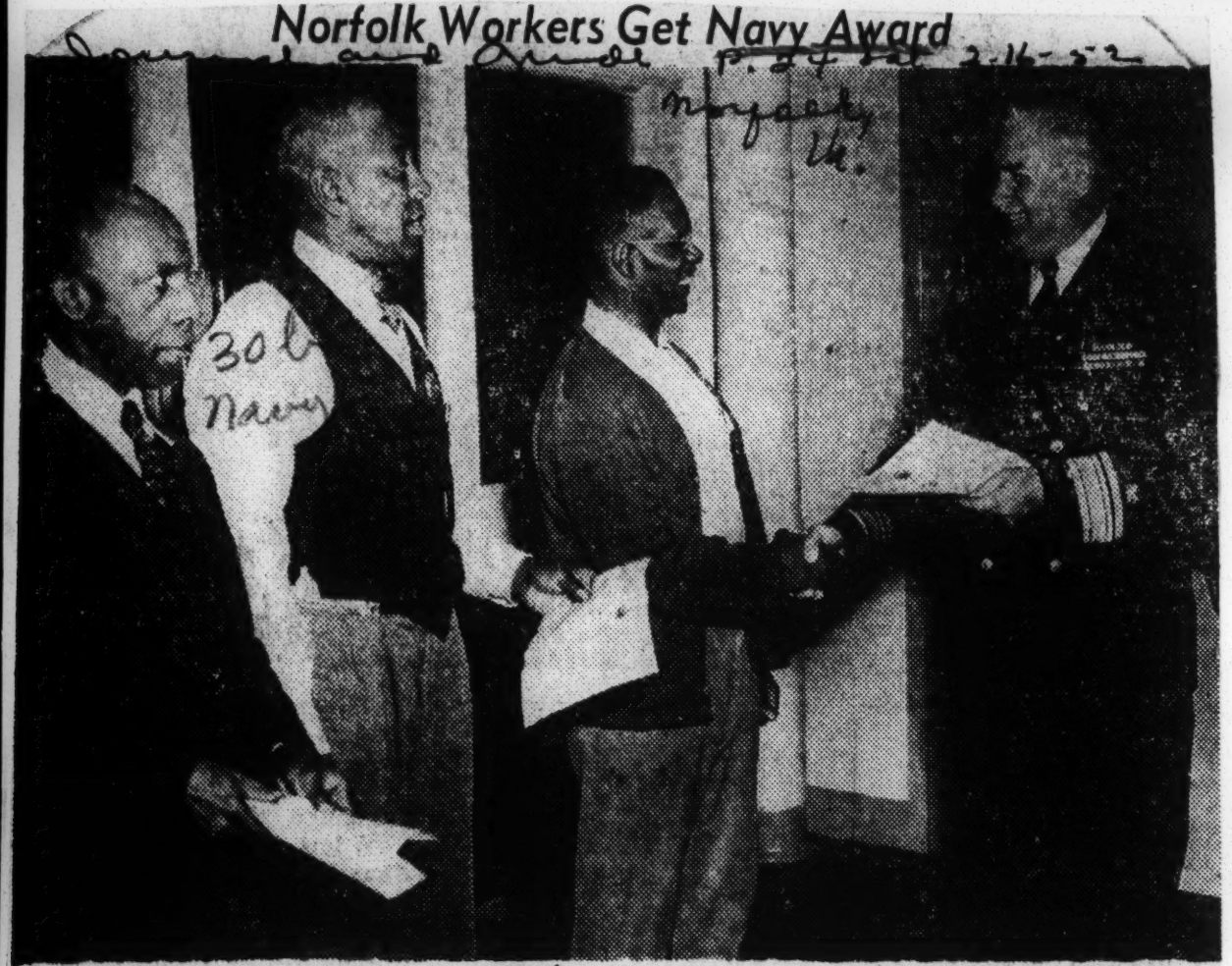
"Quick to act when his ship surprised the hostile submarine on the surface," read the citation signed by Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, which accompanied the award. Etheridge cooly directed the rapid and accurate firing of his gun, remaining steadfast at his post and scoring direct hits.

"By his skill and aggressive leadership, prompt action and unwavering devotion to duty, Etheridge contributed to the success of the Campbell in sinking the German submarine, taking several prisoners and upholding the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The 35-year-old coast guardman was born in Edenton, N. C., and moved to New York at the age of 17. He achieved note as an amateur baseball player before enlisting in the Coast Guard as a mess attendant third class.

Prior to this award, Etheridge was authorized to wear six service ribbons, two of them, the American-European and Asiatic-Pacific, with two stars each.

Norfolk Workers Get Navy Award



Rear Admiral John E. Wood, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy, commanding officer of the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., congratulates three employees who have been awarded citations and pins by the Secretary of the Navy for completing four years without an accident to themselves or any of the persons they supervise.

All leadingmen and Norfolk residents, they are, left to right: William O. McCoy, of 943 Fremont street, of the General Supply Depot; Clarence E. Holmes, of 408 Divan street, and Henry L. Simmons of 919 Calvert street, both of the Services Department.

30d 1952

Vet Hospital Training Program Is Outlined

WASHINGTON — A two-year hospital pharmacy residency and academic training program for Veterans Administration hospitals has been recommended by the VA Special Pharmacy Training Committee.

The Committee's formal report was submitted to VA's Chief Medical Director, Vice Admiral Joel T. Boone (M. C.) U. S. Navy, Rtd., for his consideration.

Activation of the program will depend upon formal approval and development of administrative procedures and operational details.

Under the Committee's proposal, recent pharmacy graduates holding B. S. degrees and registered in one of the States would be selected for training in VA hospitals and enrolled in graduate schools of affiliated colleges or universities to pursue study leading to a Master's degree in Pharmacy. This study would be pursued concurrent with on-the-job training in hospital pharmacy.

The Committee recommended that accredited schools and colleges of pharmacy, offering graduates study and located near adequately staffed and equipped VA hospitals, be invited to participate.

The Committee's program calls for instruction in the on-the-job phases of hospital pharmacy operations, including inpatient and outpatient dispensing, manufacturing, and general administration, in VA hospitals, supervised by the Chief Pharmacists at the activities.

The Committee further recommended that an appropriate certificate, indicating successful completion of the on-the-job phases of the program, be awarded by the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Standards adopted for the on-the-job phase of the over-all program, the Committee said, would conform to those developed by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and approved by the Division of Hospital Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Committee further recommended that the pharmacy training program be closely integrated with the other professional training programs established in VA hospitals.

In summarizing their recommendations, the Committee stated: "We are of the unanimous opinion that the implementation of the hospital pharmacy training program will materially improve the practice of hospital pharmacy in Veterans Administration. We are pleased to assume responsibility for giving continuing attention to the problems of pharmacy in Veterans Administration and will, at the call of the Chief Medical Director, assume its study of additional training programs that might be indicated or considered desirable in achieving the goal of the best possible medical service for veteran patients."

The VA Special Pharmacy Training Committee was appointed by Admiral Boone. It met in Washington, D. C., January 31 and February 1, 1952, to consider development of the VA pharmacy training program.

The Committee consists of Dr. W. Paul Briggs, Secretary and Executive Director of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education; Dr. Don Francke, Chief Pharmacist of the University of Michigan Hospital and President of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Arthur Purdum, Chief Pharmacist at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Mr. I. T. Reamer, Chief Pharmacist at Duke University Hospital and immediate past President of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Is Appointed Supervisor At Waco VA Hospital

Mrs. Mary Agnes Yerwood-Thompson was recently appointed the first supervisor of field work in psychiatric social work at the Waco Veterans Administration hospital where she has been employed for the past five and a half years. She is the only daughter of the late [illegible]



MRS. MARY THOMPSON

Yerwood and Mrs. E. E. Yerwood of Austin

Twelve years years ago she had the Master of Social work degree conferred upon her at Atlanta University School of Social Work in Atlanta, Georgia. She holds several local and national offices in religious civic and fraternal organizations.

Mrs. Yerwood Thompson accepted her present federal civil service employment on August 1, 1946, and was the first Negro psychiatric social worker employed at the Waco VAH. She came to the employment with several years of experience in the field of social work. She has had previous employment as a public school teacher in Austin, first visiting teacher in the state of Texas, and instructor at Samuel Houston college.

Recently she was authorized to travel for our federal government in an attempt to locate homes for some of the hospitalized veterans who have recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, but whose families or previous homes are no longer in existence.

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Veteran Denied VA Hospital Care, Dies

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Edward McAllister, 43, veteran of World War II and of the Korean War, died in Mt. Alto Hospital, Tuesday, Sept. 2, after an apparent two-week delay in admittance by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. MacAllister came to Washington on August 9 from Pittsburgh, Penn., his home seeking admission to the veterans hospital. He was suffering from acute hypertension and heart disease, a service - connected disability, which placed him in the No. 1 priority group for hospitalization. He worked one day here on a construction job and collapsed.

Since about the middle of August, friends here say, Mr. McAllister had been making application at the VA's Regional office here for medical treatment. A few days before he died he was given an X-ray examination at the VA regional office and was told to return in about ten days.

Treated Twice

The VA regional office admitted that Mr. McAllister had received out-patient treatment there August 18 and 25, but said "there was nothing to indicate that hospitalization was needed then, though a quick change was possible in this type of case."

His friends said Mr. McAllister told them he had come to Washington to be hospitalized because he was informed in Pittsburgh that there would be no bed space available for him until a new wing to the VA hospital there, then under construction, was completed.

According to his friends, Mr. McAllisttr had been flown from Japan to a hospital in Massachusetts in September, 1951, on a stretcher. He was discharged from the Massachusetts hospital last January.

Former D.C. Resident

Mr. McAllister, a native of Raeford, N.C., had lived in the District of Columbia from 1931 to 1941, and then moved to Pittsburgh, where he enterered the Army and reenlisted after his discharge.

Mr. McAllister was living here with friends at 1523 Third st., nw., who attributed his death to negligence on the part of the Veterans' Administration. On August 25 the last day on which he received out-patient treatment at the VA office here, his condition became so bad that they took and "dumped" him at Mt. Alto.

Three days after he entered Mt. Alto, his friends said, they were told to expect a notice of death at any moment.

Tuskegee public health clinic to discuss dental fluoridation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 18—(AP)—A panel discussion on dental fluoridation highlights today's sessions at a public health clinic here sponsored by the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital dental service.

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, dean of the School of Dentistry, University of Alabama, will act as moderator for the discussion. Those taking part include:

Dr. Sidney B. Finn, dentistry professor at the University of Alabama and chief of dental service at the Birmingham VA Hospital; Dr. Carl L. Sebellius, Tennessee state director of dental hygiene, and Dr. Zachary M. Stadt, Charlotte, N. C., dental health officer.

Tonight, Howard Odum, director of the Institute for Research and Social Science at the University og North Carolina, will be featured speaker. He is one of the South's most widely known social science specialists.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, especially in rural areas, came under attack yesterday from Dr. C. O. Dummett, chief of the dental service at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital.

Once this problem is overcome, the young Negro dental specialist said, living standards in the South can be greatly improved.

Public health is an especially acute problem in the South, he said, because resources are more limited and educational levels of a large portion of the population are low.

"Sickness means loss of income; that brings poor nutrition; thus more sickness," Dr. Dummett said.

He offered as the solution, education for better public health protection and better living habits.

Tom M. Campbell, first Negro ever employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an extension service agent, agreed that public health "is the one big problem in the South."

"We seek, many of us, to detour around it," Campbell said, "but it's there just the same. . . . A sick man is a liability to everyone—himself, his family, his employer."

Tuskegee Vet Hospital To Hold Health Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—Important problems of public health will be discussed here March 16-19, when the Dental service of the Veterans Administration hospital will present its first institute of public health. This meeting will emphasize rural areas and problems in terms of public health.

The session will begin Sunday, March 16, with a public meeting in the Tuskegee Institute chapel. Dr. George W Gore, president of Florida A. and M. College, will deliver the main address with a response by President F. D. Patterson.

According to Dr. C. O. Dummett, chief, Dental service of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, "the basic purpose of the institute is to bring together proven and experienced experts in the subdivision of the profession of public health.

"The need for more generalized information in the several areas of knowledge comprising public health is acute, particularly in the south where resources are relatively limited and are still unexplored.'

A symposium on Wednesday afternoon, March 19, will close the meeting.

Nerve, Brain Clinic Slated At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 19 (AP)—Veterans Administration specialists and civilian doctors of both races will exchange ideas here Friday and Saturday at a seminar on nervous disorders and treatment of brain disease.

The program was announced today by manager T. T. Tildon of the Tuskegee VA Hospital which is sponsoring the conference. The VA's chief of neuropsychiatry in Atlanta, Dr. Raymond Crispell will be in charge.

New developments in the science of measuring brain waves and diagnosing a patient's condition from them will be reviewed along with those in the field of neurology.

VA Doctors Plan Tuskegee Meeting Mar. 21

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Veterans Administration doctors from all over the Southeast including four from Georgia will gather here today and Saturday (March 21 and 22) for a Seminar on Neurology and Electro-Encephalography to be held at the Tuskegee V-A Hospital.

Participating from Georgia will be Dr. William A. Smith, professor of Neurology, Emory University, Atlanta; Dr. Harlow Ades, Professor of Anatomy at Emory University, Atlanta; Dr. John T. Manter, Department of Physiology, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta; and Dr. Raymond S. Crispell, V-A Southeastern Chief of Psychiatry, Atlanta, who will be Seminar moderator.

The Seminar, to be held in cooperation with the Southern Electro-Encephalographic Society and the Alabama Academy of Neurology and Psychiatry, will bring together outstanding medical men from this section of the country in a discussion of newest techniques.

Dr. E. Roseman, Professor of Neurology University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., is president of the Southern Electro-Encephalographic Society and Dr. Stanley Graham, of Birmingham, is president of the Alabama Academy of Neurology and Psychiatry.

Dentist To Lecture At VA Hospitals

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Dr Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental services at Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital, has been selected as one of 10 dentists to give lectures at various VA hospitals and regional offices over the country in May and June.

Dr. Dummett's lecture tour will carry him through Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Plans call for a talk to VA staff members and another lecture to members of the local dental society.

Mr. Dummett, who is a diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology, is former dean and director of dental education at the School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

Tuskegee VA hospital starts dental residency

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 16—A dental residency training program has begun at the Veterans Administration Hospital here.

Tuskegee's VA Hospital residency program is one of three such training programs in the United States.

Four residents have started the year's training course. They are: Dr. Thieran Cromartie of North Carolina, a graduate of Meharry Medical College; Dr. Robert Ford Jr. of Montgomery and graduate of Howard University; Dr. Lee O Mosely of Texas and a graduate of Meharry Medical College, and Dr. Julius Proyor Jr. of Montgomery, a graduate of the dental school at Meharry Medical College.

Cromartie and Mosely are residents in periodontology while Ford and Pryor are residents in oral surgery.

The University of Alabama's School of Dentisty under Dr. Joseph F. Volker is the affiliating school for the residency program.

Dr. C. O. Dummett To Lecture At U. S. Veteran Hospitals

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental services at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, has been selected as one of 10 VA dentists to give lectures at various VA hospitals and regional offices over the county in May and June, it was learned Friday.

Dr. Dummett's lecture tour will carry him through Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Plans call for a talk to VA staff members and another lecture to which members of the local dental society will be invited.

Dr. Dummett, who is a diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology, is former Dean and Director of Dental Education at the School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Health Institute Opens Today At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 15 (AP) — An Institute of Public Health emphasizing problems in rural areas opens here tomorrow at Tuskegee Institute.

The institute, sponsored by the dental service of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, will bring together experts in various public health fields in several states.

Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., will address the clinic tomorrow.

Monday's program includes talks by Bill Dorrough, Alabama welfare commissioner; Dr. Jacob Wisan, director of the Veterans Post-Graduate Dental Training Center at Washington, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The institute will continue through Wednesday.

Public Health Conference To Be Held At Tuskegee

TUSKEEGEE, Ala. — A three-day institute on public health problems with experts from throughout the nation participating, will be held at Tuskeegee Institute from March 16 to 19.

Lectures, discussions and demonstrations, and emphasis on rual area health conditions, will be features of conference series sponsored by the dental service of the Veterans Administration Hospital. Dr. C. O. Dummett is chief dentist.

The sessions will begin with an address by Dr. George W. Gore, presidnet of Florida A. and M. College.

The response will be by F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskeegee.

Speakers will include Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Division of Public Health Education, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.: Miss Adelia M. Beewkes and Dr. John J. Hanlon, School of the University of Michigan; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, medical director of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Mayhew Derryberry, Chief, Office of Health Education, U.S. Public Health Service; Dr. Bill Dorrough, Commissioner, Department of Health of Alabama;

Dr. Charles S. Johnsnn, president of Fisk University; Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina; Dr. Ruth R. Puffer and Dr. Carl L. Sebelius, Tennessee State Health Department; Dr. Zachary M. Stadt, North Carolina State Health Department; Dr. Joseph F. Volker, Dean, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama; and Dr. Jacob M. Wisan, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dental Program At 'Sk'gee VA Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — A dental residency training program has begun at Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital, one of three VA hospitals in the country where residency programs have been authorized.

Four residents have started the year's training program. They are: Dr. Thieran Cromartie, a native of North Carolina, and graduate of the Meharry Medical College, School of Dentistry, Nashville, Tenn.; Doctor Robert Ford, Jr., a native of Tuskegee, Ala., and graduate of Howard university, College of Dentistry, Washington, D. C., Dr. Lee O. Mosely, a native of Texas and graduate of Meharry Medical college. School of Dentistry; and Dr. Julius Pryor, Jr., native of Montgomery, Ala., and graduate of Meharry Medical college, School of Dentistry.

Cromartie and Mosely are residents in periodontology and Ford and Pryor are residents in oral surgery. The affiliating school of the residency program is the University of Alabama, School of Dentistry of which Dr. Joseph F. Volker is Dean.

Dental Training Program Begins At Tuskegee Vet

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A dental residency training program has begun at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, one of three VA hospitals in the country where residency programs have been authorized.

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'Skegee Officials Inspect Grady Nurse Training

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. (SNS)- Two officers representing the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., will complete a two-day survey at Grady Hospital today which may result in the establishment of an affiliation in Psychiatric Nursing at Tuskegee for Grady's Negro student nurses.

Mrs. Mary S. Harper, Acting Assistant Chief of Nursing Education at the Tuskegee hospital, and Mrs. Georgia Davis, Affiliate Instructor in Nursing Education, spent the entire day Wednesday combing through Grady's massive medical center.

The survey grew out of a request by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority for future Psychiatric Nurse training for Grady students, Miss Margaret Stovall, Grady Public Relations Director related.

With the main portion of psychiatric hospitalization handled by the state institution at Milledgeville, there has been small opportunity for Atlanta trained nurses to receive a full course in this field. Such training would acquaint student nurses with emotional aspects of all illnesses as well as physical features, Mrs. Davis said Wednesday while inspecting the Grady Hospital School of Nursing.

Grady nurses, who are rated highly in the United States, are currently serving in many localities and in branches of the armed forces. The addition of this course to their training would broaden their possibilities.

Mrs. Harper said that Psychiatric nursing classes are presently being offered at eight institutions in six states; Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Mississippi. Students from these approved institutions spend three months residence at Tuskegee during their nurse training career. Affiliations are setup mainly for schools of nursing and colleges with psychiatric studies.

The school at Tuskegee has accommodations for 40 affiliate students. The Grady students will actually spend their three months at the Veterans Hospital, which not only has such courses offered but has psychiatric patients from which contact student nurses may gain first hand information.

Mrs. Harper is a 1941 graduate of the Tuskegee School of Nursing and received her B. S. degree in Nursing Education at the University of Minnesota in 1950. She obtained her masters degree in Education from the same school in 1952. Mrs. Harper has been employed at the Tuskegee Hospital for the past 10 years.

Mrs. Davis is a graduate of the Meharry Medical Hospital School of Nursing. She received her B. S. degree in Secondary Education at the Alabama State Teachers' College. Mrs. Davis, who is a native of Dallas, Texas, has done advanced work on her master degree at New York University.

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Captain Asks For Negroes In Ind. Guard Service

NEW ALBANY, Ind. — (ANP) — A white war hero and captain in the Indiana National Guard last week became the latest casualty in the long fight for integration of Negroes into the state military organization.

Capt. Robert T. Edlin made the mistake of suggesting that colored persons be recruited for the guard; consequently, he was removed as company commander. He already had submitted his resignation from the guard by request.

The idea of allowing Negroes to join the ranks of the guard was first suggested to Capt. Edlin by a sergeant in the company "because recruiting had sunk low and we needed men."

Negro leaders in the state have for years tried to get the state military organization to enlist colored men on the same basis as white. However, they have not been successful. The only Negroes in the guard are in a segregated unit which now is serving overseas.

Capt. Edlin, 29, is a hero of European action during World War II. As a member of the American Rangers, he received the Distinguished Service Cross for the single-handed capture of some 800 German soldiers.

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State Meet Blasts Guard's Negroes 'Ban'

Resolution Copies Going To President, Governor

Special to The Courier-Journal

Danville, Ky., May 12.—A resolution protesting against what was called exclusion of Negroes from the Kentucky National Guard will be sent to President Truman, Governor Wetherby, and National Guard officials.

The resolution was passed by the Kentucky state conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It declares that Negroes "always have served their country—America—in the highest traditions of bravery and loyalty by carrying her arms in time of war or uprising."

It urges that Negroes be accepted into the National Guard in keeping with the Army's present policy of complete integration without segregation."

Says None Have Applied

A Kentucky National Guard official commented that while Negroes have not been integrated into the Guard, "none, as far as I know, have applied." He added that "if they want to organize a unit of their own, we'll have no objection."

Another resolution deplored the "woefully inadequate and sometimes actually non-existent facilities for eating, refreshments, and toilet" that Negroes encounter in many bus stations.

It called for a campaign to "eliminate segregation from bus travel and eradicate the humiliating and disgusting conditions" in bus stations.

Other resolutions called for an end to segregation in the schools, an end to discrimination in employment, and for full registration and voting by Negroes.

James A. Crumlin Named

James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney, was elected conference president.

Other officers elected are: first vice-president, Harry S. McAlpin, Louisville; second vice-president, Curlee Brown, Paducah; third vice-president, Charles W. Anderson, Louisville; secretary, Osceola A. Dawson, Paducah; assistant secretary, Mrs. Mary Buckner, Lexington, and treasurer, W. S. Dotson, Lexington.

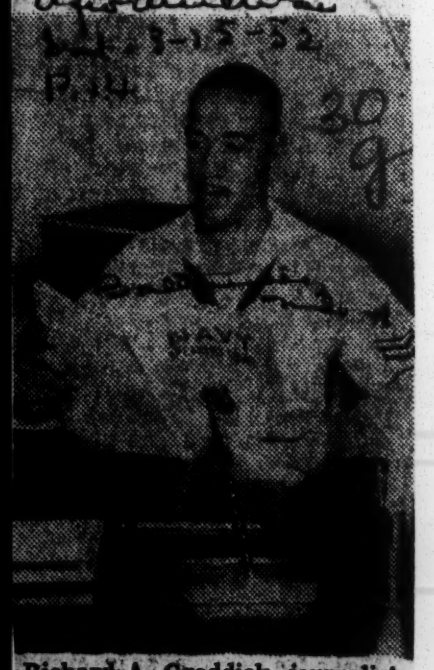
Directors elected are Miss Alyce K. Holden and Mrs. Jewel Rabb, both of Louisville; I. G. Becker, Cumberland; Jarves McPherson, Danville, and Burt Williams, Lexington.

30g 1952



GRADUATES AS HONOR MAN—Isaiah R. Butler, seaman recruit, USN, is congratulated by Lt. Cmdr. C. W. Good, USN, Executive Officer of Recruit Training Command at the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Center following his graduation as honor man of Company 802. Honor men are selected through vote of the company recruits and the petty officer instructors. Butler is the son of Mrs. Lucille Taylor of 1024 North Leffingwell, St. Louis, Mo.

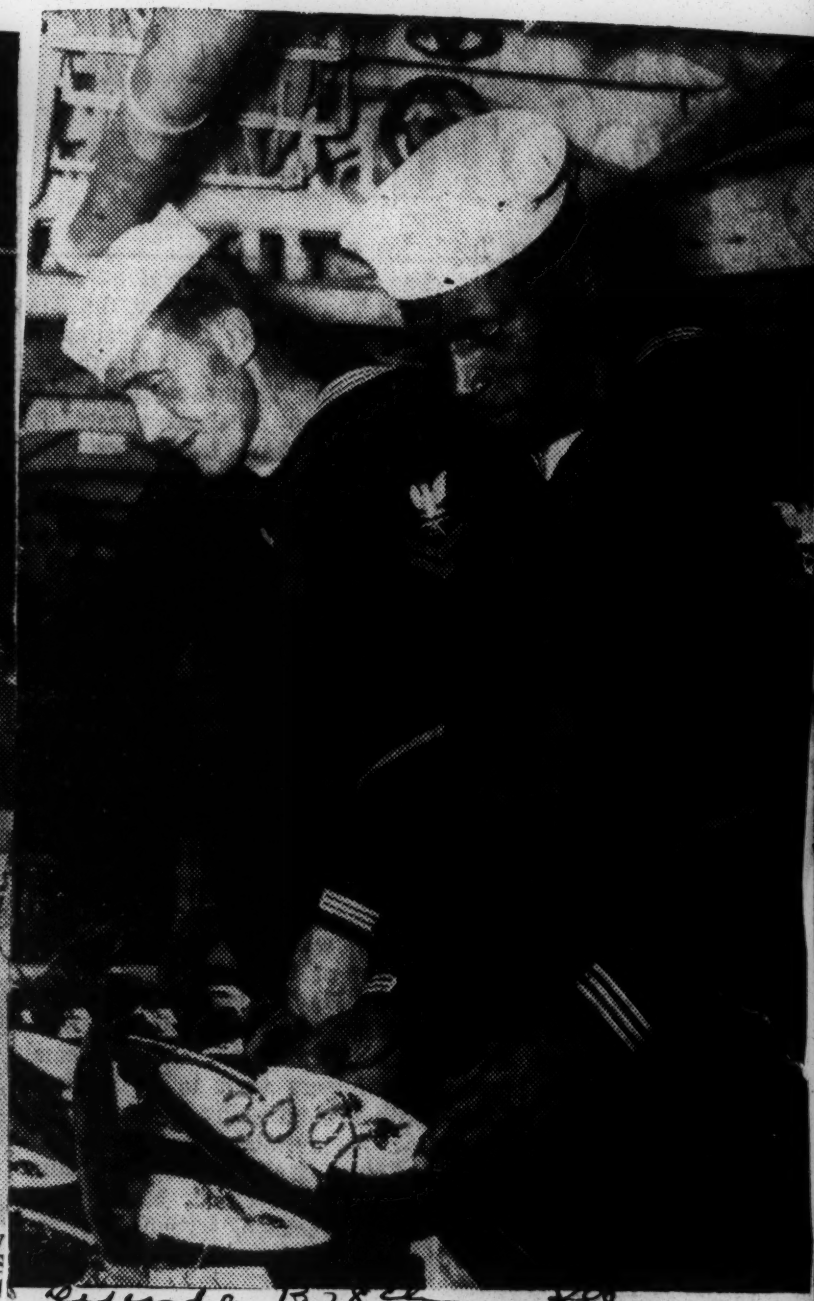
Navy Journalist



Richard A. Graddick, journalist, first class, USN, who is the assistant public information officer at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor. He is the husband of the former Miss Lee Persinger of Pittsburgh, and Washington.



Eddie L. Chisiton, steward apprentice, USN, son of Mrs. Flora L. Dangerfield, Beckley, W. Va.; and Charles R. Haynes, steward, third class, USN, brother of Mrs. Rita Fluds, New York City, start out on the first leg of their tour of Valletta, Malta, capital of the British island fortress in the Mediterranean. They are serving aboard the USS Cambria, an attack transport of the Amphibious Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.



HONG KONG SANTA.—A big help to Santa Claus was the USS Porterfield, a destroyer with the United Nations Blockading and Escort Force in the Far East. On routine patrol in Hong Kong recently the officers and men purchased hard-to-get items for resale to United Nations personnel on ships at a Naval base in Japan. The gifts finally found their way to the States in Christmas packages. These Louisiana men on the Porterfield, sampling some of the materials, are, (left) Albert V. Baudry, Jr., fire controlman, second class, USN, son of Mrs. Carol H. Baudry, of 4508 Camp st., and Albert Washington, boatswain's mate third class, USN, son of Mrs. Beatrice Allen of 1123 Hileary st. both of New Orleans, La.





SPEND LEAVE HERE.—Seaman Edmond Harry Johnson, left and Seaman Edward Frank Johnson, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, 333 State, left Saturday after spending their leave here. During their stay in the navy the two have been kept together. Both have a single battle ribbon and two campaign ribbons each. They have seen service in Japan and Korea. Edmond and Edward, who will be 20 in March, joined the navy in July of 1950.

Navy Boxing Champ



When he isn't pounding out metal for the Fleet All-Weather Training Unit, Pacific, William E. McClain, aviation structural mechanic seaman, USN, is pounding out boxing victories in the Hawaiian light heavyweight division. Th son of Mrs. Jo Anna McClain of Columbia, Tenn., McClain was presented a championship trophy by Rear Admiral T B Williamson, commander, Fleet Air, Hawaii, as one of the leading members of the Hawaii boxing team. He was lightheavy champ in the 1949 San Francisco golden gloves tournament.

NEW YORK—TWO CADET MIDSHIPMEN competed for a bank which was worth nearly $2,000 recently when they appeared as contestants on Bristol-Myers' television quiz show "Break the Bank" on CBS-TV.

Queried by emcee Bert Parks were George Brandt, left, 145-02 115th St., South Ozone Park, N. Y., and Walter Branford, 2816 8th Avenue, New York City, who were selected from the studio audience for a category called "South of the Border." They raced through six straight queries without mishap, then were counted out with $300 to the good when asked to name the largest lake in South America. It is also the highest lake in the world. Answer: Lake Titicaca.

The two boys are attending the New York State Maritime College at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Chief Backs Jim Crow Navy Yard

BY VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON—Rigid racial segregation followed by the United States Navy at the Charleston, S. C., Naval shipyard was defended this week by a responsible navy official. He claimed it was dictated by the laws, mores and customs of that southern city, and the contention of the yard's commanding officer that racial integration would slow down production.

In a letter to Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP Bureau, Rear Admiral W. McL. Hague, chief of Navy's office of industrial relations, said that segregated facilities maintained for Negro and white personnel at Charleston does not violate President Truman's Executive Order 9980 prohibiting racial discrimination on Federal employment.

Admiral Hague insisted that the order "confines itself solely to personnel actions—actions which affect the equality of economic opportunity . . . and does not apply to the question of segregated facilities."

The President's order has been interpreted here to apply across the board to employment and other facilities.

The industrial relations chief said that Navy's policy was to provide "common" facilities for its personnel unless:

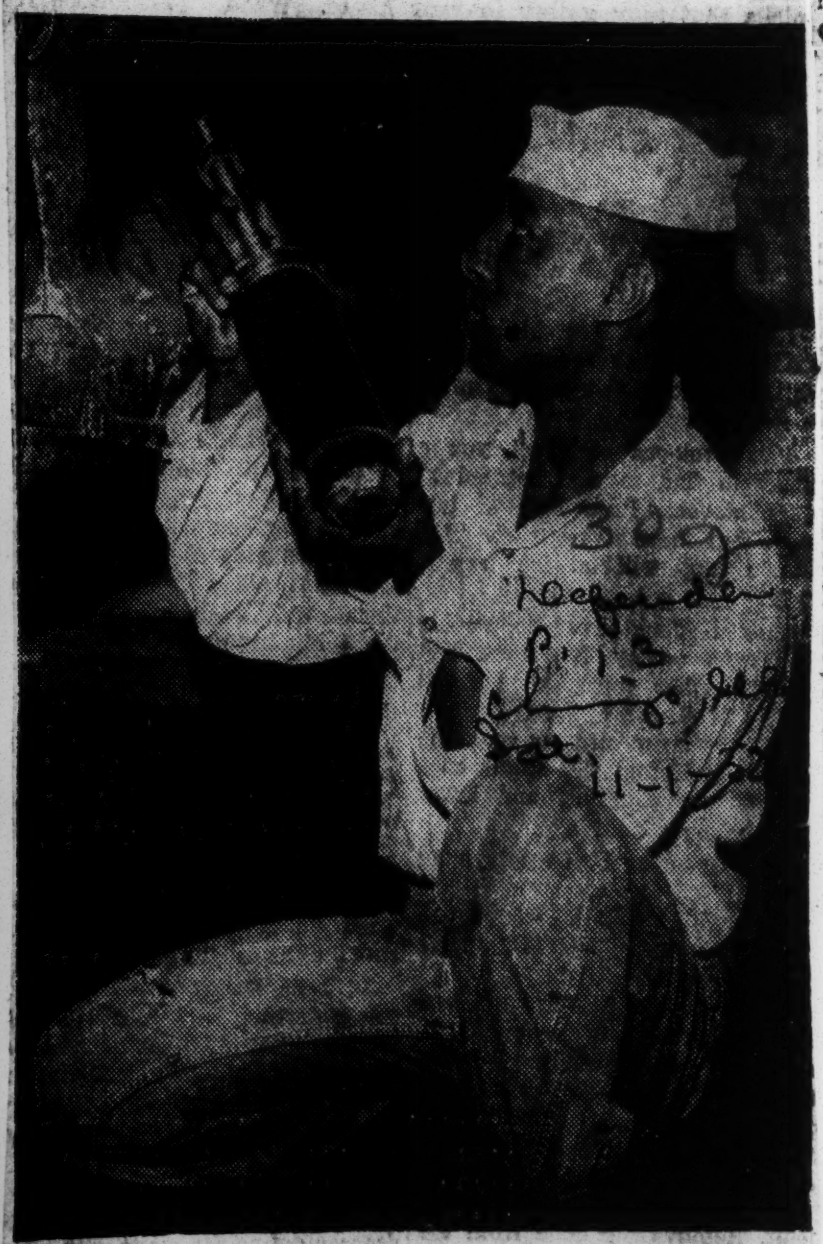
(1) "the station is subject to the laws of the community in which located, and the laws of the community require segregated facilities," or,

(2) "although the station is not subject to local laws, segregated facilities are the norm in the community because of laws, mores, or customs, and the conversion to common facilities would, in the judgment of the commanding officer, result in definite impediment to productive effort."

In a letter last October to the Secretary of the Navy, Mitchell cited four conditions existing in the Charleston Naval shipyard which he contended violated the President's "no discrimination" order.

30g 1952

Greene's Brainchild Is Navy Time-Saver



SAMUEL H. GREENE, machinist mate 3-class, USN, holds the cutlass-bearing puller he built to speed up overhaul of landing craft at Engineering and Repair unit, U. S. Naval Amphibious base, Little Creek, Va.

NORFOLK, Va.,—A repair job which once took 30 man hours can now be done at the Engineering and Repair unit of the U. S. Naval Amphibious base in five man hours—thanks to the ingenuity of Samuel H. Greene, machinist mate third class and son of Mr. and Mrs. Lear Gantt, 344 E. 57th st., Chicago.

Greene, who has worked for the past 20 months overhauling landing craft at the base, an element of the Amphibious training command, observed that one of the most difficult jobs was the removal of the cutless bearing from the shaft strut.

It required 30 man hours to take out the strut and remove the bearing on a stationary press.

"I decided to try to build a puller which I had thought of for pulling out the bearing and also for installing it in the strut," said Greene. "I drew the plans and when it was built we tested the puller. We found the job of removing and installing a bearing could be accomplished in five man hours."

Greene's puller, which weighs only a few pounds, was made in about two days of materials available in the E. and R. shops.

CITED BY COMMANDER

Although Greene admits his idea isn't original, Commander G. E. Higgins, USN, engineering and repair officer, praised the machinist's ingenuity and recommended him for meritorious mast.

The mast was held in the office of Capt. C. C. Hoffner, USN, commanding officer of the base.

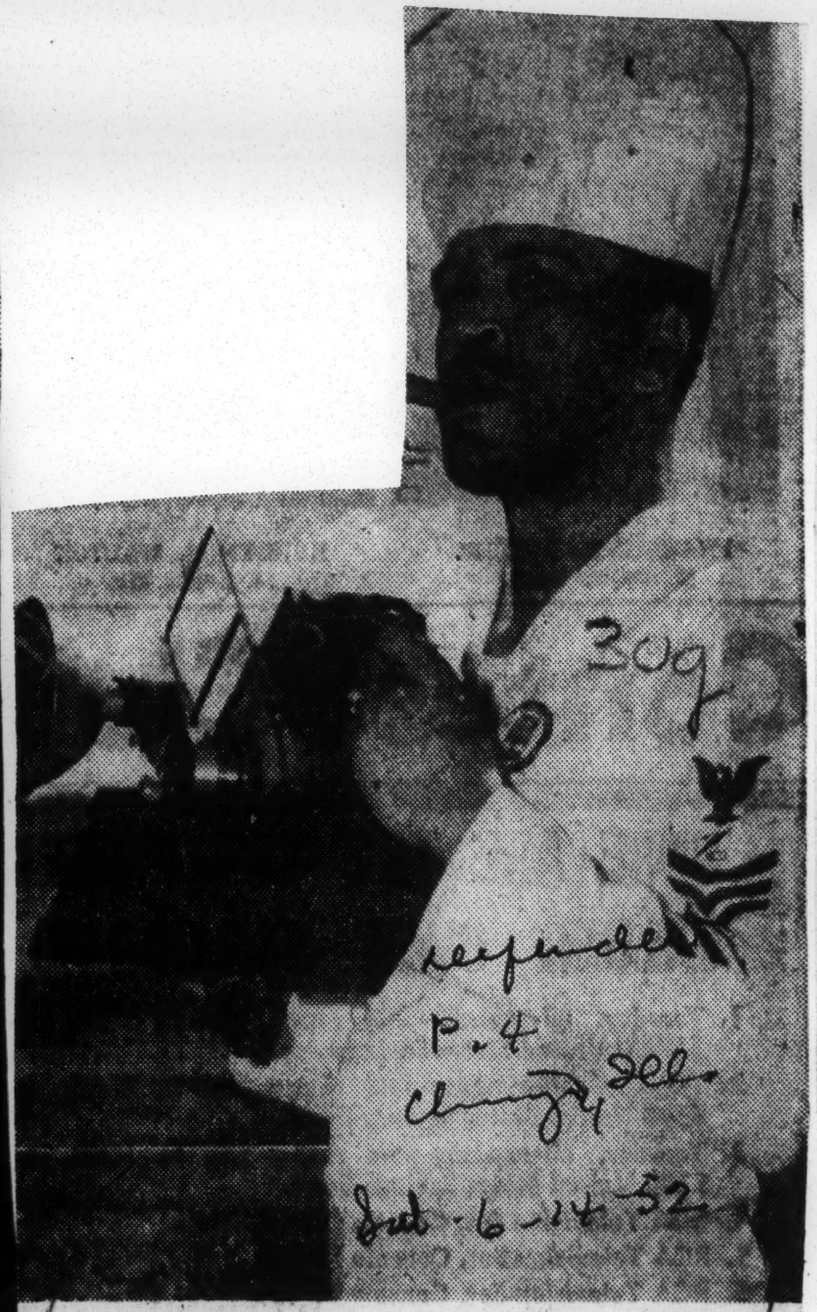
Greene, a graduate of Burke Industrial high school, Charleston, S. C., is married and lives with his wife, Eva, in Churchland, Va. They have three children, Delois, 8; Margaret, 7 and Bobby, 6.

The machinist joined the Navy in June, 1943. After his basic training at Great Lakes, he attended machinist school there. He has since had duty at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station in Texas in the Pacific theatre and aboard the destroyer USS William R. Rush.

30g 1952



Miss Juanita Kirkpatrick, left, is the first Negro woman to receive a commission in the Ninth Naval District. Here she is shown in Chicago, having her cap adjusted by Ruth Warkow, of the Navy Nurses Corps, after she was sworn into the corps.



NAVY JOURNALIST. — A leading U. S. Navy journalist is Kip Cooper, nephew of Mrs. Mattye Marks of New York City. Now stationed in Hawaii, Cooper will be promoted to the rank of chief journalist June 16. The sailor-writer who has been in the servive since 1939, was once reported killed in action. His mother, the late Mrs. Marie Dorothea Lewis of Roanoke, Va., died since he has been in the Navy.

U. S. Naval Academy Graduates Second Negro In History

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — (NNPA) — A colored midshipmen was among the 783 midshipmen in the 112th class to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy last Friday.

He is Lawrence C. Chambers, a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. He is the second colored officer to be graduated from Annapolis in its long history, and the first to be commissioned a line officer, which means he may qualify for a command.

Wesley A. Brown, also of Washington, was the first colored midshipman to survive the treatment that has been accorded to colored midshipmen at the academy in the past. He graduated from Annapolis in 1949, was commissioned an ensign, and is now serving as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps.

After several weeks leave, Ensign Chambers, 28, will report at Boston for duty aboard the cruiser Columbus.

30g 1952

Gets Navy Department Award For Valuable Suggestion



James A. Richardson, head of the Mail and Messenger unit of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C., is shown receiving a cash award for a beneficial suggestion which deals with the expediting of certain important mail received by the Bureau.

Richardson was awarded $50 for suggesting that a special sticker be applied to letters containing contractors bids as they are received by the mail room.

Many such pieces of mail are received near the deadline for bids, and it is vitally important that they be delivered speedily to proper personnel.

Rear Admiral Joseph F. Jelley, CEC, USN, chief of the Bureau, right, is shown presenting a check to Richardson for his idea, while Captain A. D. Hunter, deputy chief of the Bureau. looks on.

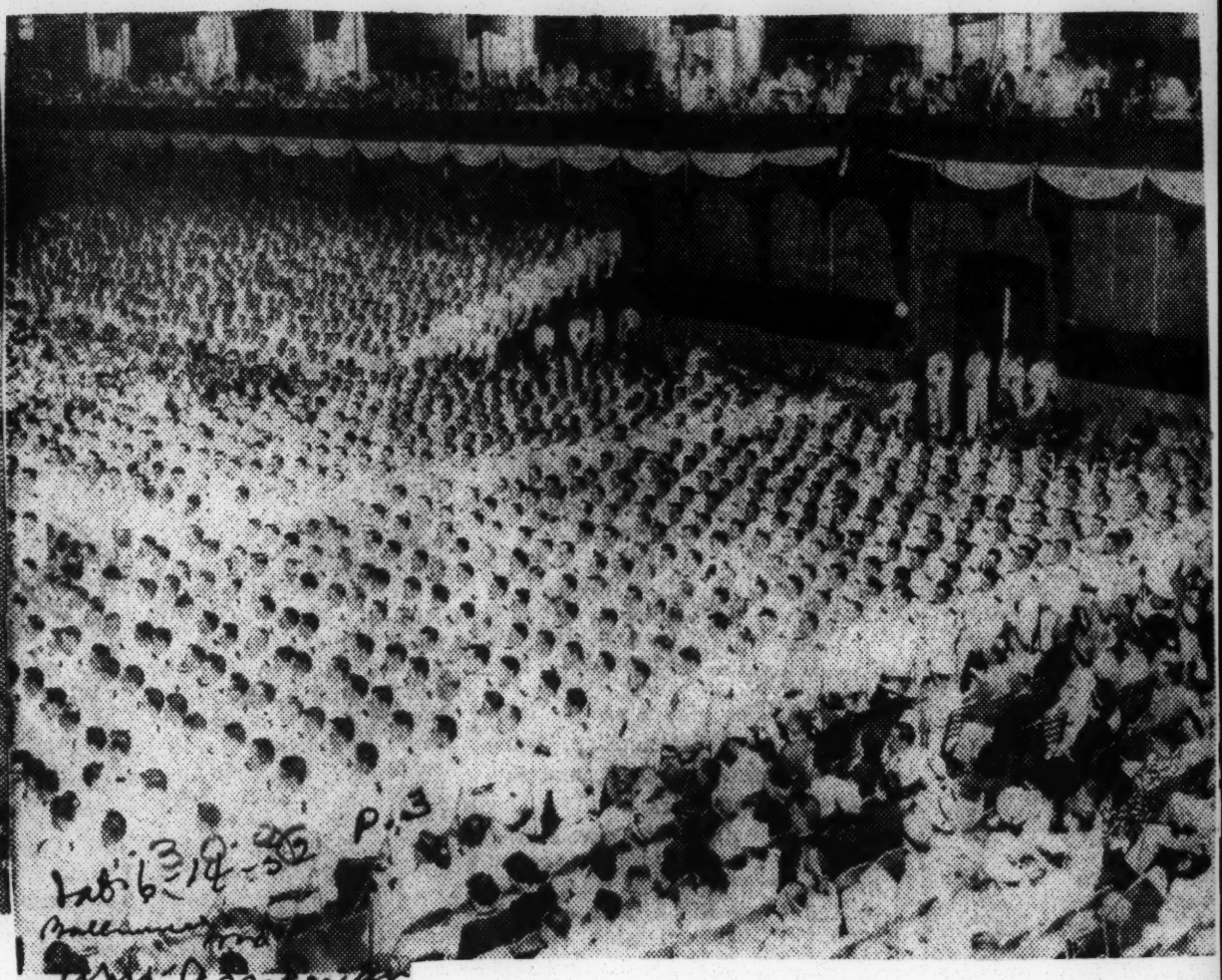
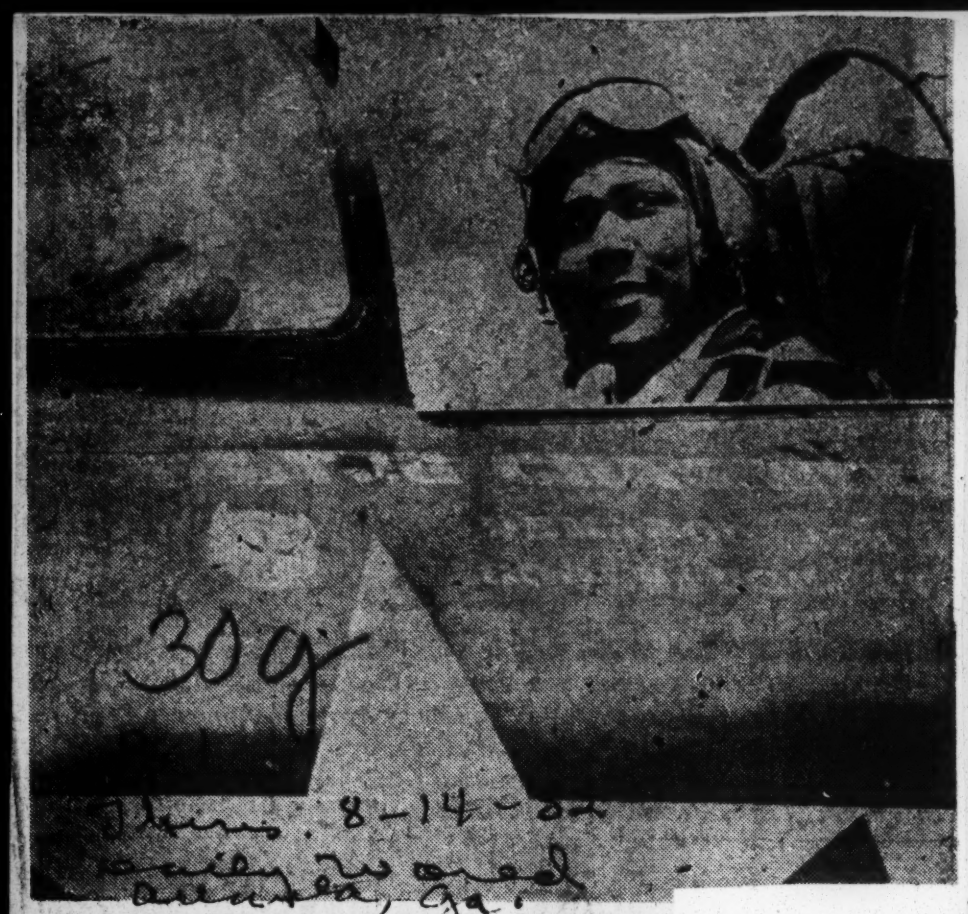
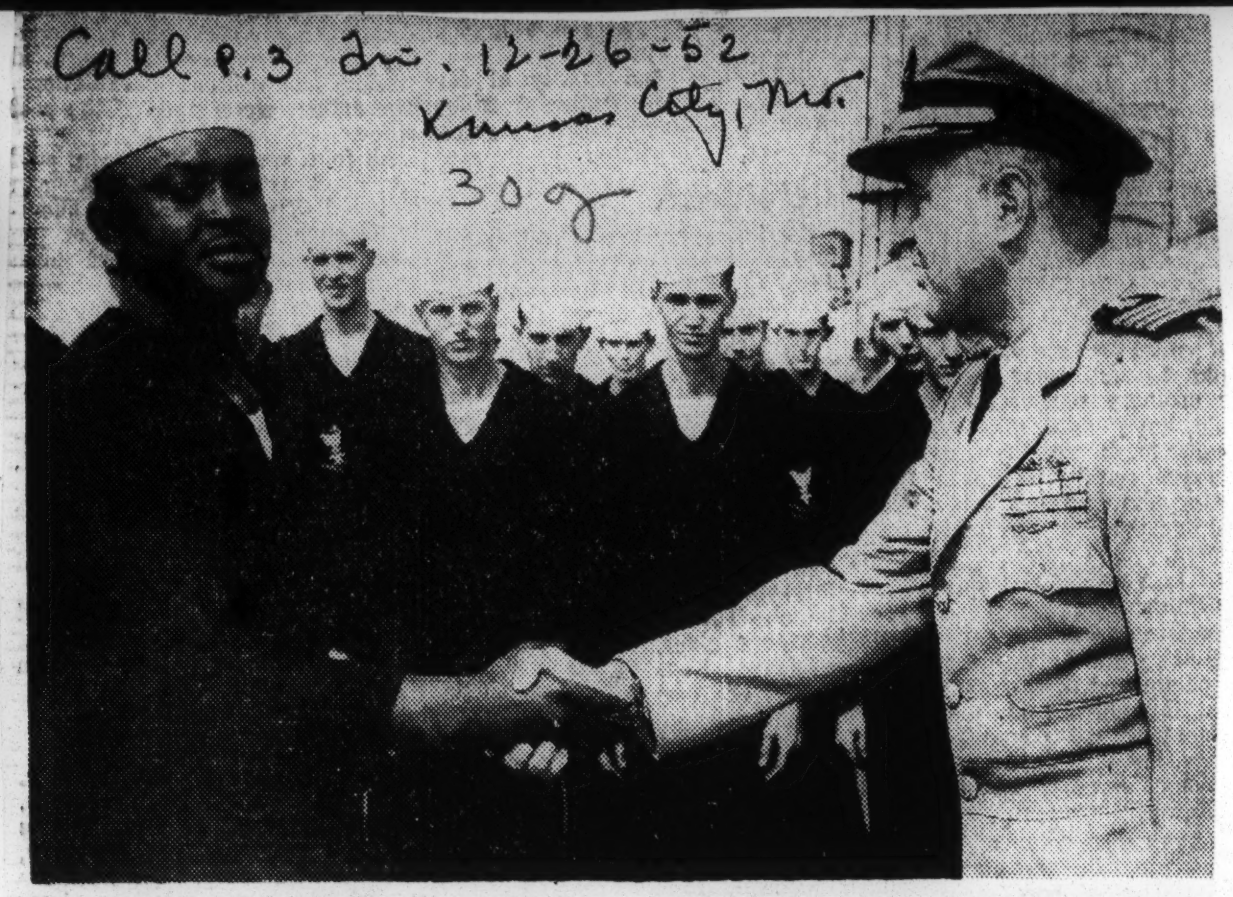


Photo shows 1952 graduates of U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis of which Ensign Lawrence Chambers of Washington, was a member. He ranked 119 in a class of 783 to become the second colored graduate of the Academy.



THE NAVY'S ONE AND ONLY — Lt. (JG) Earl L. Carter smiles from the cockpit of a panther jet fighter with much pride. For he is the only Negro pilot in the U. S. Navy. Lt. Carter operates from the Carrier USS Bonhomme Richard.

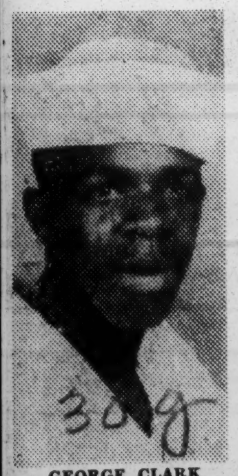


NAVY STEWARD PROMOTED. — Charles E. Miles, (left), of 310 Madison, Buffalo, N. Y., is congratulated by Capt. R. A. Keating, USN commanding officer of the oiler USS Kaskaskia, at Long Beach, California, upon being advanced in rate to steward first class, USN.
—Official U. S. Navy photograph.

Phila. Sailor Is Acclaimed Credit to Family, Country

As the result of a chance encounter, a North Philadelphia sailor yesterday brought credit to his family and Philadelphia in praise from a Cincinnati advertising executive as "being the honest, earnest, clean-cut young young American sailor in whom we all take such pride."

Tribute to George Clark, TN, USN, of 915 N. Darien st., a stewardsman aboard the Navy Destroyer Escort USS William T. Powell, stationed at the Naval Base here, was paid by J. T. Nolan, Jr., executive vice president of the Keelor & Stites Co., advertising and sales counsel firm of Cincinnati.



GEORGE CLARK

So impressed by the 27-year-old sailor, Nolan obtained Cl— (dress and sent a "Letter to the Editor" to the young man's home to be forwarded to the newspaper that they prefer. Clark's mother, Mrs. Lula Clark, in turn mailed it to The Inquirer.

The letter to the editor stated:

"A few weeks ago I returned from a cruise aboard the Navy Destroyer Escort U.S.S. William T. Powell. As a guest of the Chief of Naval Operations, I spent my time as a civilian observer, enjoying every minute of it.

CLEAN-CUT SAILOR

"Not the least of my satisfaction occurred as the result of my meeting a man from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, George Clark, USN. Mr. Clark impressed me tremendously as being the honest, earnest, clean-cut young American sailor in whom we all take such pride.

"I checked the ship's records and found that he lives at 915 N. Darien st., Philadelphia. His officers and fellow shipmates like him and feel he is a real credit to his family and country. He is lucky to have as his commanding officer the storybook sort of Naval officer one instinctively emulates, Lt. Cdr. John C. Taylor, Jr., U. S. Navy.

DESERVES 'REAL TRIBUTE'

"Philadelphia has produced more famous men but none, I am certain, any better than prudent, thorough George Clark. He will be a bit embarrassed as he reads this, but he deserves—like his family—a real tribute, which I know some day he will receive." Signed, J. T. Nolan, Jr., executive vice president, The Keelor & Stites Co., Carew Tower, Cincinnati.

Clark's mother yesterday revealed that he first enlisted in the Navy in 1944 and served in the Pacific area and Japan for more than three years. He remained in the Reserves and was recalled to duty in 1950. He has been stationed at the Naval Base here aboard the Powell since April, taking frequent two-week cruises.

SEEKS CAREER IN NAVY

His sole interest is making a career in the Navy, his mother said. Prior to the service, he worked for a bakery distributing firm after attending high school.

Mrs. Clark, a devoutly religious woman, said George often accompanied her to services at the Zoar Methodist Church, 12th and Melon sts. He was interested in the Boy Scouts she said, and was fond of boxing, baseball and other sports.

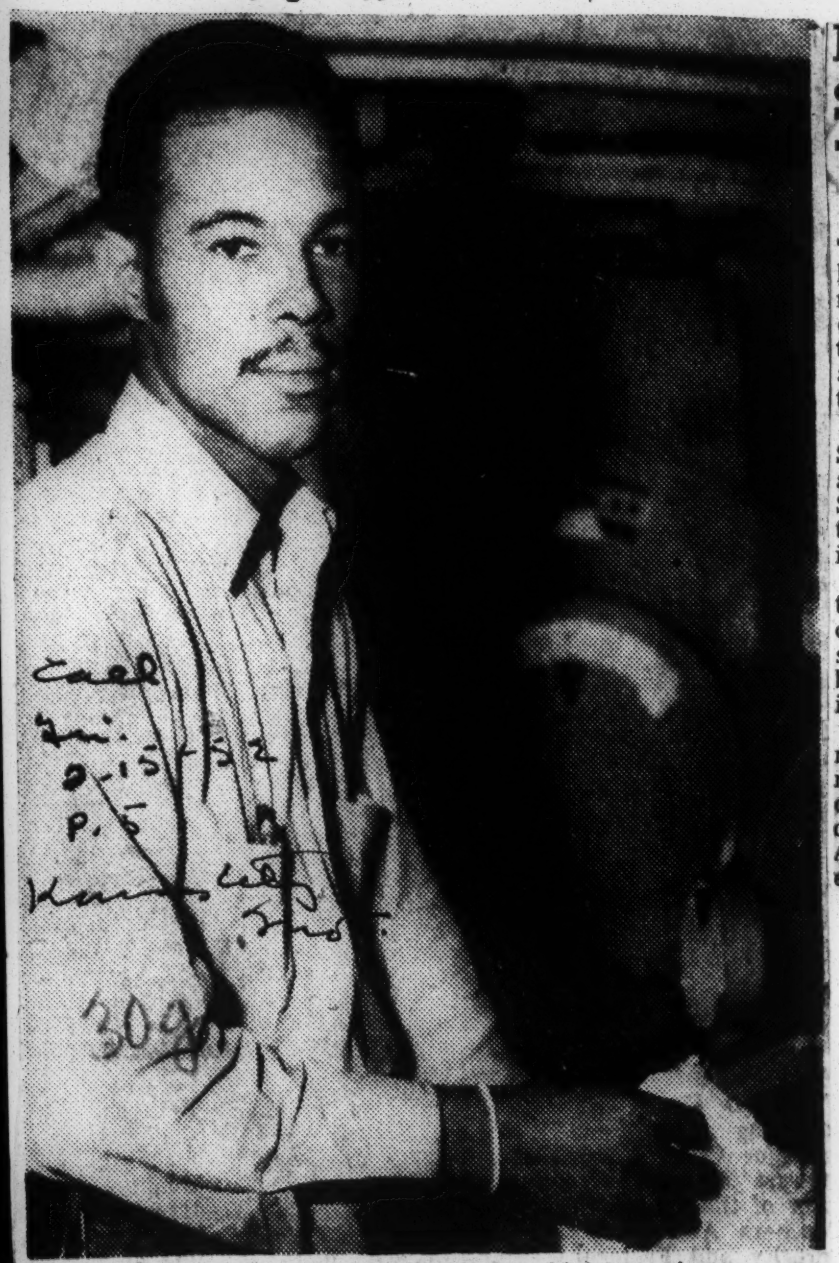
ANOTHER SON IN AIR FORCE

Mrs. Clark's husband, Benjamin, a former freight handler at Port Richmond, died in 1943. A son, Raymond, 25, is serving with the U. S. Air Force.

Other children are Benjamin, Arthur, Myrtle, Etta, Elsie, Mary, Elizabeth and Thelma.

To compensate for her failing eyesight, Mrs. Clark's children often read to her from her well-thumbed Bible.

30g 1952



DENVER SEAMAN.—Louis B. Clark, ship's serviceman seaman, USN, of Denver, Colo., is serving abroad the destroyer USS Taussig operating in the Far East. Clark, son of Mrs. Alberta Clark of 2098 Ogden street, is the husband of the former Miss Joyce Lee Henderson of 1017 East 24th avenue, also Denver. Clark entered the Naval service March 11, 1948, and received his recruit training at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif. A former student at Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., he is entitled to wear the United Nations Ribbon in addition to the Korean Campaign Service, Good Conduct, China Service and Navy Occupation ribbons. Clark's wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson of the East 24th avenue address.—ANP Photo.

Hennings Names St. Louis Youth To U.S. Academy

ST. LOUIS.—(MCPB)— Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) has nominated Richard P. Robnet, 4128 West Belle Pl., as principal candidate for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, it was announced this week.

Robnett, a 1951 graduate of the Sumner high school, is presently attending the evening division of St. Louis university where he is taking courses leading to a degree in electronics engineering.

In addition to being a member the Hi-Y, Robnett was active in of the National Honor Society and sports. He played varsity basketball for Sumner and is proficient in swimming and baseball.

Senator Hennings said that Robnett is "top man" on the list of nominees. He must, however, qualify on strict mental and physical examinations required by the Academy in order to be appointed.

Orleanians In Hong Kong



A big help to Santa Claus was the USS Porterfield, a destroyer with the United Nations Blockading and Escort Force in the Far East. On routine patrol she "hove to" in Hong Kong recently and the officers and men purchased hard-to-get items for resale to United Nations personnel on ships at Naval base in Japan. The gifts then found their way to the States in Christmas packages. These Louisiana men on the Porterfield, sampling some of the materials, are (left) Albert V. Baudry, Jr., fire controlman, second class, USN, son of Mrs. Carol H. Baudry of 4508 Camp St., and Albert Washington, boatswain's mate, third class, USN, son of Mrs. Beatrice Allen of 1123 Hillary St., both of New Orleans, La.—A.N.P.

Two Of Hawaii's Best Boxers



Jeff Lee Jr. (left), middleweight champion of the Hawaiian AF boxing tourney, and William McClain, light heavyweight titleholder of the 14th Naval District, admire each other's awards, Lee's jacket and McClain's trophy. Lee hails from St. Anne, Ill.; McClain from Columbia, Tenn.



J. S. Scott, 737 Stonewall street, Portsmouth, multilith operator at the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, runs off each day from 25 to 200 copies each of approximately 275 purchase orders. An average day's purchase orders from the Center's Navy Purchase Office alone represent $250,000 to $275,000 worth of business for local and national use.

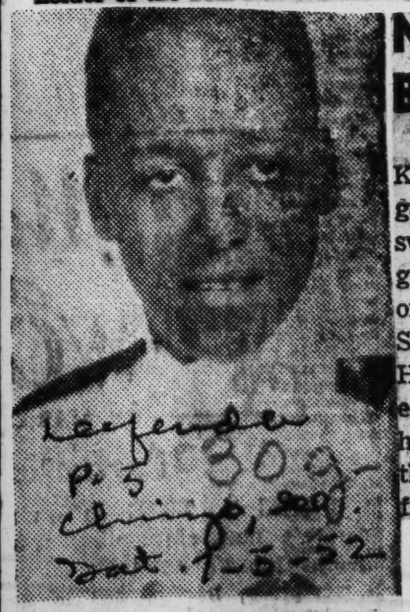
L. C. Chambers Is 2nd Naval Academy Grad

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — A colored midshipman was among the 783 midshipmen in the 112th class to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy last Friday.

He is Lawrence C. Chambers, a graduate of Dunbar High school, Washington, D. C. He is the second colored officer to be graduated from Annapolis in its long history, and the first to be commissioned a line officer, which means he may qualify for a command.

Wesley A. Brown, also of Washington, was the first colored midshipman to survive the treatment that has been accorded to colored midshipmen at the academy in the past. He graduated from Annapolis in 1949, was commissioned an ensign, and is now serving as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy's Civil Engineers corps.

After several weeks leave, Ensign Chambers will report at Boston for duty aboard the cruiser Columbus.



WILLIAM E. MITCHELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell of St. Louis, Mo., was graduated from the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y., July 1. Mitchell received a B.S. degree and commissions as an Ensign USNR, U. S. Maritime Service, and unlimited third mate's license from the U. S. Coast Guard. He has been employed as a deck officer with the Military Sea Transport Service.

Naval Hero Gives Blood on TV Show

NEW YORK—Veteran of the Korean Campaign, Robert E. Hogan, corpsman, third class, USN, swapped a pint of his blood to give to the Red Cross for a prize on the television program, "Your Surprise Store," Friday night. Hogan, who has been recommended for the Navy Cross, because he risked his own life to save the life of his shipmates, hails from Dayton, Ohio.

Negro Among Naval Grads

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 15—A colored midshipman was among the 783 midshipmen in the 112th class to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy last Friday.

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Naval Officer Swears In Son

Family Team First In Navy

WASHINGTON

Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, 2nd, USN recently administered the oath of office to his son Dennis D. Nelson 3rd, swearing him in the Naval Reserve as an Ensign, at Potomac River Naval Command Headquarters in the Naval Gun Factory.

Lt. Nelson, and his son, who live at 204 E St., NE., are the first colored father and son officer team in the Navy. Ensign Nelson graduated from Howard University in June, and received his commission as a result of enrollment in the Naval Reserve Officer Candidate program from 1949 to 1952.

After enrollment, Ensign Nelson took his first active duty training at the Naval Base, Treasure Island, Calif., during the summer of 1949. In 1951 he attended the officer candidate school at Newport, R. I. While attending Howard, Ensign Nelson was a member of the Naval Reserve Organized Submarine Unit, which trains aboard the reserve training submarine USS Drum at the Naval Gun Factory.

30g 1952

Most Negro Sailors Disappointed in Naval Racial Policy

By COLLINS C. GEORGE
(Staff Correspondent)

NAPLES, Italy—In spite of the enormous publicity the United States Navy has had on its racial integration program, the fact is that "integration" in the Navy is hardly more than a name to which lip service is paid.

Here, in Naples, where the Navy at present has its European headquarters under Admiral Carney, the situation is typical of Navy "integration" everywhere . . . no better, no worse.

The number of Negro sailors stationed here is practically infinitesimal . . . and, like everywhere else, the great majority of them are still in the stewards' branch of the Navy which still uses only Negro or non-white personnel. There are no Negro Naval officers here.



Mr. George

Ashore in this fantastic, teeming seaport, the Negro sailors face prejudice only from the American whites who carry their ugly bigotry with them everywhere in the world.

I VISITED THE USS Adirondack, a command ship and Admiral Carney's flagship, and, except for a barracks ship, the USS Mercer, the only ship at present stationed in Naples. Every opportunity was afforded me to talk freely with the men, and they were very frank in expressing their gripes . . . some of which were the normal gripes of men in the service everywhere. Most, however, were of their keen disappointment with the racial policy of the Navy.

There are only about thirty Negro sailors on board the Adirondack, representing approximately five per cent of the ship's personnel. Of these thirty, twenty-one are in the stewards' branch, leaving only nine in "integrated" service, slightly more than one per cent.

It is just this type of "token" integration of which both the Navy and the Marines are most guilty, and against which every alert Negro organization should protest. Something is obviously wrong with the racial policies of the service when it can show only the smallest percentage of Negro enlisted men, and it is certainly not real integration when, out of this small number, the great majority of the men still serve in a racially separate branch.

I ASKED THE men whether they had ever served on a ship with a Negro officer. A loud shout of laughter followed. Not only had none ever served on a ship with a Negro officer, nine-tenths of them had never even seen a Negro Naval officer, except perhaps in a picture.

Here, again, the men are fully aware of what goes on. They know that the few Negro officers the Navy has almost never serve in a "line" capacity but are used either for recruiting purposes or in specialist positions. And, in this respect, the Navy falls far behind both the Air Force and the Army . . . with only the Marines having an even poorer record.

The few Negro sailors working in integrated spots had no complaint about the conditions under which they work, and it has been my experience that where the Navy does put into practice its tiny bit of integration, it works smoothly.

BUT THE LOUDEST gripes came from the men still in the separate service, the stewards, which again confirms what I have often seen . . . that segregation inevitably brings about dissatisfaction and problems of a type that are almost never found in a truly integrated set-up. And yet one can still find whites who will say, "Oh, the men are happier when they are together. They want to be together."

The major gripes of the stewards are always officially denied by the Navy . . . yet one hears the same complaints so often that there can be no doubt that there are real grounds for these complaints.

The Navy officially denies, for example, that any Negro sailor is forced into the stewards' branch. Yet, time and again, I have met sailors who have told me the opposite. So it was on the Adirondack. They mentioned how the Negro sailors in any recruit class may arbitrarily be divided into two sections . . . one of which becomes stewards, regardless of the wish of the men.

* * *

A NEW AND special problem has arisen in the Navy, due to its retention of one segregated service to which the majority belong, while the lucky few serve in integrated jobs . . . and that is a caste system within the service.

Not only do the white sailors look upon the colored stewards without the same respect they give other sailors, but the stewards now face the same lack of respect from the colored sailors who are in other branches of the service. One can only blame Navy policy of maintaining a racially separate service for this development.

Certainly the stewards perform a useful, necessary and important job. One wonders, though, why the Navy feels that only Negroes or Filipinos can do this job.

The stewards argue also that, since they apparently are to remain a separate outfit, why can't it have its own officers, as nearly every other branch of the Navy has. Why should the stewards' advancement be limited to the top spot of chief petty officer, without ever being able to rise either to warrant officer or commissioned officer rank . . . as every other sailor can do.

* * *

AS FAR AS the ship itself is concerned, the men agreed that they received fair treatment. Sd/1 Thomas Pirtle of Toone, Tenn., who enlisted in 1939, stated: "I have been on many a ship in my thirteen years in the Navy and I know. The Adirondack is a good ship. I was on one ship where they would send all colored sailors ashore, stewards and the rest, whenever they had a ship's party. Nothing like that happens here."

Ashore, the men face problems that are not created by Navy policy but by the fact of Americans carrying their race prejudices with them wherever they go. It is most difficult for the men to find apartments (at least five of the men have their dependents with them) because of this.

They say that they will negotiate satisfactory leases with the Italians, who welcome them, only to return one day to find a tearful landlord who tells them the other Americans all threaten to leave if he rents to colored.

So it is everywhere in Naples, the men say. The only trouble they face is from the white Americans . . . never from the Italians.

While none reported any particular difficulty with the Shore Patrol, all mentioned the fact that any Italian girl who goes with a Negro sailor is subject to embarrassment. She is almost automatically considered a prostitute and must always produce her papers.

The men are free to go to any of the places in Naples and may expect a welcome from the Italians. There is now an excellent Enlisted Men's Club here which they may and do attend. But there is also the Blue Grotto which, unfortunately, has become the colored hangout.

I asked the men why they go to the Blue Grotto, and one answered that they were steered there by white MPs originally.

The highest ranking Negro sailor on the Adirondack is Chief Steward Thomas Bowles of Charlottesville, Va., an extremely intelligent and capable veteran with sixteen and a half years of service.

Besides Chief Bowles and Thomas Pirtle, the men I interviewed include Sd./2 John F. Williams, Waynesboro, Ga.; Sn. Charles L. Jones, Richmond, Va.; Sn. Paul Dedavjss, Bidwell, Ohio; Sd./1 James William Howard, Norfolk, Va.; RM/3 C. R. Roberts, Fresno, Calif;

Sn. Samuel Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Tn. Leonard Cepheus Jr., Richmond Va.; Yn./Sn. Edward Farris, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sn. Nathaniel Allen, Richmond, Va.; Sn. Samuel Parker, Washington, Pa., and Sd./1 James H. Brown of McClellanville, S. C., who is tremendously proud of his twin "Italian" boys born here in Naples five months ago.

I also received much help in learning about Naples from Ph./2 Carl Ephraim of Detroit, Mich., a photographer at the fleet headquarters in Naples.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

U.S. Naval Academy Graduates Second Negro In History

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—(NNPA)—A colored midshipman was among the 783 midshipmen in the 112th class to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy last Friday.

He is Lawrence C. Chambers, a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. He is the second colored officer to be graduated from Annapolis in its long history, and the first to be commissioned a line officer, which means he may qualify for a command.

Wesley A. Brown also of Washington, was the first colored midshipman to graduate from the academy in the past. He graduated from Annapolis in 1949, was commissioned an ensign, and is now serving as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps.

Ensign Chambers, 28, will report at Boston for duty aboard the cruiser Columbus.

After several weeks leave,

D.C. Grad Ranks High At U.S. Naval Academy

Ensign Lawrence Chambers Jr. Stands 119 In Class Of 783

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — The second colored midshipman to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy received his commission here Friday morning then successfully evaded all effort of reporters to interview him. So successful was 23-year-old Ensign Lawrence C. Chambers Jr., his own mother and grandmother who were here to see him graduate also failed to see him after the ceremonies ended in famed Dahlgren Hall.



Chambers

Give Up Wait

Mrs. Charlotte Chambers, his mother, and the grandmother, Mrs Gladden Selden, both of 4212 Seventh St., NW, Washington, finally gave up the ghost after having waited nearly one hour and a half.

They returned to their home to await the young new Navy officer there.

What seemed so strange about Ensign Chambers's expressed ban on pictures and publicity on his graduation was the fact that he saw fit to issue a special press release to newspapermen concerning the graduation.

The release, however, only gave the barest details about the young ensign.

Uncle Also Attends

In addition to the youth's mother and grandmother, an uncle, Malachio Roper of 3510 Tenth St., NW, Washington, also attended Friday's graduation.

Ranking 119 in a class of 783, Ensign Chambers will now report to line duty in Boston, Mass. following a leave of approximately three weeks.

Dawson Appointee

The oldest son in a family of five, the second colored graduate from the Academy since its establishment 107 years ago, is an appointee of Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.)

The first colored midshipman to complete successfully the Naval Academy's program was Lt. Jr. Grade Wesley Brown who finished June 3, 1949.

Lieutenant Brown, who is now in the Naval Civil Engineer Corps, attended this year's exercises with his wife. Only three other colored midshipmen are now in attendance at the Academy.

Three In Attendance

They are R. R. Taylor of Providence, R.I. (Class of '53); J. D. Raiford of East St. Louis, Ill. (Class of '54), and L. T. Gragg Jr. of Chicago, Ill. (Class of '55).

Mrs. Chambers, a naturally proud mother, was quite willing to discuss her elusive son with reporters. She explained that he had always been camera shy and allergic to publicity.

Asked whether the newly commissioned ensign had any matrimonial plans for the near future, his mother answered laughingly that he did not.

"I'm His Girl"

"He says I'm his only girl," said the youthful - looking Washington widow, a voucher examiner at the War Department. Her mortician husband, Lawrence Chambers Sr., died when Ensign Chambers was only five years old.

Mrs. Chambers, attractively attired in a tan, linen suit, and wearing a brown, linen hat and brown sport shoes, is proud of all her sons and daughters.

AFRO Contestant

Evidently others think well of her since she won honorable mention in this year's AFRO Ideal Mother contest.

One son, Melvin, 19, has just completed his freshman year at Lincoln University (Pa.) Another son, Andrew, 20, recently finished his third year as a physical education major at Howard University.

Two married daughters are living in Washington. They are Mrs. Charlotte Bell, who lives with her mother, and Mrs. Loretta Jackson, the latter residing at 410 U St., NW.

Dunbar Valedictorian

Ensign Chambers was valedictorian of his class when he was graduated in 1948 from Dunbar High School in Washington.

His mother says he "has always talked Navy." If, at anytime he ever had major troubles during his four-year stay at the Academy he never told others about them.

His roommates, it was learned, during his final year, were two white midshipmen, one from New York and the other from Virginia.

In the statement which he had released to the press Ensign Chambers had this to say concerning his years at the Academy.

"Most Satisfying"

"My four years at the Naval Academy have been among the most satisfying of my life. I will always remember these years with appreciation of the fair, kindly, and impartial treatment received from the Superintendent, Officers, Instructors, Midshipmen, and enlisted personnel stationed there.

"It is my hope and determination," the statement concluded, "to justify the training received and serve my country with honor and in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Navy."

8,000 Attend

A crowd of 8,000 witnessed the graduation ceremonies in Dahlgren Hall and heard the commencement address by Admiral William M. Fechteler, U.S. Navy, Chief of Naval Operations.

Ensign Chambers and the other members of his Seventh Company received their diplomas from Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball.

In his address Fechteler warned the graduating midshipmen that their future success would depend on five essentials.

These he listed as Integrity, Industry, Thrift, Professional Competence and Service.

"The Service of your Country is a stern taskmaster," he stated. "It will make many demands upon you and may be less than tolerant of serious shortcomings.

"Crucial Times"

"Remember that you are entering active service at a crucial time in your country's history. You are to be depended upon and you cannot afford to make mistakes."

Ensign Chambers finished in the fifth largest class to graduate from the Academy. Although he was the lone colored American graduate, there was also one midshipman from Brazil and another from the Philippines who graduated along with him.—JESSE WALKER.

34 Years On Job, Navy Man Retires

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— After completing 34 years of service in the department of navy, John M. Brent was presented a scroll last week by Navy Secretary Dan A. Kimbell. The presentation was made at the Pentagon building upon the occasion of Brent's retirement from the civil service.

The retiring employee served as messenger to the secretary of navy for the past 24 years, working under six secretaries.

Mother, Grandma At Exercises



Mrs. Charlotte Chambers, right, mother of Ensign Lawrence C. Chambers Jr., and the young Navy officer's grandmother, Mrs. Gladden Selden, left, both of Washington, pose before statue of Tecumseh outside Bancraft Hall at U.S. Naval Academy while waiting for the youthful graduate, the second colored midshipman to finish in the 107-year history of the Naval Academy.

Marine Head Denies Depot Discrimination

Afro-American p. 22

30g

PHILADELPHIA

Top officials at the Marine Corps Depot deny the existence of discrimination against colored workers and "sweat shop" quotas. But despite denials, complaints, this week, continued to pour into the AFRO's office.

Typical of protests against alleged working conditions at the depot, Mrs. Eva Brooks of 823 N. Markoe, who has been employed there for five years, told the AFRO Tuesday that she is handing in her resignation.

Bal. 3-15-52

"Conditions are growing worse, and the tension is too much for me. I can't stand it," Mrs. Brooks declared.

Mrs. Frucelli Accused

At the same time, she leveled additional charges against Mrs. Mary Frucelli, one of the foremen at the depot, who three weeks ago figured in another dispute which resulted in the resignation of another worker.

"Mrs. Frucelli lost her husband during the war, and she acts as if she thinks she owns the Marines," Mrs. Brooks complained bitterly.

General's Statement

The denial of the charges made by more than 35 workers was by Brigadier-General J. E. Strothers, commander of the depot, at a conference Monday afternoon.

The AFRO was represented by Samuel Hoskins, editor-manager, and Ralph H. Jones, city editor.

Other Marine officers present were Col. Hause, chief of staff; Col. Reynaud, chief of industrial branch; Col. Grider, assistant chief of industrial branch; Maj. Bishop, industrial relations officer, and Col. William Hutton (retired), manager.

Investigation Promised

Gen. Strothers said he denies the existence of discrimination of any type against any of the workers at the depot, or that production quotas are higher than in similar clothing factories.

He added that any complaints brought to his attention will be investigated, and that there are both a grievance committee and a fair employment setup.

"Bring me specific complaints and I will investigate them," he declared.

Among persons interviewed by the AFRO was Mrs. Mary Potts, 4117 Westminster Ave., who said she had resigned in August, 1951, because of the terrible working conditions.

Switch Workers Around

"I got fed up when they practically took someone off the street and put that person in charge on the floor," Mrs. Potts declared.

"If the snappers found that a colored worker was making the daily quota they began switching that worker around on new operations and production quotas are lowered.

"They just don't give the colored workers a break at the Depot," she declared.

Whites Also Complain

One white civilian worker added fuel to the fire for she claimed that the snappers treated some of the white workers just as badly as the colored.

"I want to congratulate the AFRO on your expose of working conditions at the Marine Corps Depot," she said. "Everything you wrote is true, but the white workers are also getting a raw deal.

Cites Bet Taking

"I work among a majority of colored operators on the machines. We all have to take the blame for the leadermen and supervisors. I don't believe Col. Hutton knows what is going on because he stays in his office while the workers on the machines are made the goats regardless of their race."

Some workers confirm that they are being put under "sweatshop" conditions. Several said it was hard to explain, "because of the sly manner in which the discrimination is practiced."

Pressure on Colored

Charges that working conditions have been made more difficult since an influx of colored workers were repeated by at least five long-term workers.

About six years ago the percentage of colored workers increased. Prior to that time colored workers were able to qualify for the $12 a day top salary.

Now that there is a larger number of colored workers in some departments the production quotas have been raised and the rate of pay lowered for the same kind of work, it is contended.

Colonel Hutton's Son

One worker stated that Dave Hutton, son of Col. Hutton told a colored worker who complained about the lower pay scale.

30g 1952

NAVY

First Women At Maryland Center Assigned To Posts

BAINBRIDGE, Md. — Wave Recruits Joyce E. McKan of Washington, Una Parker of Compton, Calif., and Helen G. Noisette of Jamaica, N.Y. were among the 147 in the first graduating class of women to receive training at the Naval Training Center, here.

They were members of companies two and four, and passed in graduation review on Saturday. Capt. Joy Bright Hancock, assistant chief of naval personnel for women, acted as reviewing officer and took the salute from the companies as they marched by the reviewing stand. With her on the stand were captain Robert H. Smith, center commander and Capt. Frederick Wolsieffer, commanding officer of recruit training command.

Assigned To Duty

Wave Recruits Noisette, McKan and Parker received their orders the afternoon of their graduation to start on their first assignments of four-year tour of duty with the Navy.

Miss Noisette and Miss Parker are both going on general detail to Training centers, the former to Great Lakes and the latter to remain here. Miss McKan will go to Communications Techniciar School at San Diego, Calif.

Ensign Dorothy M. Wingfield (she's the daughter of Mrs. Sarah L. Talley of Haines City, Fla. and a registered nurse) has drawn a post at the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y.

And commended for her service during the summer in aiding the Red Cross to releave the polio situation in Dayton, Ohio, was Miss Elma M. Wilson, head school nurse at Wilberforce University.

She garnered a pin from the Montgomery County Association, this week. She hails from Greenville, S.C. and has been on the University staff for the past three years.

Gertrude Gorman has joined the staff of the NAACP as an assistant field secretary.

Formerly a member of the executive committee of the Cleveland NAACP branch, Miss Gorman worked in the Cleveland membership campaign in 1946, and also participated in or directed membership campaigns in Dayton, Ohio; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Baltimore, and several other branches.

A graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, the New

NAACP field worker is now a graduate student of political science at Columbia University.



Ensign Dorothy Wingfield (Assigned to St. Albans)



Seaman Apprentice Noisette



Seaman Apprentice McKan

Miss Patricia A. Roberts, assistant director of the American Council on Human Rights, Washington, D.C., was guest speaker.

They Aided Santa Claus



A BIG HELP to Santa Claus was the USS Porterfield, a destroyer with the United Nations Blockading and Escort Force in the Far East. On routine patrol she "hove to" in Hong Kong recently and the officers and men purchased hard-to-get items for resale to United Nations personnel on ship at a Naval base in Japan. The gifts finally found their way to the States in Christmas packages. These Louisiana men on the Porterfield, sampling some of the materials, are (left) Albert V. Baundry Jr., fire controlman, second class, USN, son of Mrs. Carol H. Baundry of 4508 Camp St., and Albert Washington, boatswain's mate, third class, USN, son of Mrs. Beartice Allen of 1123 Hilearv St.. both of New Orleans, La.—(ANP).



NAVY NURSE AT WORK.—Mrs. Helen J. Black, a Navy nurse, is shown as she administers to a patient at the Bainbridge, Md., Naval hospital. Negro personnel is fully integrated in the Navy.—Official Navy Photo.

Ala. Navy Pilot Killed In Air Crash

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Ensign Albert Floyd of Cordova, Ala., became the second Negro navy pilot to be killed in an air crash.

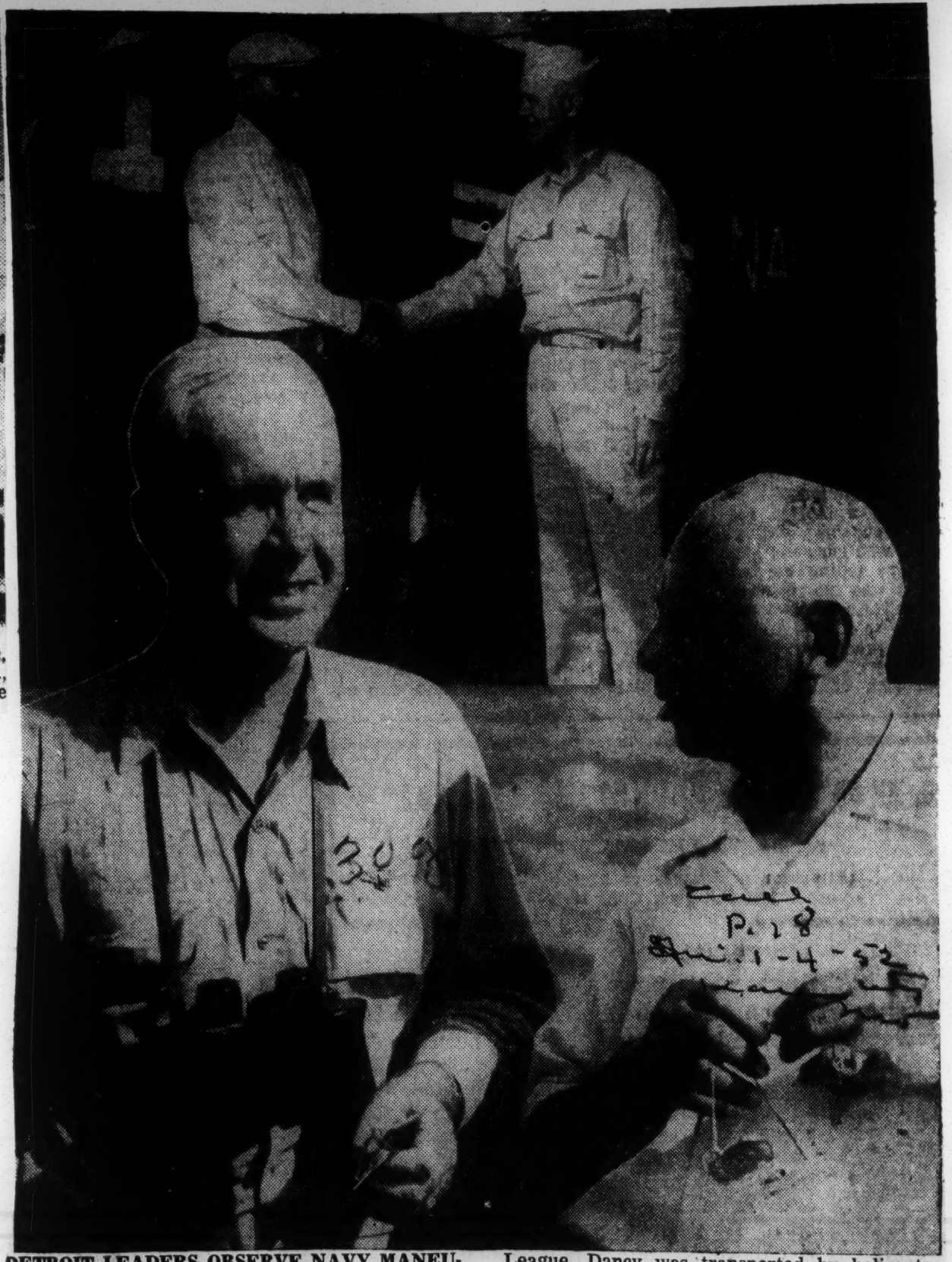
Floyd, who recently made the 40,000th landing on the aircraft carrier Leyte, was killed when his Skyraider fighter-bomber crashed during a dive on a target at Warren Grove Target aera near Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

Attached to VC Squadron 33 at the Atlantic City Naval Air station, Ens. Floyd was a reservist, having received his flight training at Pensacola.

Lt. Edward A. Davidson of the Birmingham Naval Air Station, said Floyd was described as an excellent pilot, a credit to the squadron and the naval service.

He was married and his widow lives in Atlantic City.

Ens. Jesse Brown of Mississippi, was the only Negro Navy pilot to be killed in combat nearly two years ago.



DETROIT LEADERS OBSERVE NAVY MANEUVERS.—Two of the few civilians permitted to observe first-and the recent Atlantic Fleet war games of the U. S. Navy were: Dr. Haley Bell and John C. Dancy, two Detroit civic leaders. The above two pictures show the two Detroit leaders conferring with top naval officers during the maneuvers.

In the top picture Dancy receives a welcome aboard from Capt. Alden D. Schwarz, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Kula Gulf (CVE-108). An official of the Detroit Urban League, Dancy was transported by helicopter to the Kula Gulf near Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

Pictured below is Dr. Bell as he confers with Capt. John L. Pratt, commander of Carrier Division 14. They are aboard the U.S.S. Saipan, under the command of Capt. R. W. D. Woods.

A member of the Detroit District Dental society, Dr. Bell was especially interested in observing the dental facilities aboard the ship.—(ANP)

White Says:

Navy Policy Still Biased

OKLAHOMA CITY — President Truman has been urged to repudiate Navy Secretary Dan Kimball's reported defense of segregation at land bases in the South.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, in a wire to the President, charged that "Secretary Kimball has given unqualified support to a program of extreme racial segregation" which "shocked and dismayed" the delegates attending the association's forty-third annual convention here.

EARLIER IN the week, Mr. White had released a letter from the navy secretary, defending jim crow policy and asserting his belief that "the Navy must conform with these usages and customs, some of which, incidentally, are backed up by law."

Secretary Kimball's letter was in response to a request that he ban segregation in shipyards at Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

30g 1952

NURSES

New Navy Nurse



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Juanita Kirkpatrick, newly inducted as a navy nurse with ensign rank, got help of Lt. Ruth Warkow as she tried on officer's cap at 848 Rush st. yesterday.

30—9

The first Negro nurse in this area to become a navy ensign, Miss Juanita Kirkpatrick of 3844 Ellis av. was sworn in yesterday by Lt. Comdr. C. E. Thomas at 848 N. Rush st. Lt. Ruth Warkow of the navy nurses' corps helped Miss Kirkpatrick don her uniform and get the correct tilt to the hat. Ensign Kirkpatrick will serve at Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Navy's Only Negro Pilot Is Flying Jets In Korea

WITH TASK FORCE OFF KOREA—(INS)—Lt. (jg) Earl L. Carter of New York City, only Negro flier in the United States Navy, is one of the Panther jet pilots operating from the Task Forces 77 fast carrier USS Bon Homme Richard off Korea.

He participated in the raid on Pyongyang by going in early and strafing the anti-aircraft batteries, thus helping to protect the slower Corsairs and skyraiders which followed.

* * *

MORE RECENTLY he has been working against hydro-electric targets in northeastern Korea. Now 26 years old, Carter graduatesd from George Washington High School in New York City at the age of 16.

He entered the Navy, and, during recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill., was selected for Navy-sponsored college training at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

His second year of training was at Purdue University and his last two years were spent at Columbia University, New York. He received a commission as ensign upon graduation and was ordered to training at Pensacola, Fla. He received his wings in 1950 and served for a time at Quonset Point, R. I.

Lt. Carter's parents reside at 254 West 154th street, New York. His wife lives at 547 Downer street Westfield, N. J.



Lt. (JG) Earl L. Carter, only Negro flier in the U. S. Navy, is shown being strapped into the cockpit of his fighter plane by Robert W. Berney, airman apprentice.

Marine Corps has first Negro flier

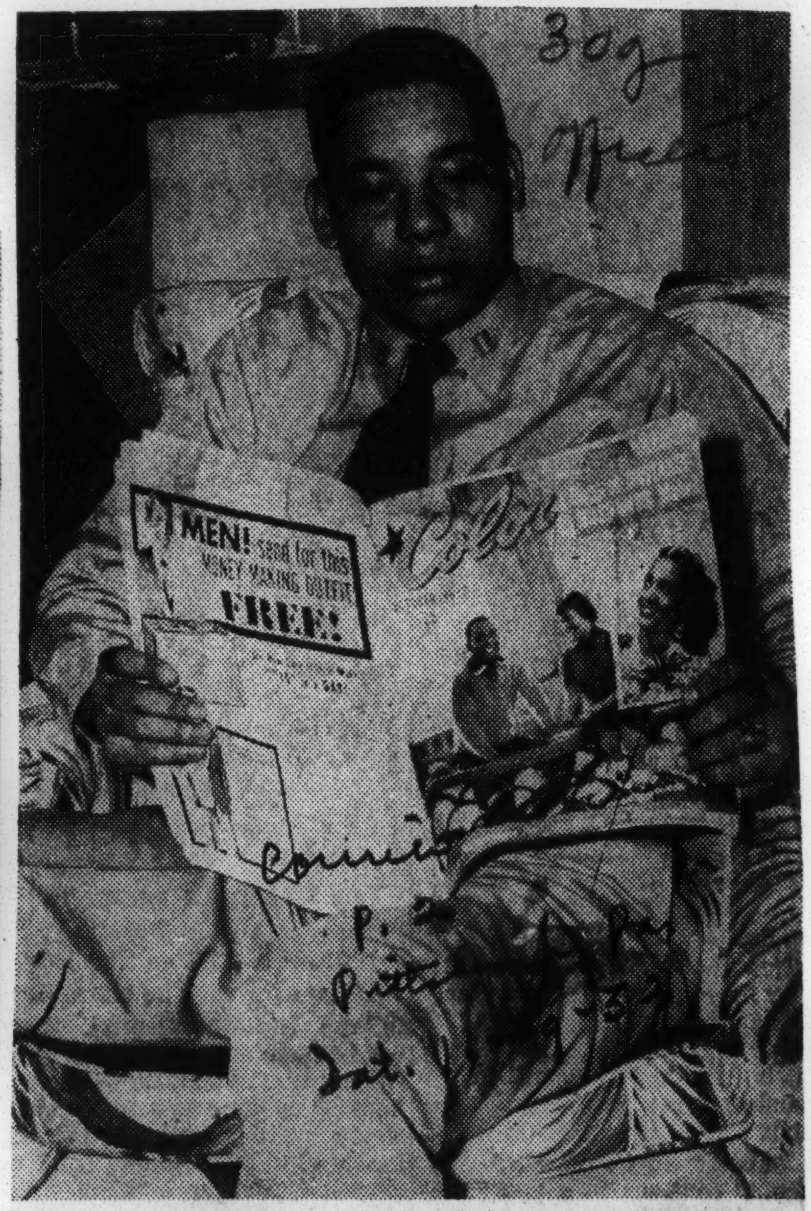
PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 25—(AP)—The Marine Corps today had its first Negro naval aviator with the commissioning of Lt. Frank E. Petersen Jr., Topeka, Kan.

Adm. J. P. Whitney, in charge of Naval air basic training, presented Lt. Petersen with his commission at the Pensacola Naval Air Training Station Thursday.

Lt. Petersen will be assigned to the Marine Corps air station at El Toro, Calif., after completing advanced training at the Corpus Christi, Tex., advance training command.

Three other Negroes have received commissions as Naval aviators.

Ens. Jesse L. Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., was killed in action in Korea in 1951. Lt. (jg) Earl L. Carter, New York, is on carrier duty in Korea. Ens. Albert Floyd, Cordova, Ala., is attached to an all weather training unit at Key West, Fla.



Navy Officer—Lieut. Sam L. Gravely Jr., USN, relaxes at the home of friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilliam of Honolulu, Hawaii, while his ship, the battleship USS Iowa, takes on fuel and supplies at Pearl Harbor.

Richmond Man Holds Officer Rank on Iowa

PEARL HARBOR—When the huge battleship USS Iowa stopped over at Pearl Harbor, en route to the United States following more than six-month duty in Korea and the Far East, a Negro Naval officer of Richmond, Va., was a part of the ship's compliment of more than twenty-two hundred officers and men.

He is Lieut. Samuel L. Gravely Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Gravely of 819 Nicholson Street, Richmond, who is the radio officer and radio division officer aboard the ship. As radio officer, he assists the comunications officer with the handling of all radio traffic including messages and communiques.

Division officers are responsible for determining watches, quarters and battle stations for their personnel as well as being responsible for the welfare and recreation of the men.

LIEUTENANT GRAVELY reported aboard the Iowa in February of this year and went with the ship to Korea in April, where she joined Task Force 77. He wears the Korean Service Ribbon, United Nations Ribbon and the Naval Reserve Ribbon in addition to World War II medals.

Commissioned in October, 1944, while attending Columbia University, the Virginia-born naval officer also attended Virginia Union University at Richmond, and received his A.B. in history while at UCLA, California.

Following his commissioning, Lieutenant Gravely saw duty as executive and communications officer aboard the USS PC 1264 and later served in the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station and Office of Naval Officer Procurement in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Gravely is the husband of the former Miss Alma Bernice Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke of Route 1, Christiansburg, Va.

Tenth Howard Grad Gets Navy Commission

WASHINGTON—Miss Ida O. Stephens, Howard University Law School graduate and practicing attorney in the District of Columbia, was commissioned Ensign in the Women's Auxiliary of the United States Navy this week to mark the tenth Howard graduate to be commissioned a Naval officer from this area during 1952.

Ensign Stephens entered Officer Candidate School and Line School at Newport, R. I., where classes began Tuesday.

Of the nine other Howardites commissioned by the Navy during the past year, four entered the Dental Corps as Lieutenants, junior grade, and one the Medical Corps where they will do their internship and receive full officer pay for their grade, plus allowances and $100 monthly bonuses as doctors. Following their internship, they are obligated to give one year's service to the Navy Reserves.

These five medical officers are Lt. (j.g.), James D. Saddler, Lt. (j.g.), George Wesley Wade, Lt. (j.g.), Richard Herbert Guess, Lt. (j.g.), Horace J. B. Keans, all in the Dental Corps, and Lt. (j.g.), Rudolph Howard Miller, II, Medical Corps.

The four other officers were commissioned as follows:

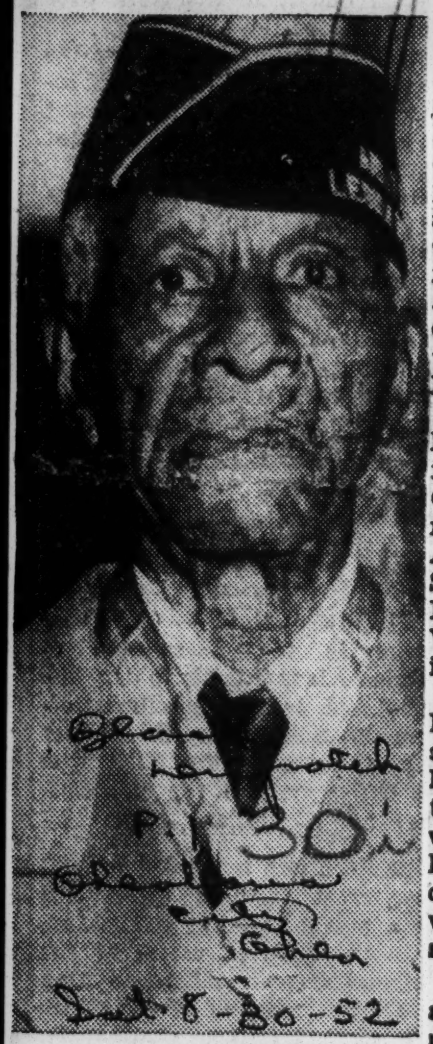
Ensign Charlotte Stanton Hutchinson, Wave Supply Corps; Lt. (j.g) Percy Elliot Robinsos, jr., Line Officer; Lt. (j.g.) Robert DuBois Bonner, Line Officer and Ensign Dennis D. Nelson, III, Line Officer aboard the USS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, presently operating in European waters. Ensign Nelson is the son of Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, II, Line Officer in the Navy Civilian Relations Division.

1st Negro Marine Flier Sworn In At Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP) —Lt. Frank E. Petersen Jr., of Topeka, Kan., was sworn in today as the first Negro Marine Corps naval aviator.

Adm. J. P. Whitney, in charge of naval air basic training, presented Lt. Petersen with his commission in a ceremony at the naval air training station here.

BARRED FROM BILTMORE



DENNIS BELL

Although he had driven 1700 miles in his car to attend the 62nd annual National Reunion, Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States Army convening last week at the Biltmore hotel, Oklahoma City, Dennis Bell, 88-year old Spanish-American war veteran was denied accommodations at the local lodging house because he is black. Hayes is resident of Washington. D. C.

The distinguished army veteran who held reservations in his hands which had been forwarded to him in Washington, and who is the oldest living soldier of the Spanish American war with Congressional Honors, when rebuffed at the counter, angrily shoved his confirmation cards to the clerk and stalked out of the hotel, refusing to attend any of the sessions.

Bell was a member of Troop H., 10th Cavalry, and saw service both in Cuba and in the Phillipines. It should be noted that the president of the United States each year sends greetings to all Congressional medal holders, and as the enraged decorated soldier of a former war stalked out of the Biltmore, he was followed by several of his white comrades who pleaded with Bell to remain until something could be worked out. One of these friends who denounced the action of local hotel authorities was Major William Oliver Bell, Raleight, N. C., and two others, one from Rhode Island and the other from Boston.

Bell arrived at the Biltmore last Saturday morning, following a night's lodgings at the Capitol Court Motel. His party was interracial, including his niece, Mrs. Adelene Bell-Smith, 3111 Eleventh Street NW, and Mrs. Lauritta W. Morris, 3766 Hayes street NW, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Morris is white.

When the party arrived at the Biltmore, Mrs. Smith, who was driving, remained in the car while Mrs. Morris accompanied Mr. Bell to the lobby. Bell immediately was surrounded by half dozen of his army buddies, and while he conversed with them, Mrs. Morris went to the clerk's desk and presented the reservations.

Despite the fact the reservations, "a twin and a single," were made out to "Dennis Bell" the clerk advised Mrs. Morris, "I can give you a reservation, but I cannot give 'him' one." He refused to refer to the aged soldier as mister, but continued to refer to "Him."

"What do you mean? Am I to understand you practice segregation here, I demanded," said Mrs. Bell. The clerk said "yes."

Mrs. Morris said it was then Mr. Bell who had just walked up and observed what was happening angrily shoved the reservations at the clerk, and said, "Come on let's get out of here."

"The clerk immediately reached for the reservations but I grabbed them and still have them" said Mrs. Morris, for I did not know what action Mr. Bell might later decide upon, so I took the tell-tale evidence which show the Biltmore Hotel some three weeks ago granted reservations to three persons to stop there August 17-20."

Spanish War Vets Had Rip-Roaring Time at Convention Here

'Tough Guys Of 98' Enjoyed Louisville

By JEAN HOWERTON

"The tough guys of '98" have had themselves a rip-roaring time this week in Louisville.

The national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans is one thing that keeps them alive. They look forward each year to going to a different city, to seeing their old buddies, and retelling old tales about Teddy Roosevelt, San Juan Hill, and yellow fever.

They'll tell you that they don't feel a day over 50, that they haven't once got tired, that they're rarin' to go. They don't mention wobbly knees, fluttering hearts, and hearing aids that have conked out on them. After all, what is a minor irritation like old age to a tough guy of '98?

Good Time Had by All

"We've surely had a good time," said Carl E. Grenzin, 83, Waukegan, Ill. "Why, I'm just freshening up. I could do it all over again. I could walk all over town. I'm not afraid of anything! We're the tough guys of '98."

He is one of the heel-kickingest of the bunch. When a reporter asked him to find out how old one of his fellow veterans was, Grenzin loped off down the street after him.

Grenzin and a buddy, W. G. Marshall, Racine, Wis., were the "cards" of the convention in their fancy straw hats, which they picked up in Bloomington, Ind., en route here.

"Kids on the street turn to their mothers and say, 'Hey, Ma, why has that man got on that funny hat?'" Marshall said, laughing.

He brought along his camera, but didn't take many pictures. "I can't get any money out of these old guys," he explained. He is 75. "They say they'll send me money for their pictures, but they don't."

Kitzmiller Has Goatee

Being from the nation's capital, D. T. Kitzmiller, 80, thought it only proper that he should dress up in a red-white-and-blue Uncle Sam outfit. He has just the goatee for it, too. Asked if the goatee was real, Kitzmiller doubled up with laughter but managed to gasp, "Woo! Woo!"

Louisville is "the most wonderful place" he has been yet to a convention, said Jerry Lanahan, Philadelphia. "We want to get back here about 1955," he said.

Lanahan, 77, is a drummer in the Third Pennsylvania Volunteers Band. Twenty of the 32 band members came here. Every day they went marching through the downtown area, playing their fifes and drums, and looking very military in thei rblue uniforms.

As they paraded down the Fifth Street sidewalk yesterday, their band leader sternly raised his baton at Chestnut to hold back automobiles until the band marched across.

Two small boys, saturated with dull television programs, watched goggle-eyed. After the band passed, one said, "Let's follow them!" and off they ran.

Lanahan, a bookbinder by trade, still works "as hard as ever." He also is a membe rof the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but their conventions don't compare to those of the U.S.W.V., he said.

"We're quieter," he explained. "I'd soone rtake this crowd than the V.F.W. or the American Legion. Those fellows are so wild they'll have you thrown in jail if you're not careful!

'Young Fellow' Is 71

"People can't understand what our war was for. It was for freedom. We took slavery away from Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and the Philippines in 1898. And every one of us was a volunteer!"

One of the "young fellows" is George N. Hamilton, Chicago, who is only 71. He faked his age to get into the Spanish-American War.

"I've had a wonderful time here. The people have been very hospitable," he said. Hamilton was in the Ninth Cavalry, "the regiment that saved Teddy Roosevelt."

"I was an escort for Roosevelt's inauguration in Washington in 1905," he said proudly. Hamilton established "fancy riding" in the Ninth Cavalry, he said. He would mount and dismount from one to four horses while jumping barriers. He now is a shipping clerk for a large woolen concern in Chicago.

This convention is the 14th George W. Harvey, 77, Denver, has attended. "They used to decorate the towns where we met, but they don't anymore," he said.

Worked for The Santa Fe

Harvey is a retired employee of the Santa Fe Railroad. He spends his time hunting, fishing, and traveling.

Arthur W. Clapp, 81, Berlin, Md., looked like a Kentucky colonel with his white goatee and cane. A former U.S.W.V. department commander in Maryland, he was a "doughboy" during the war.

Harry Davis, 72, St. Louis, was lucky to have a daughter here to visit during the convention. She is Mrs. Julius W. Gershume, 2221 Wendell. Davis wore his uniform the first day he was here, but his wife said he looked like a Valentine so he took it off.

He told of having yellow fever after he returned to St. Louis from Cuba. He was quarantined in his home and an armed guard placed around it for three months.

Of course, you couldn't have a convention without Texans like John F. Smith, Paris, Tex., commander of Post 14, U.S.W.V. He wore a 10-gallon hat, boots, and a large Texas button on his tie.

The Navy was represented by Otto A. Rosenhagen, Rochester, N. Y., formerly a chief machinist's mate. The cap he wore went around the world with him in 1906.

A number of the veterans got all tuckered out and left town before yesterday's election of a junior vice-commander. "They shouldn-t come if they aren't strong enough to stay till the end," said one.

By last night, most of the veterans had left town, bouyed up by memories of the convention. And of course, the 1953 encampment is just around the corner.

True, taps will have sounded for some of them by then. But those who are left will revel again in the once-a-year limelight when they are somebody, when people think of them as something more than old duffers, when there's always a listening ear for tales of San Juan Hill.

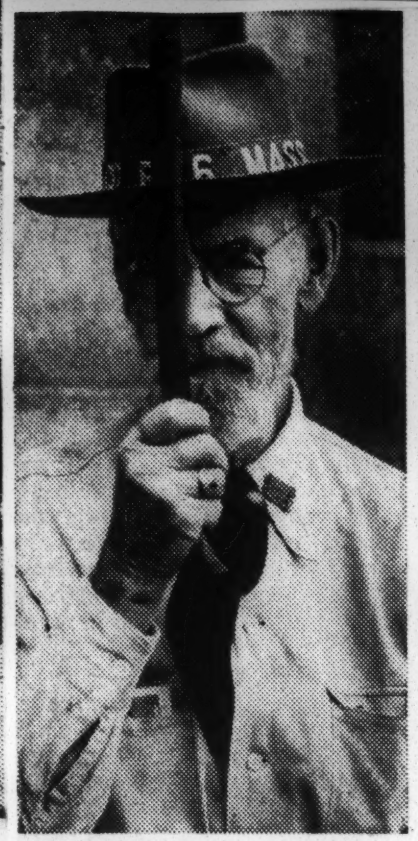
Adios, tough guys of $98. Come back to Louisville some time.



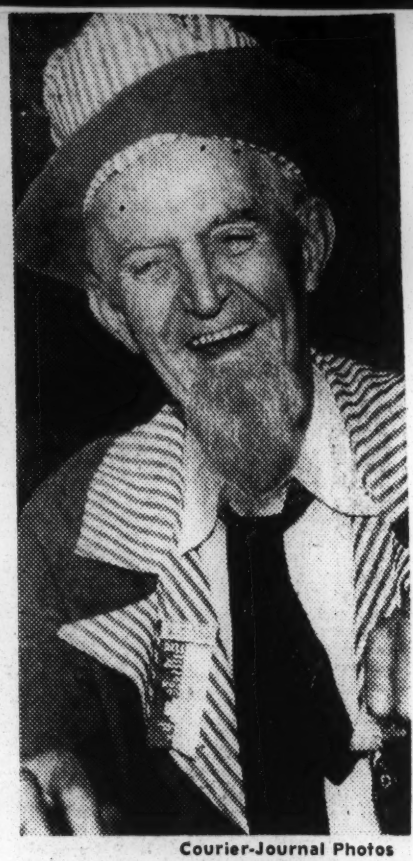
OTTO A. ROSENHAGEN
He's a Navy veteran.



JERRY LANAHAN
"Our war was for freedom."



ARTHUR W. CLAPP
Salutes with his cane.

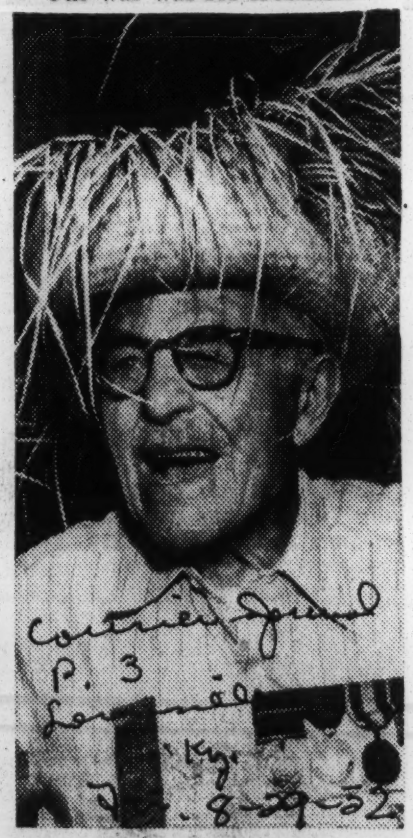


Courier-Journal Photos

D. T. KITZMILLER
He's from Washington.



GEORGE N. HAMILTON
He "saved" Teddy Roosevelt.



CARL E. GRENZIN
"Tough guy of '98."

30k 1952

Seek To Purchase Battle Ground To Honor Negro 1812 War Hero

New Orleans (ANP).—A move is afoot here to purchase the old Chalmette battleground, scene of the War of 1812 and site of Gen. Benjamin F. (Silverspoon) Butler's operations during the Civil War.

During the War of 1812, Negro troops, three companies of Free-Men-of-Color, distinguished themselves. During the Battle of New Orleans, men of color on Jan. 8, 1815, distinguished themselves under Gen. Andrew (Old Hickory) Jackson. They were singled out for meritorious service by Congress and highly praised by their commander-in-chief. At Chalmette immediately after the capture of New Orleans by the combine of Capt. Farragut and Butler, the latter engaged in a violent argument with Brigadier-General J. W. Phelps concerning the use of contraband slaves in the cutting down of trees in preparation of an anticipated battle in the Chalmette area.

Tan, White GIs Riot In France Over Jim-Crow Bus

PARIS — American military police reportedly had to use their clubs and machine-guns to break up a near-riot among white and colored soldiers who fought over attempts at segregating Army busses.

The Paris newspaper, Parisien Libere, reported Tuesday that the battle broke out in the town of Nancy when whites objected to colored soldiers taking seats on the same bus.

Civilian and military police succeeded in quelling the 40 rioters without serious injuries to any of them.

Seek To Buy Battle Ground To Honor Negro 1812 War Hero

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 30—A move is afoot to purchase the old Chalmette battle ground, scene of the War of 1812 and site of Gen. Benjamin F. (Silverspoon) Butler's operations during the Civil War.

During the War of 1812, Negro troops, three companies of Free-Men-of-Color, distinguished themselves. During the Battle of New Orleans, men of color on Jan. 8, 1815, distinguished themselves under Gen. Andrew (Old Hickory) Jackson. They were singled out for meritorious service by Congress and highly praised by their com-

30m 1952

Army of Occupation

DESERTER TELLS HOW REDS FORCE GIs INTO MINES

30m
Journal

Briton Describes Life of Slave Labor

Fri. 4-18-52
P. 12 H

BERLIN, April 17 [Reuters]—Russia is using American, British, and French army deserters for forced labor in uranium bearing mountains of southeast Germany, a British deserter told authorities today.

Pvt. Dennis Eggleton, who turned himself over to the British army last night to face desertion charges, said he escaped from the camp with the help of a German woman whom he plans to marry and brought her to Berlin by train and bicycle.

He said the Russians kept him in prison for nearly four years and then sent him with other deserters from western forces to the town of Bautzen, "one vast forced labor camp," near the junction of the Czechoslovak, Polish, and German borders.

Work in Mines

They made him work in mines and factories around Bautzen as a member of a 30 man labor group, he said.

"Nearly all want to get away, but it is difficult. The Russians kept a tight watch on us and made us live with German families they could trust. Besides Bautzen is about as far away from the west zone as you can get.

"Only two of my group were happy to be there. One was a British air force sergeant who was completely communist and the other also was an Englishman."

Eggleton said he lived in Bautzen for weeks and saw American, British, and French deserters who have settled down there with German wives and in some cases have several children. The deserters live in small apartments given them by the mayor of Bautzen on Russian orders and have jobs and "stateless person" passports, he added.

Heads for Baltic

When Eggleton deserted "because he was tired of army life," he headed for the Baltic sea in the hope of getting aboard a boat bound for England. The Russians soon arrested him.

Speaking in halting English and occasionally lapsing into prison camp Russian, Eggleton said he was half starved for the first weeks after his desertion in 1947.

"They put me in solitary and then I was imprisoned with other deserters," he said. "There were 10 of us—British, French, and two or three Yanks."

Quizzed About Motives

Eggleton said he frequently was questioned about his motives for desterting and accused of spying. "We staged hunger strikes of eight days even, but the Russians wouldn't let us go."

"Conditions were terrible until 1949, and then the Russians suddenly started to give us good food. I suppose they had decided to fatten us up to work. Then in February they took us to Bautzen."

The entire Bautzen area is being built up by forced labor gangs, he said.

30m 1952

KOREAN GI BILL OF RIGHTS

Approve Korean GI Bill

WASHINGTON —(INS)Congress Friday approved a compromise measure extending the educational and loan benefits of World War II servicemen to Korean war veterans.

The so-called Korean GI Bill of Rights was sent to the White House when the Senate passed it by voice only a few hours after the House approved it 322 to 1.

Liberalizing Old-Age Pensions For Vets Rejected In House

Washington, Jan. 30 (U.P.)—The House Veterans Committee today rejected a controversial bill to liberalize old-age pensions for veterans.

At a closed meeting the committee also killed a bill to provide pensions for widows and orphans of World War II veterans who had no service-connected disabilities.

Members reported that both measures were rejected because of multimillion-dollar estimates on their cost.

The committee approved and sent to the House two measures:

1. To make another $125,000,000 available to the Veterans Administration for direct housing loans to veterans.
2. To make a presumption of service-connection where a veteran develops a psychosis within two years after discharge from service.

Under existing regulations vet erans disabled for reasons not due to military service get pensions of $60 or $72, provided they need the money and are unemployable. The tests of disability become less strict as age advances.

The rejected bill—similar to one passed by the House in 1950 but pigeonholed in the Senate—would have written these regulations into law and would have provided that men reaching 65 would be presumed to be disabled and unemployable.

The Veterans Administration estimated the bill would cost $33,000,000 extra the first year and said it was contrary to the recommendations of President Truman.

30m 1952

Truman Signs 2 Bills Benefiting Veterans

Post. P. 5

30m Veteran's Rehabilitation

By The Associated Press

President Truman signed yesterday two bills increasing pensions to disabled veterans. They are expected ultimately to cost the Government more than 400 million dollars a year.

Truman said he approved the measures "with great reluctance."

Washington

In a special message to Congress, Truman urged the lawmakers "to authorize at this session a complete study of our veteran's benefit programs and their relationships with our social insurance and other general welfare programs."

He promised:

"I assure the Congress that it will have the full support and assistance of the Executive branch in making such a study."

Truman noted that there was no Social Security system when present veterans pension laws were passed.

And in saying that the measures eventually might cost 400 million dollars a year, Truman commented that this did not take into account "the large increase in the veterans' population which appears certain."

When the bills were before Congress, their backers argued that pensions should be increased to offset partly the rise in the cost of living.

One bill calls for a 15 percent increase in service-connected disability compensation for veterans of all wars rated at 50 percent or more disabled, and a 5 percent increase for veterans with disabilities rated from 10 to 49 percent.

It also provides for a 15 percent increase in compensation for widows with children, if their husbands died of service-connected injuries.

Pension payments for non-service-connected disability for veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict are increased $3 monthly. In cases where the veteran requires the constant attention of another person, the monthly pension is raised from $120 to $128.

Payments to veterans and dependents of the Civil, Indian and Spanish-American wars are boosted 7½ percent.

Pensions for widows of World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict veterans who died from nonservice causes receive increases from $42 to $48 monthly, with corresponding increases for dependent children.

The second bill, estimated to cost $43,800,000 next year, rises income limits beyond which payments may not be made in non-service-connected disability and death cases.

Presents limits are $1000 for a veteran without dependents and $2500 for a veteran with dependents, or for a widow with children. They are increased to $1400 and $2700, respectively.

Veteran Benefits Hiked But Truman Criticizes System

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP) —President Truman today approved —"with great reluctance," he said —two bills increasing payments to disabled veterans and dependents, and he urged Congress to undertake at once a study of such benefit programs. P 1

As he has done before, Truman told Congress in a special message that veterans whose disabilities have no connection with their service should be treated like everyone else under the social security system.

Noting that the social security laws, passed since special veterans' benefits were enacted, now cover most Americans, Truman said: Dat. 5-24-52

"The consequences are obvious. Thousands upon thousands of veterans and their families have entitlement to government payments under both laws. This is confusing, wasteful and, to many people, hard to understand."

He estimated the eventual cost of the bills he signed today at 400 million dollars a year.

G.I. Rights Bill On Korea Voted In House Group

Herald Tribune

36 Months in School, Loans on Homes and Business; Cost Is Billion a Year

P. 6

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UP).—The House Veterans Committee unanimously approved a billion-dollar-a-year G. I. Bill of Rights today for members of the armed forces who served during the Korean war.

New York

The measure would provide up to thirty-six months of free schooling, up to $300 in mustering-out pay and government-guaranteed loans on homes, farms and businesses.

The benefits would be available to all men and women in uniform between June 27, 1950, when American forces entered the Korean fighting, and a date to be set later by either Congress or the President. Only veterans with dishonorable discharges will be ineligible.

Th ecommittee, however, provided special safeguards against abuses which plagued the World War II program. It barred outright such criticized avocational courses as bar tending, dancing and personality development. Any flight training would have to lead to a job.

Thurs. 5-15-52

500 Million First Year

Based on the present military force of 3,500,000 men, the new program is expected to cost $500,000,000 the first year and a maximum of $1,000,000,000 annually after that.

The chief benefits, which must still be aproved by the full House and the Senate, are:

Education—$110 a month for single veterans and up to $150 to those with dependents. Students entitled to one and a half days of free schooling for each day of service. The maximum would be thirty-six months, the normal period for a four-year college education. Veterans must pay their own tuition and use whatever is left for living expenses.

Housing — Provisions are the same as those in the World War II bill, except that home builders will be required to give G. I. buyers a one-year warranty that the house is as represented.

Loans—The government, as before, will guarantee up to 60 per cent of a 4 per cent loan on home, farm or business, with a maximum guaranty of $7,500.

Social Security

Mustering - out - pay — Men up through the Army rank of captain will get $100 for service of less than sixty days, $200 for more than sixty days and $300 for more than sixty days and overseas duty.

Social security—As before, the government will credit each man in service with $160 monthly salary in figuring future social security benefits.

On-the-job-training—generally the same, except that the government's contributions will be reduced automatically every four months.

The committee also approved a bill by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, R., Mass., to increase by 15 per cent the so-called "statutory awards" made to veterans for service-connected disabilities. It is a companion to the measure approved earlier raising by 15 per cent the compensation paid to veterans for disability ratings of 50 per cent or more, and by 5 per cent the payments to men with ratings of less than 50 per cent.

The school program alone is expected to cost $800,000,000 yearly at its peak. The entire World War II program cost $16,000,000,000.

The only major deletion from the original program was special unemployment compensation of up to $20 weekly for as many as fifty-two weeks—the so-called 52-20 club which drew wide criticism.

For legal purposes, the Defense Department considers as a Korean veteran anyone who was in uniform either in this country or abroad, while the Far Eastern fighting was in progress.

Vet. Selected To Lead Six Discussion Groups

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — J. Christopher McNair, instructor of colored veterans farm training in Pontotoc County, near Tupelo, Mississippi, was recently selected by fellow citizens of Tupelo to lead six discussion groups on the subject of The American Heritage, sponsored by the Lee County (Mississippi) Library.

McNair received special training in leadership courses at the Mississippi Library Commission in Jackson. This training was made possible by the Ford Education Foundation through the American Library Association.

A native of Fordyce, Arkansas, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1949, McNair served in the 839th Aviation Engineers for nine months at Northern Luzon.

These discussion groups which Mr. McNair will lead will meet for a period of twelve weeks. The membership will be drawn from a cross section of the professions so that a mutually profitable exchange of ideas may take place. The Negro leaders of the community gave their full endorsement to the undertaking.

VA Will Pay Travel Costs

Agency Has Funds For Sick Veterans

(NNPA) Former servicemen may not know it but the Veterans' Administration has funds to pay the transportation costs of any veteran to a VA facility for domiciliary or hospital care, whether his disability is service-connected or not.

If the veteran dies before he is discharged from domiciliary or hospital care, transportation expenses for the return of the body to the place of burial within the continental United States may also be paid at the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Veterans with non-service-connected disabilities are furnished transportation only under the same conditions that they get hospital care. They must execute an oath stating that they are unable to pay their own transportation costs.

52-20 Clubs End

Readjustment allowances (52-20 clubs) will be terminated for World War II veterans on July 25, 1952. But the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 provides that men enlisting between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, will have the same benefits for readjustment allowances extended beyond that date.

Under the GI Bill of Rights, the number of veterans in schools of higher learning is expected to drop from 216,000 in 1952 to 89,000 in 1953, and in residence schools below college level, correspondence schools below college level, institutional and on-farm, and on-the-job training there are also large drops anticipated.

Most veterans no longer may begin GI Bill training. The cut-off date for starting was last July 25 for veterans discharged before July 25, 1947. Those discharged after the 1947 date have four years from their discharge date in which to begin.

Truman Signs Billion-Dollar Bill of Rights Giving Korea Veterans Most War II Benefits

By the United Press

President Truman yesterday signed a new billion-dollar GI Bill of Rights extending most of the World War II benefits to veterans of the Korean war.

The measure provides the new crop of ex-servicemen with free schooling, government-guaranteed home and business loans, mustering-out pay and other advantages.

Any serviceman honorably discharged since June 27, 1950, and who had at least 90 days' service, will be eligible. Actual service in Korea is not required. The cut-off date was left open and Administration sources said the program would be semi-permanent.

From 600,000 to 700,000 veterans a year are expected to go to school under the new program.

The law is designed to eliminate racketeers and chiselers who preyed on the 16-billion-dollar program for World War II veterans. Government payments for schooling now will be made directly to the veterans.

The veterans will make their own deals on tuition and other costs, thus having an incentive to get their money's worth. Under the old program, payments were made directly to schools. A congressional investigation revealed that phony schools were set up in some cases to rake in the Government subsidy.

The new program also eliminates from Federal payments highly criticized courses like bartending and personality development.

School credit will be granted at a rate of 1½ days for each day of service after June 27, 1950. There will be a maximum of 36 school months except for persons who served also in World War II.

The veteran in full-time training will get $110 monthly, if single; $135 with one dependent, and $160 if he has two or more dependents.

World War II Veterans will not be eligible for additional schooling benefits if they have used up all the benefits given them under the World War II bill.

The government will guarantee loans up to a maximum of $7500 on homes and lesser amounts on farms and business operations.

Mustering-out pay is set at $100 for service less than 60 days; $200 for more than 60 days, in this country; $300 for more than 60 days and for service overseas or in Alaska.

Unemployment compensation is set at up to $26 a week for 26 weeks.

Young Veterans Are Now Entitled To TB Payments

World War II veterans with service-connected arrested tuberculosis are now entitled to monthly payments of $67 under a bill signed June 30 by President Harry Truman.

For a number of years veterans of World War I who have service connection on tuberculosis which has become arrested have been entitled to a special monthly award of $60. The effect of the new law is to extend this same benefit to World War II veterans and veterans who have had active service since June 27, 1950.

Another provision of this same law is to increase the monthly statutory award on arrested tuberculosis from $60.00 to $67.00 monthly.

The effective date of this law is August 1, 1952.

Veterans of World War I who are presently in receipt of the $60.00 statutory award on arrested tuberculosis need not apply for this increase. The Veterans Administration is reviewing its compensation rolls and these awards will be increased automatically.

Definite instructions covering the application of this law to veterans of World War II or veterans who have had service since June 27, 1950 have not been released. Just as soon as information is available you will be advised.

Veterans Whirl

The Korean "veterans' Bill of Rights' is a one-package deal which would provide benefits for the Korean veterans in the same general fields in which comparable benefits for the Korean veterans in the same general fields in which comparable benefits have been previously granted to veterans of World War II.

Besides, education and training benefits, the bill provides home, farm and business loan credit assistance, old-age and survivors' insurance credits, mustering-out payments and employment assistance.

The measure represents an attempt by the House Veteran's Affairs Committee to provide readjustment assistance to those men who have had their normal civilian life interrupted by their service in the armed forces since the outbreak of fighting in Korea.

Under the terms of the bill, any man who served at least two years after June 27, 1950, would be entitled to thirty-six months or three calendar years of education, which means a full 4-year academic period.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 provides one day of eligibility for each day of service plus 12 months. This formula was highly favorable to the veteran with a short period of service who had little or no material disruption in is civilian life.

A veteran with ninety-one days of service during World War II was entitled to fifteen months of training. The pending legislation shifts the emphasis on service to the extent that the individuals with longer periods of service and more material disruption of civilan life will be favored.

Under the formula provided in this legislation a veteran receives 1 1-2 days of eligibility for education or training for each day of service. Thus, a person with a short period of service receives a short period of education or training, with the advantage going to the person longer periods of service.

The bill proposes to restore lost educational opportunity and make it possible for a veteran to obtain education or training which he might normally have obtained had he not served in the armed forces during an emergency period.

Civil Rights Revival Slated

50 Groups To Try To Get Bills Passed

WASHINGTON

Former GI Bill veteran-trainees who returned to active military duty were reminded today by the Veterans Administration that they have little time to lose, in case they want to resume their GI studies after discharge.

Under VA regulations, they must resume their training within a reasonable period after their release from active duty. That "reasonable period," VA said, will be based on the circumstances of each veteran's case, the kind of training he is taking and other factors.

Three Requirements Listed

These regulations apply to veterans affected by the July 25, 1951, cut-off date for entering training, who had previously been in training under the GI Bill, but who were unable to be enrolled at that time because of re-entrance into military service.

Requirements that must be met in order to take post-cut-off date training after military service are:

(1) Conduct and progress of their previous GI Bill courses must have been satisfactory (2), the amount of training they may get after discharge will be limited by their remaining GI Bill entitlement and (3) their courses may not extend beyond the windup of the GI Bill program on July 25, 1956.

Veterans In Training Now Below Par

WASHINGTON — The number of World War II veterans training under the GI Bill has dropped below the million-mark for the first time in six years, and chances are it still will never rise above that figure again, Veterans Administration announced today.

VA statistics for June 1, 1952 — the latest available — show a total of 990,000 veterans taking GI Bill training across the nation in schools, colleges, and on-the-farm.

One of the reasons for the decline, VA explained, has been the cut-off date, which came for most veterans a year ago, on July 25, 1951. Under the law, only those actually in training at that time — as well as those whose training was interrupted for valid reasons — have been permitted to go ahead with their courses.

The 990,000 veterans in training on June 1, 1952, included 267,000 in colleges and universities; 475,000 in schools, below the college level; 69,000 in on-the-job training courses, and 178,000 in institutional on-farm training courses, a combination of classroom instruction and actual farming experience.

Except for a scattered handful, the law allows no newcomers in World War II veterans after that date. The last time the number in training was just starting to swell, was in June, 1946, when GI trainees stood at less than a million. The peak came at the end of 1947, when more than 2,500,000 World War II veterans were enrolled at Government expense.

Korea GI Bill Seen Killing Trade Schools

Afro-American P. 3

Baltimore Md.

Teague-Rankin Measure May Knife Vocational Institutions

WASHINGTON

Local private vocational school officials are up in arms these days over a pending measure in the House of Representatives designed to give certain benefits to veterans serving in the armed forces since June 27, 1950.

The clause in the bill, sponsored by Rep. Olin Teague (Dem., Texas) and John Rankin (Dem., Miss.), would provide schooling for veterans if they enrolled in schools that had been in continuous operation for two years and have a 25 per cent non-veteran enrollment.

This latter item will virtually wipe out existing vocational schools, it is believed.

Tough Requirement

Richard Sterling, head of the Sterling Vocational School, one of the District's largest private schools, points out that very few of the schools catering to veterans are able to maintain a 25 per cent or better non-veteran enrollment.

He added that trade school students, unlike those taking full college courses, are not deferred by draft boards; high wages in industry because of the defense and foreign-aid programs are attracting many men who otherwise would be in school.

While it is apparent that the clause in the bill is aimed at the shyster "fly-by night" trade schools, organized simply to "milk" the veteran of his benefits, Mr. Sterling feels that the GI Bill for Korea veterans, as written, unfairly penalizes reputable schools.

Congress Gets Ready to Deal Korea Vets Into GI Bill

Soldiers home from the wars are traditionally beneficiaries of the best America has to offer. So it has been an unpleasant shock to thousands of veterans of Korea to learn that the rights extended to World War II soldiers have, in large part, been denied them.

It is overstating the case only slightly to say that a veteran of Korea must be severely wounded in order to qualify for benefits that GIs of the last war got almost as a matter of course.

This will be changed to some extent this session, unless all indications are false. A score of bills are in the mill, all designed to bring under the GI Bill's protection men who served in the armed forces after July, 1947—deadline for benefits under the World War II measure.

Unemployment Pay Opposed

But there are vast differences in what the various proposed bills would give to soldiers in the current conflict. The American Legion already has spoken; in a measure sponsored, with reservations, by Representative Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, the Legion wants Korea GIs to get everything their World War II fellows got, by the simple mechanism of extending the old GI bill to include them.

The administration, in a measure sponsored by Senator Kerr and approved by Mr. Rankin, is willing for Korea GIs to get major portions of the old bill, but with limitations.

At present, Korea veterans can get free education only if they are disabled in line of duty. They can get housing loans, but only on so-called "wheel-chair homes." Virtually all benefits for Korea GIs are, like these, designed to help men who suffer injuries.

Old Schooling Bill Dead

With only a few exceptions, the chance to start an education under the World War II GI bill has passed. Few Congressmen oppose giving men now in uniform an equal shake with their elder brothers when they return to civilian life. But there is considerable sentiment in both houses for making the new GI bill tighter than the old one, not at the expense of the GI, but at the expense of chiselers who have taken the Government for a ride that has been estimated to have cost as much as $3 billion.

A select committee headed by Representative Teague, Democrat, of Texas will issue a report late this month or early in February, making public facts it learned in a long inquiry into the educational aspects of the GI Bill of Rights.

Will Consult Vet Commanders

The report will be out in plenty of time for the hearings on a GI bill extension, and probably in time for an executive session of the House Veterans' Committee on February 5. This group will meet with the commanders of the four congressionally chartered veterans' organizations—the Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans and Amvets—before hearings open later in the month.

A flat extension of World War II benefits to Korea GIs would give them a day of school for every day served plus one year, a crack at "52-20 club"—unemployment benefits—business and home loan guarantees and the benefit of employment counseling services.



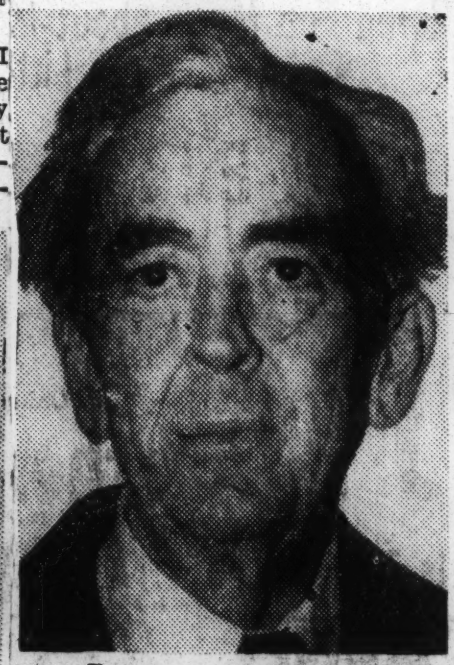
Representative Teague
He frowns on swindles.
By William Hines

No one is too greatly concerned about the last-named item. The school, 52-20 and loan provisions are the important ones. Of these, none appears certain of passage without revision, and few observers give 52-20 any chance of passage.

The home-loan provisions of the GI bill may meet opposition on the ground—justified or not—that there is plenty of real estate credit available, and that home-building provisions in critical housing areas will take care of GIs and non-GIs alike.

It is in the field of educational benefits that something constructive is most likely to be added to the new GI bill. Most study of the old GI bill has been directed at education, and in this field the most numerous instances of abuse have been uncovered.

It is a matter of public knowledge that many GIs have made deals with questionable schools whereby the student coasts for several years and the school reaps a fat profit from tuition and books. One administration idea is to limit the payment to one-half



Representative Rankin
He'll conduct hearings.

the tuition regularly charged non-veterans, with a yearly ceiling of $300. This would have the effect of making the veteran police the educational program himself by making him responsible for getting his money's worth.

Many Congressmen object to the easy-going attitude of the original bill on the length of time a GI can study. Under the old formula, a GI with 91 days' service could get 15 months' education. And—it is pointed out—many men who were discharged with that little service either had two left feet or psychoneurotic disorders that would make them of doubtful efficiency as students.

Old Maximum 48 Months

At the other extreme, the maximum under the old formula—for a man who served over three years—was 48 months of education. On the average, it takes only 36 school months—four years at nine months a year—to get a bachelor's degree. So a high school graduate with the maximum not only could become a B. A., he could go on, get a master's degree and be three months into a doctorate under the old deal. And, generally speaking, he could do this no matter how old he might have been, or how long he had been out of school, before the war.



Senator Kerr
He backs administration.

The Kerr bill would define a man who had had his education interrupted as one under 23 when he entered service. It would give him a day for every day spent in the armed forces but no extra year. If he were over 23, he could get only one year of schooling. And he would have to start his courses within two years of discharge and complete them within 17 years.

Already spelled out in the old GI bill, and emphasized again in the Kerr measure, is a prohibition against "avocational and recreational training." This means that the GI could not go into such frivolous pursuits as dancing, mixology or prestidigitation—unless, supposedly, he could show that his life's ambition was to be a gigolo, bartender or magician. The recreational aspects of GI training in early days turned up abuses that led Congress several years ago to amend the law to forbid such studies.

Certifying Schools Is Touchy

Congress is on the horns of a dilemma with respect to certification of schools. State agencies have certified schools to the VA as eligible to train veterans and in many cases the results were scandalous. But Congressmen are hesitant to take this prerogative away from States—and if they did they would have to pony up millions of dollars to provide VA with a Federal force of inspectors.

Present estimates on the cost of extending educational benefits to Korea GIs are predicated on the assumption that a new law will be passed in the spring of this year. That is a good assumption, but late spring, rather than early spring, is the more likely target date.

The number of GIs who already have been released since the Korean war broke out is a Pentagon secret. But planning between now and 1957 is based on the idea that 800,000 men will be discharged each year. The planners estimate the bill will cost only $1,644,000 in 1952, but will rise to $246 million in 1953, to $561 million in 1954, and will level out at $603 million a year between 1956 and 1967.

LEGION TO BACK CHANGE IN GI BILL

Wants Korea Vets to Receive Same Break

By HARRY SNYDER
(The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 19 — The forthcoming debate over extending the GI bill of rights to Korean war veterans will find the American Legion plumping for the "the same break the veterans of World War II got."

Cecil H. Munson, spokesman for the legion's national rehabilitation commission, said so to the House veterans affairs committee — during hearings scheduled to begin early in February — a case for an outright extension of existing legislation.

A score or more bills have been introduced on the subject, some of them calling for drastic changes which the legion opposes.

Still other recommendations are expected from a special committee, headed by Rep. Teague (D-Texas), which recently wound up a two-year inquiry into abuses of the training program of the veterans administration (VA).

Munson told a reporter the Legion has examined changes already proposed and has taken these positions:

1. There should be no new limitations placed on the period of education or training to which a veteran is entitled; the policy of allowing one year of full-time training for the first 90 days plus one month for each month of active service should be continued.

2. There should be no restriction on training benefits because of a veteran's age when he entered the service, whether his education was interrupted, or because of his need for benefits.

3. Eligible veterans should be permitted to take courses of less than 30 weeks, at option, instead of longer courses to which they are entitled.

4. The new veterans should have four years in which to take up training benefits and nine years in which to complete their courses.

5. The veteran should not be required to pay half of the tuition costs for his training; a maximum tuition-and-fee ceiling of $400 might be acceptable.

6. Subsistence payments should be allowed for veterans who take part-time training.

The legion, Munson said, doesn't look on the training benefits as a bonus.

"We want good training and will support every effort of the government to bet a dollar's worth of training for every dollar spent," he said.

Regarding abuses of the program reported by the Teague committee, Munson said they cannot be traced to the veterans, but have been the result of faulty administration by the VA or the training schools. And while the veterans might have been involved in irregularities, he said, they did not bring them about.

Night Classes For Vets, Non-Vets Open in March

T. A. Lawson, Director, State Vocational and Trade School at Birmingham is announcing the activation of a lengthy expansion program at the institution. With the appointment of an assistant, Director Lawson has been able to give more time to the study and development of an expanded trade education program for Negroes in Alabama and the South.

In keeping with this proposed program the State Vocational and Trade School is able to lay open to the public the best, most modern and adequately equipped trade shops ever opened to Negroes anywhere in the South. These modern facilities are the direct results of tireless efforts by Director Lawson as he worked side by side with the architect in the design and equipping of this beautiful school.

At present the school plant consists of two shop buildings and an administration building where some classes are held. The school has been in operation a little more than a year and has a record of outstanding progress. Trade courses currently being offered are Auto Body and Fender Repair, Auto Mechanics, Auto Upholstery, Barbering, Beauty Culture, Brick Masonry, Carpentry, Cooking and Baking, Dry Cleaning and Laundry, General Business, Horticulture, Plastering and Cement Finishing, Practical Nursing, Radio and Television and Tailoring.

The groundwork for the proposed expansion program is already laid and will become effective on March 1. Night classes will be opened for veterans and non-veterans alike in all of the regular courses.

This expansion program has necessitated the appointment of an entirely new staff of instructors to handle the night classes, with seven new instructors having been appointed already in various departments. These appointees are efficient and experienced in their respective fields with such experience ranging from five to twenty years.

The need for trained radio and television craftmen is so pressing that Director Lawson has spent more than $9,000 for adequate equipment for training purposes. The demand for such trained craftmen not only covers a local territory but is one of national importance. Negro technicians are today found managing television cameras and serving television equipment in the studies of National Broadcasting Company and several others.

In addition to the regular courses other trade education areas are to be offered; namely; Apprenticeship Training, Trade Extension, and Supervisory and Foremanship Training.

The trainee, under Apprenticeship Training, will work during the day with a craftman in his respective trade and get training at the school in night classes, thus allowing him to keep the school's motto "Learning to Do by Doing."

The area of Trade Extension will allow an individual to advance in techniques of his respective trade.

The state of Alabama as well as the entire South has witnessed and is still witnessing the need of trained Supervisors and Foreman particularly in our Industrial cities. Realizing the same, the State Vocational and Trade School has endeavored to alter this situation by offering a course in Supervisory and Foremanship Training.



DIRECTOR LAWSON

The New Veterans Education Bill

The new veterans education bill that is being shaped up in Congress looks from this distance like an excellent one. A Congressional committee that examined abuses in the old bill marked its defects well and a genuine effort is being made this time to avoid them in the measure that is being tailored to fit the nation's new military situation. Certainly it is altogether right that veterans who went into the services after the start of hostilities in Korea should have access to Federal educational benefits, not as a reward or bonus, but as compensation for the disruption of the education they might have gained had they not joined the armed forces. This principle is reflected in the thirty-odd bills that have been introduced in the present session of Congress, but it is given its best expression in those sponsored by Rep. Olin E. Teague, D., Tex., who was active in investigating the evils of the old law, and by Rep. John E. Rankin, D., Miss.

Either of these bills is likely to be the one that will emerge; although in somewhat modified form so as to embody recommendations brought out in the hearings just concluded by the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. Perhaps the greatest improvement in the new measure will be a provision for the making of payments to educational institutions not by the Veterans Administration directly, as was formerly done, but through the individual veterans themselves. This will eliminate a great deal of bureaucratic machinery, will go a long way toward preventing the money-gouging and boondoggling evils that developed under the old law, and will tend to make each veteran who receives the benefits more personally diligent in insisting that he gets his money's worth of government education. Even though the benefits this time will not be enough to provide a full, free education at the higher-cost colleges and universities, they will be enough to put the veteran on the same footing as plenty of non-veteran students in taking advantage of the self-help opportunities at these places. The safeguards against exploitation by fly-by-night "trade schools" and those which lure the veteran with cream puff courses in such subjects as personality development will be more than adequate this time.

The new measure, with its opportunities and sensible restraints, stands a good chance of adoption in time for the next school year starting in September. It should have the incidental effect of helping many of the higher educational institutions at a time when they are feeling a financial pinch and suffering a falling-off in enrollment resulting from the low birth rate during the depression. But this is an election year, and care must be taken from now on to see that no reckless clauses are sneaked in to weaken the new law.

Veterans May Get Further Training Under New Rules

Many eligible veterans may get additional training under the GI Bill following a recent change in regulations by the Veterans Administration, Bob DeKay, commissioner of State Veterans Affairs, has announced.

Prior to this change a veteran in training could not secure approval for a change in course unless an application for such a change was filed by him while still actively pursuing his course or while he was in a temporary interrupted status. He could not get approval for additional education or training in normal progression after he had satisfactorily completed his course.

Now the veteran's application for such additional progressive education or training, if received by the VA within 30 days after the completion of the course, may be considered provided that after completion he does actually begin additional training on first date of enrollment of the new course or within 30 days, whichever is later, DeKay said.

30m(1) 1952

Ex-Rickwood Scorer Now In Germany



CPL. FRANK L. FORBY

CPL. FRANK L. FORBY (above), a former Parker High graduate and football star is now in Munich, Germany, attending the Seventh Army's N. C. O. (Non-commissioned officer's) Academy, the "West Point of Europe." He is enrolled here with other N. C. O.'s learning and training to become leaders and instructors. He has completed two weeks of the scheduled six-week course. The N. C. O.'s have had several tests and so far, Forby has made satisfactory grades. For years he operated the score board at Rickwood Field at Black Barons' Birmingham Barons', baseball games, and at the same time, kept fans informed on how the teams were scoring in the big leagues on Sunday afternoons. In Birmingham Forby resides at 1308 West Second Avenue Rising Station.

Newsman Finds Jim Crow Rife

All-Negro Units Still Serving In Germany And In France

EDITOR'S NOTE: Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press just returned home after an abbreviated tour of Europe with his wife, Etta Moten, and her accompanist, the late George Pierson. Wherever he stopped, he visited or tried to visit camps of American armed forces stationed in Europe. This article comes as as result of what he saw.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American army is a farce.

The United States Army still has "all-Negro" units serving in Germany and in France. Some of these segregated outfits have a mixed staff of officers, but in no instance is a Negro officer in top command.

INTEGRATION AS directed by President Truman and ordered by the secretary of defense apparently is still a long way off as far as European troops are concerned.

The closing of the all-Negro Kitzengen Training Center last year apparently was more of a front than a genuine step to end segregation in Europe.

Gen. Thomas Handy, a native Texan, is chief of the American forces in Germany. He apparently is following the same pattern set by his predecessors here.

This situation is the reason, Europeans told me, why they take lightly statements by Americans on tolerance and equality for all citizens.

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops here except in England. He never has made his position clear on matters of race, nor raised his voice on the issue of segregation.

* * *

JUST A FEW MILES from Gen. Eisenhower's supreme command office in Paris is located the 97th Construction Bn. Housed in tents in the biting weather of France in February, these troops must wade ankle deep in mud to leave their reservation.

Hardships of this sort grow common to soldiers, but these troops also have to face a commander from Mississippi and a second command from Florida.

Tough, grueling labor is the duty of this outfit. It includes a number of college graduates doing pick and shovel work. Some of the men I met included Cpl. Robert L. Vaughn, Petersburg, Va., a graduate of Virginia State College with a master's degree from Columbia University . . . Pvt. Moses F. Hammond, Fuller Road, Elyria, O., graduate of Miami University, Oxford, O. . . . Pvt. Kenneth L. Jewell, New York, who attended City College of New York . . . Pfc. Mosby R. Turner, Richmond, Va., B. S. Virginia State College . . . Cpl. Oliver C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J., B. S. Morgan State College . . . These men went about their tedious duties without griping.

* * *

THEN IN MUNICH there is a segregated trucking outfit and a special service club known as the Orlando Club. Located not far from the famous museums taken over by Hitler is another service club, euphoniously called "The American Way." I looked around and ased whether or not Negro officers or men ever frequented it. Only now and then, the girl at the desk said,

In Frankfrrt, there is an all-Negro 24th T. P. Bn. at Francois Kasern, a suburb, commanded by a white colonel with a Negro lieutenant colonel second in command. The night I was there white and Negro soldiers engaged in a free for all brawl. It began in one of the many dives in Frankfort. As you might suspect, it was about fraulelns.

A taxi driver put it to me this way:

"All these women want is money whether it comes from white or black boys. The women pit them against each other. The boys don't seem to understand that all the women want is money."

THERE WAS ONE bright spot in Frankfort — the Basic Education Center in 7811 Station Company unit. A white lieutenant was in charge. White and colored soldiers rated him tops. His name was Lt. Berry. As men entered this school which teaches elementary school courses, he tells every man as he enters, no racial differences will be tolerated.

Negro and white GI's here eat, sleep, work and play togther. Here I saw Pfc. Henry Mallory, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Herman Wright, Welch, W. Va.; Pfc. Jeff Davis, Whiteville, N. C.; Pfc. James A. Wilson, also of Whitesville; Pfc. Peter R. Thomas, and a soldier from South Carolina. The latter two were white.

Thomas said he wanted his name to appear in a colored paper with his Negro buddies, but the latter soldier said he did not mind but his folks in South Carolina would have a fit if they saw my name in a colored paper."

I LEARNED HERE that no officer had succeeded Col. Marcus Ray as liaison officer for colored troops because the high command had decided there no longer were any Negro problems.

As I see it, the high command has erred. The only Negro problem in the army in Germany is the basic one of segregation with all its ills.

Every European including Germans who appear capable of breaking into a goose step, knows it. The treatment of the Negro soldiers by the American Army is one of the weak links in America's effort to build a defense against Russia.

Since my trip covered only a limited area, I have sent letters asking about the situation to both Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Handy. This letter asks them about the official army policy in Europe, and how it affects Negro troops.

I left Europe before they could reply to me there. If they intend to answer, they should do so during this week. When they report, then I expect to do the same for the American Negro public.

Plan Mixing GIs In Europe

Overdue In Germany Ollie Stewart Says

By OLLIE STEWART
(Special AFRO Writer In Europe)

FRANKFURT, Germany— Is segregation due to go any day now in Germany?

The Army isn't talking—yet—but persistent reports circulating here among people who usually know intimates that mixing of white and colored troops is due to hit the U.S. Zone of Germany before much more time has passed.

No one can (or will) name the date of the expected change, but speculation centers around the signing of the peace treaty between Germany and the Western Allies.

Korean Success Studied

When this happens, and undercover work is speeding it up, "occupation" soldiers will become "defense" soldiers, Germany will be a partner on equal terms with other nations of the West, and German soldiers will be integrated into Western military plans.

Integration has been under discussion in many quarters since it was tried in Korea—and was a complete success.

It has not been tried in Germany, except in the Air Force (where it works successfully), because no sweeping, direct order like the one issued in Korea, has been issued here.

Dependent On Factors

But now you hear that it is on the way. One prediction has it that the order has already been drawn up and prepared—and its issuance will be timed to coincide with some other event of international importance.

Hence the repeated mention of the German peace treaty, and the summer maneuvers and the decision of General Eisenhower on his political future.

Jim Crow Must Go

There is pretty general agreement, however, that segregation must go at some future time in Germany.

What happened in Korea makes it imperative that a modern army, to be effective, must drop the shackles of a color bar that cuts its efficiency in half.

So the only question being asked today in Germany is: Is integration right around the next corner?

Negro And White Soldiers Riot In Paris, France

PARIS —(INS)— The newspaper Parisien Libere Monday reported in a special dispatch from Nancy that club-swinging local and military police broke up a racial brawl between 40 white and Negro American soldiers.

The Paris Daily said the fight occurred at Midnight Sunday when some white GI's objected to the Negro soldiers occupying seats in the same bus.

American M. P.'s and Nancy police carrying nightsticks and submachine guns were said to have broken up the street fight before any of the soldiers was seriously injured.

There was no immediate confirmation of the incident from either military or French police sources.

Librarian Returns From Germany



Mrs. J. C. Robinson, just recently returned from Germany, visited her husband Major Robinson, USA, assistant professor of military science and tactics at A. and T College, Greensboro, N. C., last weekend. Mrs. Robinson is a native of Baltimore, Md., and the former Miss Catherine Russell. While in Germany, she was librarian at the Kitzingen Germany Training Center.

Negro And White Soldiers Riot In Paris

PARIS, April 17 — The Newspaper Parisien Libere Monday reported in a special dispatch from Nacy that club-swinging local and military police broke up a racial brawl between 40 white and Negro American soldiers according to International News Service.

The Paris Daily said the fight occurred at mid-night Sunday when some white GI's objected to the Negro soldiers ocupying seats in the same bus.

American M. P.'s and Nancy police carrying nightsticks and submachine guns were said to have broken up the street fight before any of the soldiers was seriously injured.

There was no immediate confirmation of the incident from either military or French police sources.

U.S. to Air Negro Ban in German Pool

By the United Press.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Aug. 1.—Three German swimming pool employees will be arraigned in a U.S. high commission court next Monday for refusing to sell an admission ticket to an American Negro army officer.

They were accused by 1st Lt. Moses L. Gibson, a military police officer, of ordering him to "get out" when he tried to buy a ticket to the pool July 5.

Lt. Gibson said the Germans subsequently admitted four white American soldiers. The pool manager later admitted he ordered that no tickets be sold Negroes, U.S. attorney William D. Canfield said.

The manager and two ticket office employees probably will be charged with "a hostile act against the occupation forces."

GI's Offspring Begin School In Germany

FRANKFURT, Germany — The first crop of GI babies registered for school in Germany as education officials estimated that approximately 1,500 children fathered by American soldiers have reached the age to qualify for the school Spring term.

Enrollment was held throughout Germany for children born between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1946. Welfare officials here said the Frankfurt school system enrolled 72 children fathered by American soldiers, including 25 offspring of Negro GIs.

They said the local figure is probably much higher because many of the children of Americans were adopted by German families. Officials said:

Puzzled Germans

The German manager and two employees of a Nurenberg swimming pool have been arrested. Their crime was refusing to sell a ticket to an American officer, 1st Lt. Moses S. Gibson of Los Angeles. Lieutenant Gibson happens to be a colored person.

The three Germans are charged with violation of an Allied High Commission law forbidding racial discrimination in Germany. They are to be arraigned in an American court in Germany.

A total of 9 colored airmen are stationed at Stead Air Force base near Reno. This Nevada city calls itself the "biggest little city in the world."

None of the city's recreational facilities is open to these men in uniform. Reno's clubs, restaurants, gambling casinos and dance halls draw a rigid color line.

So the 90 airmen are forced to travel to Sacramento, Calif., 140 miles away, to find recreation. The Air Force has arranged for a bus to carry the men each week end to specially arranged dances in the California community.

All of this, undoubtedly bewilders the three Germans, who were summarily jailed for doing the same thing that the Reno businessmen are doing.

White GIs Attack Negro Troops Seen With German Girls

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY—According to information received here, a tense and explosive situation is building up between reactionary white members of the 93rd Division and colored personnel as the result of attention given Negro troops by German white girls.

Only the cooler heads among colored members of Battery "B," 192nd Bn, averted what might have developed into something more than an "incident" last week when four or five white soldiers gave a lone Negro serviceman a vicious beating when they came upon him in a small cafe in Schurabachl because he was escorting a German girl.

AFTER REPORTING the incident to other colored members of the unit their immediate reaction was to form a punitive group to return to the scene of the assault and retaliate.

The story is that the white soldiers entered the cafe and upon seeing the couple, several of them went over to their intended victim and advised him that they resented the attention being shown "white" girls by "n——rs" and they were going to correct the situation.

They allegedly began immediately giving him a vicious going over. Reports are to the effect that some whites are forming a group in the area to keep colored servicemen in their "places" where white girls are concerned.

* * *

IT IS RUMORED that a colored group is being formed for a protective purpose. What might further develop along this line is anyone's guess unless Army authorities take corrective steps.

Members of the colored detachment have asked the Courier to immediately direct this condition to the attention of high Army authorities in the United States in order that a serious outbreak might be averted.

HUSH, HUSH IN FRANCE FAILS:

6 Hurt, 4 Transferred After Race Riot Among Airmen

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Special Writer In Europe

CHATEAUROUX, France —Despite efforts by the Air Force to hush it up completely, it was learned here last week that a two-hour riot between white and colored airmen, late in July, resulted in six men being taken to the hospital, and four men being transferred away from the base.

All the wounded men were white —and all the men shipped out were colored.

The fighting broke out at a squadron party given by the 73rd Food Service Squadron. It started, as most outbreaks of a similar nature start, over girls. Several members of a newly - arrived white outfit, reportedly from Texas, Louisana and Arkansas, objected to the attention given colored airmen by girls at the party.

Everybody Got In Act

Words were passed, then blows —then everybody got into the act. Tables were overturned and used for shelter. Bottles and pieces of furniture were used for weapons. When air police finally restored order, six white airmen with assorted cuts and bruises were taken to the hospital for treatment and stitches.

Four colored men were taken into "protective custody" and put on the transfer list.

Interviewed by the AFRO, Airman 1/c James E. Ferguson, Portsmouth, Ohio, one of the men shipped out, gave his version of the fracas:

"All I wanted to do was be the first man out of there, when the fighting started," said Ferguson

Just Trying To Get Out

"And all the fighting I did, was trying to get out. White boys from that National Guard outfit from down South started it — and I wasn't involved until somebody tried to keep me from getting out. Well, I got out."

Ferguson, now transferred to the 126th Food Service Squadron, at Laon, France, said he and three other airmen were locked up, and one by one are being transferred. Ferguson was mess sergeant, but had one stripe taken away as a result of the rumpus.

He said he isn't worried, however, since he is due for discharge in December.

Race Brawls Among GIs In Germany

LUDWIGSBURG, Germany — Two race brawls broke out here last week when members of two army units accused each other of causing an order that placed the outfits under restriction.

One soldier was reported in critical condition from stab wounds. Two others were arrested. About 40 Negro and white GIs took part in the disturbances at enlisted men's clubs. Military police broke up the brawls.

German police said that the soldiers battled wildly in the two weekend brawls at United States Army enlisted men's clubs near here.

Military authorities said the two units involved in the fight had just returned from field training.

SOLDIERS IN GERMANY PLEAD FOR HELP:

Say White Troops Keep Race Preiudice Alive

NEUREUT KASERNE, Karlsruhe, Germany (Special) — Charges that colored soldiers in Germany are "victims of circumstances . . . discriminated against and treated like dogs" by white American officers, enlisted men and civilians have been made here by a colored private.

The soldier, attached to a signal construction battalion, revealed his charges of discrimination in a long article and letter he wrote recently to President Truman, several New York congressman, Walter White, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph Bunche and several newspapers —both colored and white.

"Please don't let us down," he begged as he accused the Army of pursuing "a policy where they only let the public know what they want them to know and the rest is in the dark."

Dates And Instances

The soldier backed up his charges with specific instances and dates to prove what he called an attempt to spread the policy of white supremacy "over the globe."

He also charges that many German civilians have been influenced by the "lies" and propaganda" spread by white American soldiers and civilian workers and are taking it out on the colored soldiers stationed now in the country.

One instance singled out, he says, happened on July 26, in Karlsruhe when a mass demonstration by Germans "later developed into a race riot." The incident allegedly started in a gasthouse (German beer tavern) called the Zebra Bar when a German girl who was accompanied by an American colored soldier was insulted.

'N-----s Go Home'

"In the meantime, a mass group of German citizens were parading with signs reading, N-----s go home, we don't want you here' and 'Black soldiers leave Germany, we don't want you here.' "

The riot developed, it is charged when the soldiers resented the signs and started fighting the demonstrators.

Another incident is reported to have taken place on August 2 when military and German police pulled a VD raid "and supposedly all of the German girls that were with soldiers at that time, white and colored, were to be taken in for examination."

Led To Riot

This action also led to a riot, the soldier claims, when only those girls with colored soldiers were picked up.

Admitting the fact that there are a number of prostitutes who follow army encampments, the soldier also points out that many of his comrades have girl friends who are decent girls. Many couples, he says, are trying to overcome official red tape and marry.

Girls, however, who associate with colored soldiers are subject to all sorts of persecution. Many who work in American-run establishments often lose their jobs when it is learned they keep company with colored soldiers, it is charged.

Have To Hide

Often, it is claimed, the girls have to meet their colored boyfriends inn shady spots or hide in places where they think no one in official capacity will see them and later retaliate.

On another occasion a white Provost Marshal, a major, is accused of threatening to place all the girls who associate with colored soldiers in a house of prostitution and place it right across from the army camp here.

Some clubs are also cited as being the exclusive relaxation points for white troops and colored soldiers who enter are always pestered by MPs for their credentials and ejected over minor items.

Criticizes Press

The local German newspapers have also been criticized for running a series of anti-colored articles. Be cause of these articles it is reported a group of non-commissioned officers with the 406th Engineer Battalion had a meeting with some German newspapermen to discuss their accusations about colored troops.

"After this meeting," the soldier says, "higher headquarters issued a directive stating that no members of the armed forces could arrange meetings with the German press unless cleared by that headquarters."

The army private claims that "about 85 percent of the officers are from the south and they are a factor contributing to the trouble that has arisen.

Asked To Bar Rooms

"They have gone over to the neighboring villages of the Kaserne and have told the German people not to rent rooms to girls who have colored boy friends."

"There are very few colored commissioned officers here at Neureut Kaserne," he complains. There are only three captains, a few lieutenants and a few warrant officers. Two of the captains are chaplains.

"I am asking you the citizens of America to protest such actions that are going over here," the army private stated. "I beg you to start action us down. Make us have something to cause as it stands have a damn thing

30m(1) 1952

Nurses

Captain Ware Departs For European Duty

A 31-year-old Atlanta nurse, trained at Grady Memorial Hospital ,departed yesterday for the Brooks Medical Center of Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., where she will await an assignment to a medical detachment in the European Theater.

She is Captain Acquillya Ware, daughter of Mrs. Ursula Ware Strong, 942 Washington Place, who returned to her native city on a military leave of absence.

A graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Captain Ware holds a Master's degree from New York University, where she enrolled at the close of World War II in the GI educational program.

Captain Ware, discharged from the Second World War in 1946 as a first lieutenant in the Army reserves, returned to the Army Nurse Corps in June of 1949. She was assigned to the Valley Forge Hospital at Phoenixville, Pa., where she advanced to her present rank as captain.

Prior to an honorable discharge from military service in the last global war, Captain Ware was assigned to a military hospital at Staten Island, N. Y., near a New York City residence which she maintains.



CAPT. ACQUILLYA WARE

New Waverley Nurse In Japan

WITH U. S. FOCRCES IN JAPAN—PFC. Ethel L. Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Perry, New Waverly, Texas is serving in Japan as a member of the Women's Army Corps.

Private First Class Perry is assigned as a dental assistant to the U. S. Army Hospital at Camp Yokohama.

She is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, and was employed by the Los Angeles General Hospital before enlisting in the WAC during March 1950. She received her basic training at Fort Lee, Va., and arrived in the Far East during March 1951.

VA to Back-Date Approvals

Korean Veterans to Receive School Checks Despite Delays

WASHINGTON — Veterans training under the Korean GI Bill will get their GI allowance checks from the date they started class, even though there's been an unavoidable delay by the states in approving schools.

VA announced Monday that it has authorized its regional offices to back-date school approvals, when they are finally received from the state agencies responsible for making them.

The retroactive approvals may go back either to Aug. 20, 1952, the date the new GI training program became effective, or to the date when the veterans enrolled in class—which ever came later.

* * *

IN THAT way, veteran students may be paid for all the time they spent in the classroom—so long as it was after Aug. 20—and not just from the date the state approved their school.

State approval of a school is a "must" under the Korean GI Bill. The law states that veterans may not receive GI education and training allowances for any period during which the school was not approved.

In many instances throughout the nation, however, the flood of fall enrollments came about before the state agencies had a chance to act. The result was that large numbers of veterans started classes in schools that had not been approved.

Dat. 12-22-52

BY AUTHORIZING retroactive approvals, VA has wiped out the threat of payless periods of training for these veterans.

VA emphasized that even though a veteran may be entitled to retroactive payments, he can't get his money until after the state has approved his school.

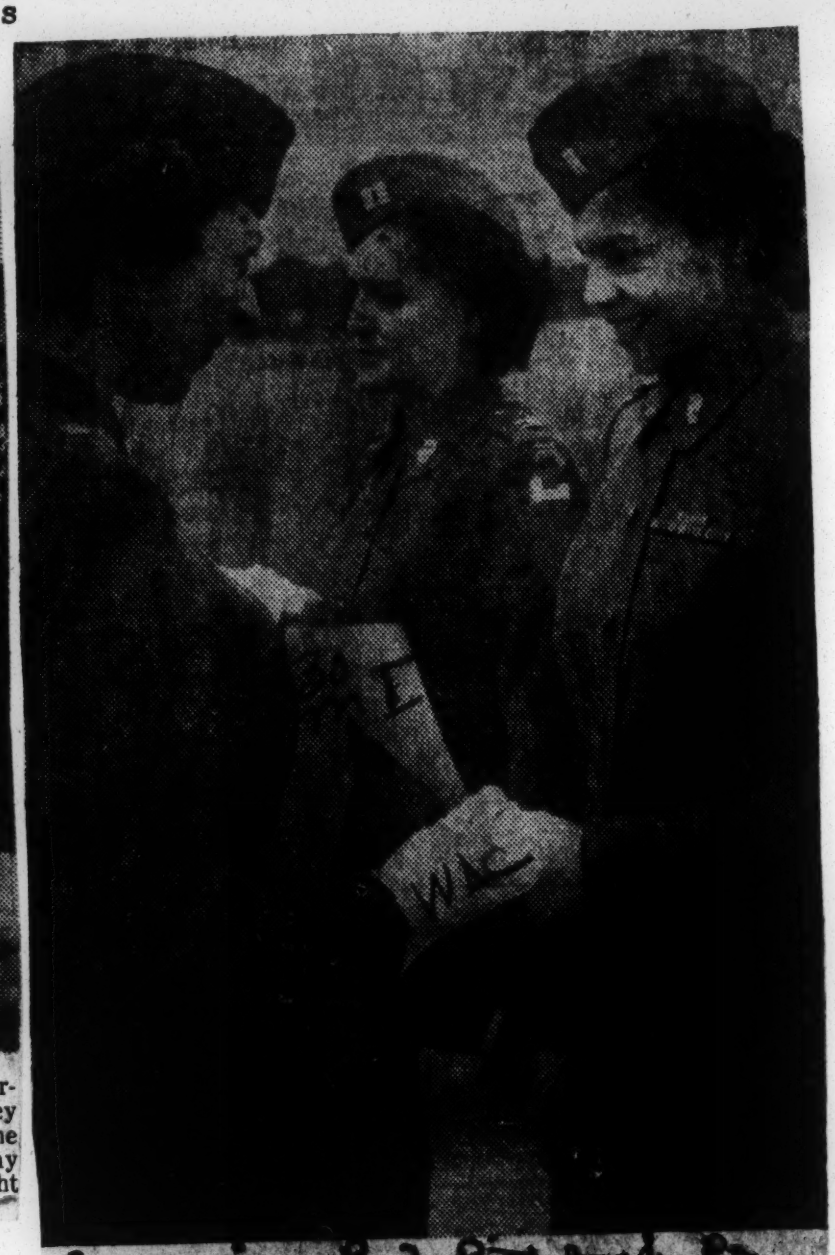
But when he does get it, the check will cover all the time he's been in training after Aug. 20.

There are two provisos in VA's action. First, the state agency must check on the school no later than Dec. 1. And second, the agency must determine whether the school met all the standards of training set up in the law, and must certify this fact to the VA.

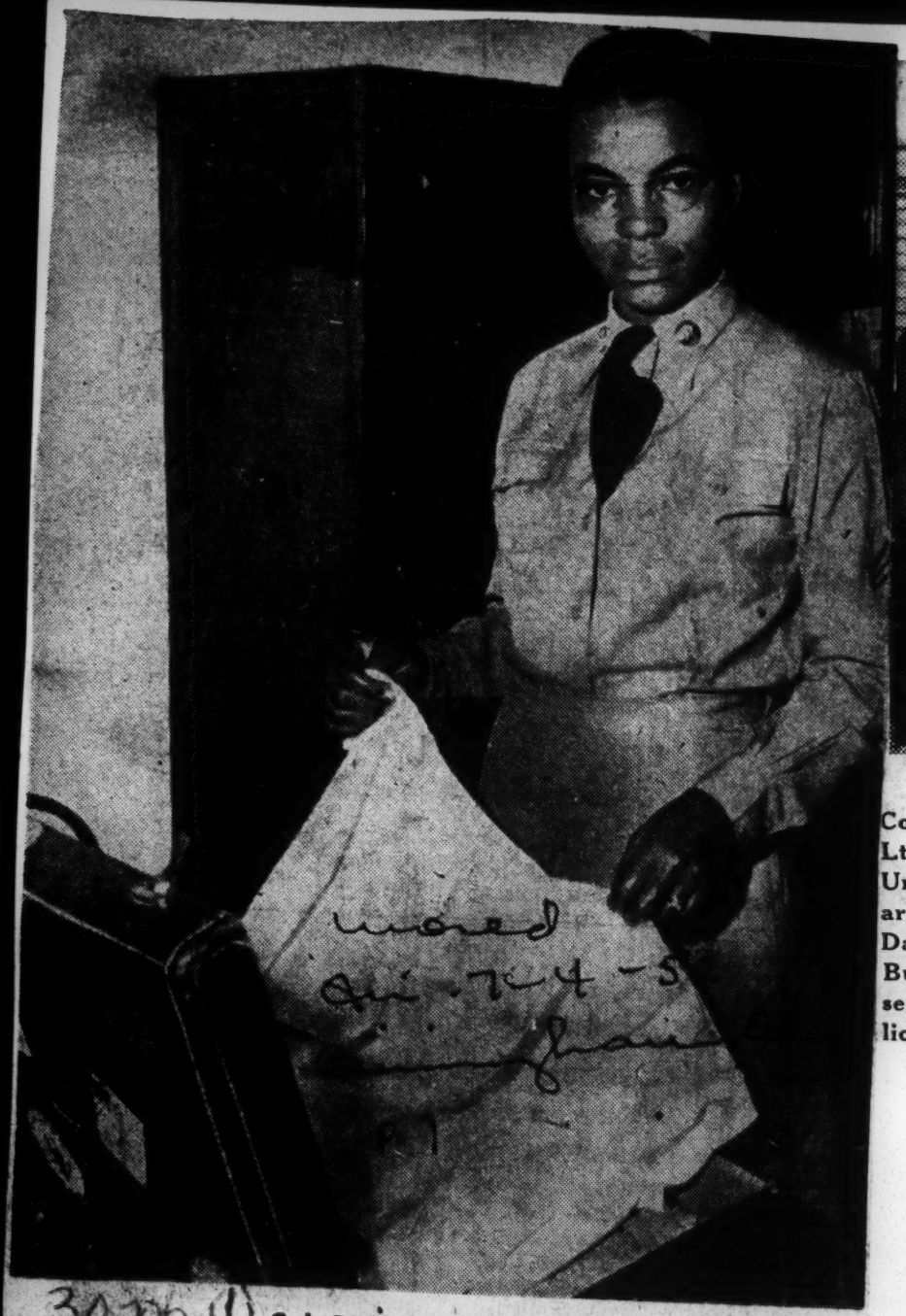
The 'Best' WACs Are Rewarded



Wacs (left to right) Sgt. Walter M. Daniels, Ft. Dix, N.J.; Sgt. Patricia B. Ratter, Ft. Monmouth, N.J.. Pfc. Luetta M. Mikkelson, Murphy Army Hospital, Mass., and Pvt. Norma Warwick, Ft. Jay, N.Y., are presented with framed copies of the "Soldier's Creed" by Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, First Army Commanding General, during a simple ceremony at Governors Island, N.Y. last week. They were rewarded with a three-day holiday in New York for having demonstrated outstanding traits of leadership, initiative and alertness in the performance of their duties They are considered as being the "best" Wacs among First Army installations covering eight states.



Honor Grad—Howard University graduate, First Lieut. Dorothy B. Parks (right) of Philadelphia is receiving a certificate of achievement from Lieut. Col. Ruby E. Herman, commanding officer of the Wac Training Center at Fort Lee, Va. The certificate commended her for superior work. Honored at the same parade was Capt. Eleanor B. Wilson (center) of El Monte, Calif. Lieutenant Parks is the daughter of Mrs. Thelma Peterson of Philadelphia.—Army Photo.



30 mar (1) Cpl. BEATRICE W. HEARD

Unpacking in her new quarters after her arrival in Tokyo, Japan, is WAC Cpl. Beatrice W. Heard, 3502 34th Court N., Birmingham, Ala. Assigned as a cook, Corporal Heard was stationed at Fort Lee, Va., before going to the Far East. A graduate of Parker High School in Birmingham and a student at Miles College, she entered the Women's Army Corps in March, 1950. Her husband, Cpl. Milton Heard, is serving in Korea with the Army.—(U. S. Army Photo).

WAC Members Visit S. U.



Weekly Post 2-9-52 P. 11

Lt. Evelyn Carter and Cpl. Helen Daniels of the Women's Army Corps were recent visitors to Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. Lt. Carter, a native of New Orleans, is a graduate of the Southern University Division of Business, class of '45. Pictured left to right, are Daniel J. Evertsz, Bridgeton, N. J., of the Business Faculty, Cpl. Daniels, Oakville, Conn., Dr. S. V. Totty, head of the Division of Business and Lt. Carter, granting an interview to Bennie Thomas, senior, Natchitoches, La., of the S. U. Digest, the official student publication.



[U. S. Army Photos]

These Chicago area women of Army Nurse corps, which observes its 51st anniversary Saturday, are on duty in Korea. Left: Capt. Mary E. Angelich of Whiting ironing uniform in 8th army mobile surgical hospital. Center: Capt. Louise H. Wright (center), 2343 Monroe st., and Capt. Kathleen J. McHugh, 7637 Bennett av., helping Korean boy in evacuation hospital in Pusan. Right: Lt. Marcia Claussen, 3201 George st., using helmet of water beside oil drum stove for morning washup at 8th army's mobile hospital.

30m(1) WAC

Becomes Grad Of First WAC Officers Class

(1) cut p.4

FORT LEE, Va. — (ANP) — From civilian to second lieutenant in 13 weeks is the story of 2nd Lt. Evelyn C. Carter. Lt. Carter has recently completed the first Associate WAC Company Officers Course conducted by the army.

The 13-week comprehensive course, held at the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Va., geared to the current stepped-up schedule of Army Schools, included a day starting with reveille at 0620 and ending with retreat at 1750—that's 5:50 p.m. in laymen's language.

Educated at the John McDonough No. 35 high school, New Orleans, La., Lt. Carter entered Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., from which she received her bachelor of science degree. From there she entered Straight Business school, New Orleans. Upon completion of this course she accepted a job at Tennessee State college as a bookkeeper.

On Nov. 7, 1951, she arrived at the Training Center. Her education and business experience in civilian life, plus the training she has been given by the Army has qualified her to step out into the military world with an assignment of responsibility as a 2nd Lt.

Lt. Carter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Carter of New Orleans, La.

WAC LIEUTENANT REPORTS

Commenced

Negro Officer Is Serving At Recruiting Station

3 Armed

A Negro Women's Army Corps officer, Second Lieut. Ethel M. Bridgeforth, daughter of Ed and Iona Bridgeforth of 2282 Park, has reported for two weeks' temporary duty with the Army and Air Force Recruiting Main Station at 254 Madison.

Wed. 2-6-52

Lieutenant Bridgeforth, 25, received a direct appointment to her present rank last September, and was graduated last Friday from the WAC company officers' course at Fort Lee, Va. She is also a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School and LeMoyne College.

Memphis Press

She will report to Fort Dix, N. J., after her two weeks of recruiting duty.

WAC Joins 4 Fighting Brothers In Far East

Defender Sat. 5-10-52

WITH THE JAPAN CENTRAL COMMAND—The Temple family of Memphis, Tenn., has done more than their share in the Korean fighting. P. 13

The latest member of the family to go overseas is Cpl. Ethel M. Temple, who arrived in Japan in March for duty with the Women's Army Corps at Camp Yokohama.

Memphis Press Sept. 5, 1952

Assigned as a dispatcher in the cargo vehicle section of the camp's motor group, Corporal Temple has four brothers fighting in the Far East.

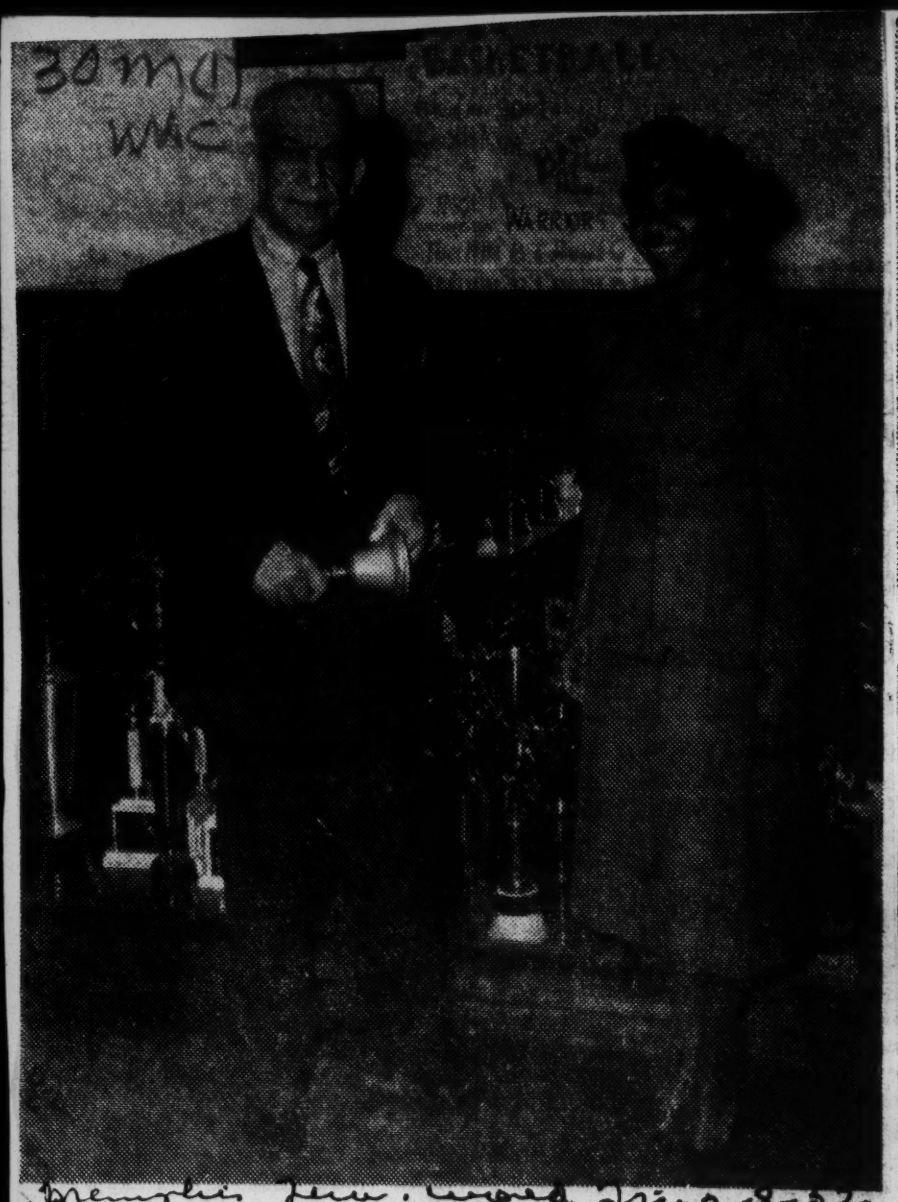
They are Master Sergeant Jimmy and Corporal Lawrence, both members of the 24th division's 15th Infantry in Japan, and Sergeants William and Eddie Lee, assigned to the 2nd Division's 31st Infantry Regiment.

Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Temple, live at 759 Baltimore st. 30m(1)

Ethel Temple enlisted in the Women's Army Corps after letters from her brothers told of the hardships of the fighting man. She joined the WAC in September 1950 and was stationed at the Camp Kilmer, N. J., Station hospital before her overseas enlistment.

The military Temples compose only one-third of the children.

Should they all get together, no less than 17 Temples, counting the parents, would be on hand.



BTW GRAD NOW WAC OFFICER—Lt. Ethel Bridgeforth is shown with Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School from which she was graduated in 1945. Lt. Bridgeforth is in Memphis for two weeks prior to reporting for duty with the WAC Detachment at Fort Dix, N. J.—(Photo by Williams).



MISS CADNEY



MISS PUCKETT



MISS BELL

CHICAGO WACs IN GERMANY. New additions to the EUCOM Special Services club staff in Germany are three young women from Chicago. They are (from left) Misses Jacqueline Cadney who has been assigned to Heidelberg Post; Irene Puckett, who is serving at the Munich Post and Hester Bell who was assigned to Frankfort Post. Miss Cadney, who holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute, served as an Army service club director at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., before going overseas. Miss Puckett, who received her B.A. degree from the University of Illinois was a case worker for the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. Miss Bell, who attended Wayne University in Detroit, served as an Army club program director at Fort Custer, Mich.



RECRUITING—Lieut. Elfreida M. Huggins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Huggins, Baton Rouge, is traveling through Louisiana recruiting for the Women's Army Corps. Lieutenant Huggins served thirteen months in Guam doing special service.

30m(1) 1952

WAC

Her Release Is Stepped Up



Major Harriet West, long-term officer in the Woman's Army Corps, will be released from her post at Fort Custer, Michigan, the end of May, The Pentagon said, this week. Her contract with the Army expires in June.



WAC OFFICER SPEAKS.—Lt. Col. Bernice G. Hughes, second from left, the highest ranking Negro officer in the Women's Army Corp, smart and crisp in her Army dress, spoke on "Unity, Strength, and Freedom" at a special Armed Forces day observance at Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio. Shown in the picture, left to right, are: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, Central State college; Lt. Col Hughes, Miss Gene Benford, "Miss Cadet Colonel for 1952," and Col. Marcus V. Ray professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Direct Commission For Howard Graduate

WASHINGTON — Miss Mary L. Just, a Howard University graduate, was one of 20 recent college graduates selected on a competitive basis for direct commissioning as second lieutenants in the Women's Army Corps (WACS), the department of Army announced last week.

Miss Just will be appointed immediately as a second lieutenant in the WAC section of the Army organized reserve corps. She will report to the WAC training center at Ft. Lee, Va., early in September for a five-month company officer course.

Highest-Ranking Wac on W. Coast

LOS ANGELES — Detailed inspection tour of California's Wac detachments was completed here last week by Lieut. Col. Bernice C. Hughes, highest ranking Negro officer in the Women's Army Corps. Colonel Hughes represented Col. Mary A. Hallaren, director of Wac.



Cpl. BEATRICE W. HEARD

Unpacking in her new quarters after her arrival in Tokyo, Japan, is WAC Cpl. Beatrice W. Heard, 3502 34th Court N., Birmingham, Ala. Assigned as a cook, Corporal Heard was stationed at Fort Lee, Va., before going to the Far East. A graduate of Parker High School in Birmingham and a student at Miles College, she entered the Women's Army Corps in March, 1950. Her husband, Cpl. Milton Heard, is serving in Korea with the Army.—(U. S. Army Photo).



Wac Pace-Setter—Mrs. Ossie Roundtree, right, of Scooba, Miss., the first civilian woman in the Far East Command selected for a direct reserve commission in the Women's Army Corps under a new program now in effect, is sworn in as a first lieutenant by Lieut. Col. Florence M. Clark, Wac staff adviser. —INP.

30m(1) 1952

WAC



YOKOHAMA MEETING — Reunited in Yokohama, Japan, for the first time since they served together with the Women's Army Corps in France six years ago, two members of the 8064th WAC Battalion of the Japan Logistical command look over photos of old times. Left to right are Sgt. Ruth V. Wade of Detroit, Mich., and Sgt. 1/c Ruth S. Jacobs of Chicago.

Nashville Women Try Armed Services



Photo by Gunter

Five young Nashville women were sworn in as members of the ~~WAC's~~ and WAAF's last month. The young women shown above and their recruiting officer are: Misses Estelle R. Reese, Estelle B. Hatcher, Leah R. Conner, Dorthy M. Sparkman. These four recurits will attend the WAC center in Ft. Lee, Virginia. Miss Rancille J. Ladd will be a member of the WAF at Lockland Field in Texas. Sgt. Olive M. Walker, USA-USAAF of Nashville recruiting officer is shown at the extreme right of the picture.

Howard Graduates Get WAC's Commission

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Miss Mary L. Just, a Howard university graduate, was one of 20 recent college graduates selected on a competitive basis for direct commissioning as second lieutenants in the Women's (WACS), the department of Army announced last week.

Miss Just will be appointed immediately as a second lieutenant in the WAC section of the Army organized reserve corps. She will report to the WAC training center at Ft. Lee, Va., early in September for a five months company officer course.

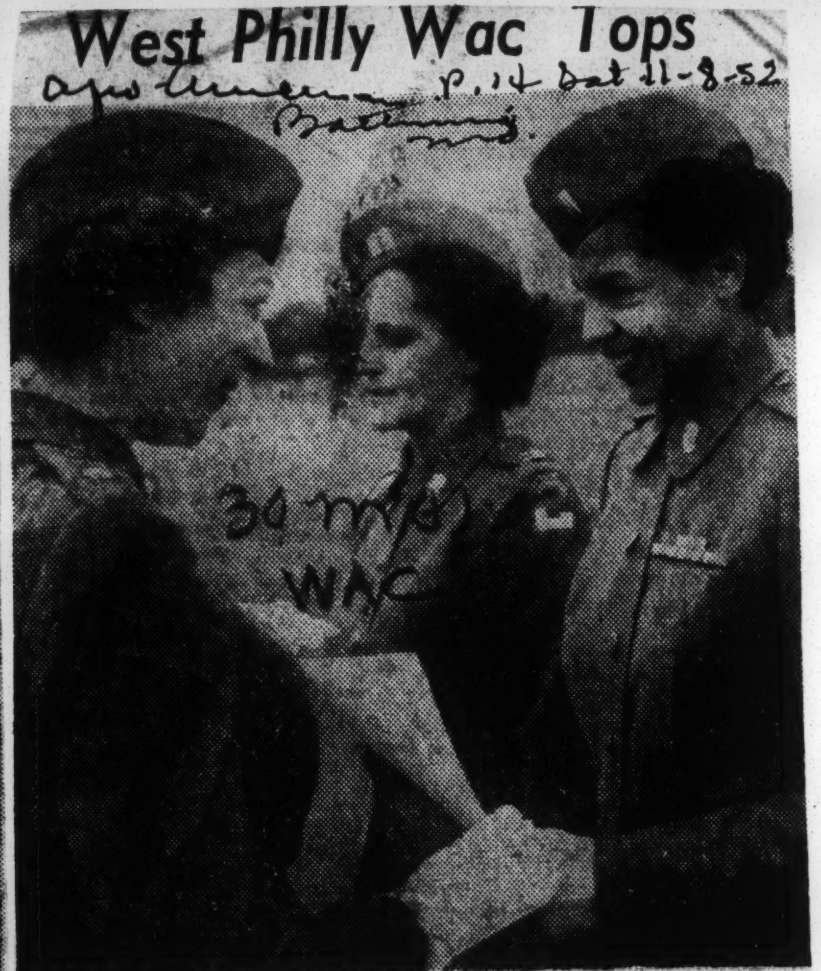
During this training she will receive the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant. Upon successfully completing the course, she may apply for regular army appointment, signfying her desire to make the Army her career.



WAC FROM GEORGIA VISITS OKINAWA SHOP — Private Pauline E. Herrington, of Route 1, Sardis, Ga., is shown visiting a lacquerware shop on Okinawa where she is serving with the Ryukyus Command Women's Army Corps detachment. Pvt. Herrington, who lists her next of kin as her mother, Mrs. Normia Lue Herrington, of Sardis, has been on the historic island since last May. Lacquerware such as the tray being held by a salesgirl at left, is one of the principal industries of the island. — (U. S. Army Photo)

West Philly Wac Tops

Ogden Standard P. 14 Dat 11-8-52

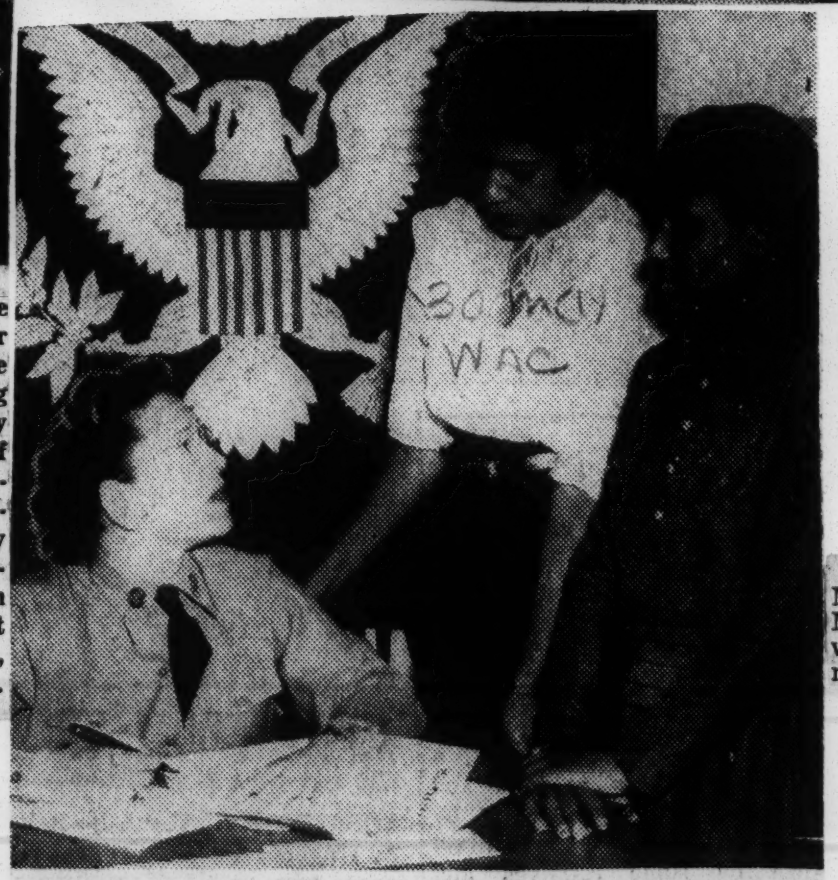


1st Lt. Dorothy R. Parks, daughter of Mrs. Thelma Peterson of 5408 Westminster ave., receives certificate of achievement from Lt. Col. Ruby E. Norman, at Fort Lee, Va. Likewise honored was Capt. Eleanor B. Wilson (center) of El Monte, Calif. (U.



Legender Dat. 1-26-52 Clipped P.3.

ENLISTED WOMEN in the WAC now have opportunity for training as technicians in the Army Medical Service. Taking advantage of that opportunity is Pvt. Bertia Lewis (left) of Haines City, Fla., who is learning the functions of the digestive, respiratory and circulatory systems with the aid of "Matilda," sectional torso used in the course. Instructor (right) at Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, is Sgt. Harry O. Fowler.



PVT. FIRST CLASS Jeanne Hershey (seated) of the Kansas City Central Examining Station, completes records of Marie A. Saunders, and Doris V. Lennox, both of Kansas City, Mo. Girls are the first Negro personnel to be enlisted into the WAF at the Kansas City station. These new soldiers will receive initial training at the WAF Training Center, Lackland Air Force base, San Antonio, Texas.

Feminine Front

By LULA JONES GARRETT, AFRO Woman's Editor

First Civilian To Win Commission

Afro-American Dat. 2-2-52 Baltimore, Md P. 10



Mrs. Ossie Roundtree of Scooba, Miss., (right) the first civilian woman in the Far East Command to be selected for a direct-reserve commission in the Women's Army Corps under a new program currently in effect, is sworn in as a first Lieutenant by Lt. Col., Florence M. Clark, of Taloga, Oklahoma WAC staff advisor FEC, New York City.



NEW YORK CITY . . . Mrs. Ossie Rountree of Scooba, Mississippi (right) the first civilian woman in the Far East Command to be selected for a direct reserve commission in the Women's Army Corps under a new program currently in effect, is sworn in as a first Lieutenant by Lt.-Col. Florence M. Clark, of Talogs, Oklahoma WAC staff advisor FEC.—U. S. Army Photo by International News Photos.

Congratulations! . . .



WAC Lt. Evelyn Carter, New Orleanian, who is in town from Fort Lee, Virginia, recruiting young women to join the WAC, dropped in at The Louisiana Weekly last week for a chat with C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor. The SU graduate is shown here as she was congratulated by the editor for having been recently commissioned by the Women's Army Corps. See story elsewhere.—(Staff photo by Hall).

Orleans WAC Lt. Recruits For "Uncle"

From Civilian to Second Lieutenant in 13 weeks is the story of Second Lieutenant Evelyn C. Carter! Lieutenant Carter has recently completed the first Associate WAC Company Officers Course conducted by the Army. The 13 week comprehensive course, held at the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Virginia, geared to the current stepped-up schedule of Army Schools, included a day starting with Reveille at 0620 and ending with Retreat at 1750—that's 5:50 p. m. in laymen's language.

Lt. Carter is in New Orleans this week and part of next week seeking enlisted personnel for the WAC. She may be contacted at the Claiborne branch YWCA or at the WAC recruiting office in the federal building between the hours of eight and five.

Educated at McDonough No. 35, High School, Lt. Carter, who had a thirst for knowledge, entered Southern University, from which she received her Bachelor of Science degree. From there she entered the Straight Business School, and upon completion of this course she took a job with the Tennessee State College where she worked as a bookkeeper.

On November 7, 1951, she arrived at the Training Center, to give her talents to the Women's Army Corps. Her education and business experience in civilian life, plus the training she has been given by the Army has qualified her to step out into the military world and take an assignment of responsibility as a Second Lieutenant.

Lt. Carter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Carter, of 9100 Dixon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

30m(1) 1952 WAC

First Civilian Woman Officer For Far East Command

Journal and Guide P.O. Norfolk, Va.
Sat 2-2-52



Mrs. Ossie Rountree, of Scooba, Miss., right, the first civilian woman in the Far East Command to be selected for a direct reserve commission in the Women's Army Corps under a new program currently in effect, is sworn in in Tokyo as a first lieutenant by Lt. Col. Florence M. Clark, of Taloga, Okla., WAC staff advisor FEC. (U. S. Army photo by International News Photos)



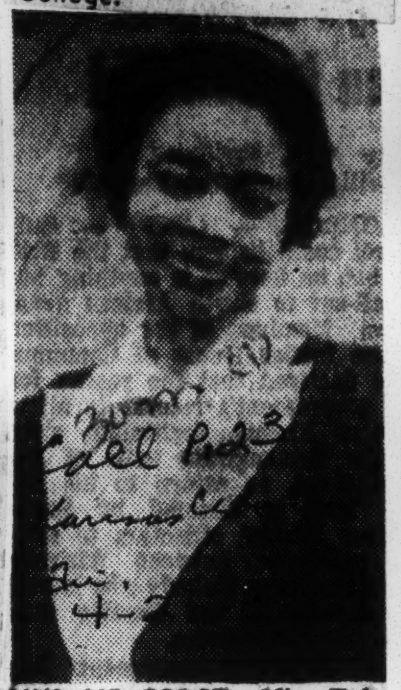
Fort Dix Officer—Lieut. Nelcie L. Flippen of Brooklyn, N. Y., is currently one of the officers serving in the integrated service at Fort Dix in New Jersey. She is on her second tour of duty and is serving in the post billeting office on the Army base.

On Leave

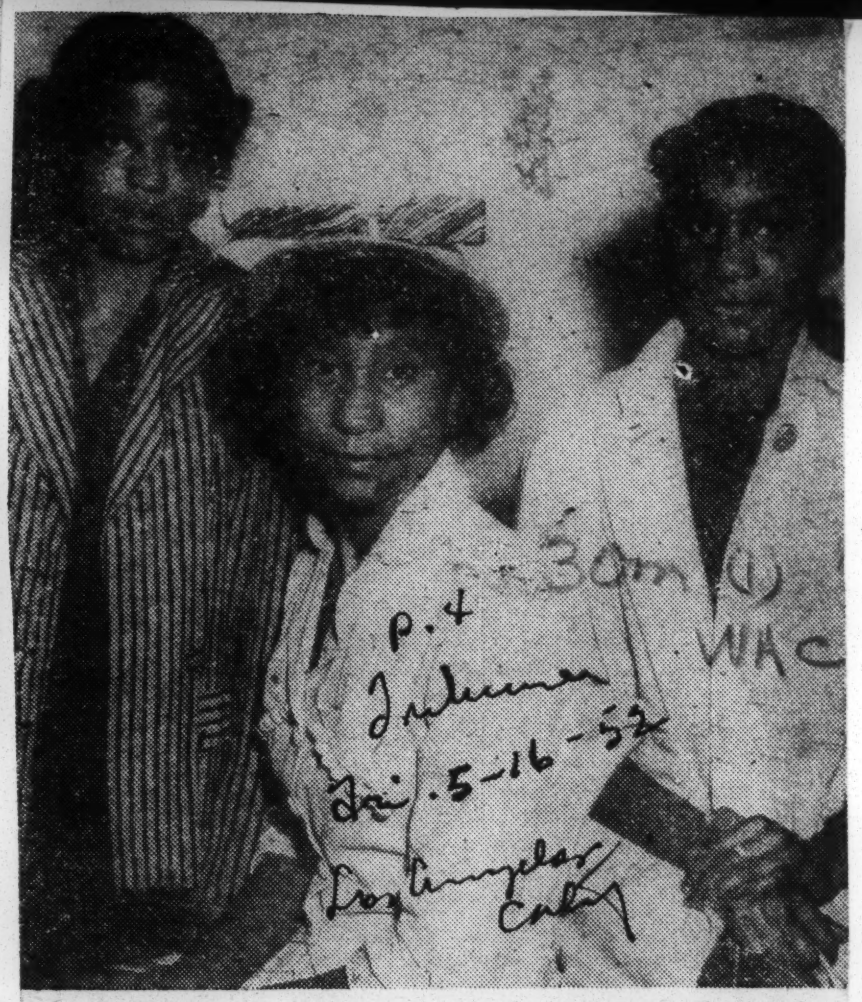


Lt. Elfrieda M. Huggins of Baton Rouge, La., recently visited her home on a recruiting assignment. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Huggins of Baton Rouge. The young lieutenant is presently stationed at Ft. Lewis, Washington.

Lieutenant Bridgeforth was graduated from LeMoyne College.



JOINS AIR FORCE.—Miss Eula Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Smith, Rhine, Ga., has successfully passed her examinations to qualify as an Air Force nurse. Miss Smith is a graduate of the school of nursing at Grady hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.



LOOKING—to what an Army career holds in store for them is this trio of new WACs, from left, Addie W. Eddens, 19, of 1920 California ave., Long Beach; and Leora and Louise Bellinger, 18-year-old twins of 3763 Arlington, Los Angeles. All are currently taking their basic training at Women's Army Corps center, Camp Lee, Va.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Eddens, Pvt. Eddens recently graduated from Long Beach Polytechnic. She joins her brother, Cpl. Manuel Eddens, Jr., in the Army; he is stationed in Korea.

Leora and Louise, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Burns, have been professional dancers all of their short lives, appearing in stage, television and film productions. Both are 1951 graduates of Chicago's Englewood high school, and hope to enter WAC Special Services as entertainers after they have completed their basic training.



ON MEMPHIS POST — 2nd Lieut. Ethel M. Bridgeforth of Memphis will leave the Bluff City this week for duty at Fort Dix, N. J. She had a temporary assignment in Memphis at the Army Air Force Recruiting Station.

Mattie Baker On Ridgeways' Staff

Pfc. Mattie Baker, who is serving as a clerk-typist at General Matthew B. Ridgeway's UN Headquarters in Tokyo, is a native of Jackson and a former student of Jackson College.

Private first class Baker maintained more than a "B" average throughout her college matriculation. A graduate of Lanier High (1947), she played a prominent roll with the student body through her participation in many extra curricula activities.

Communication from Army Home Town News Center, Kansas City, Mo. revealed that Pfc. Baker has recently arrived in Japan and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Baker of 1814 Cox Street, Jackson.

AMVET Unit Head Raises $100.000

Afro-American Dat 5-10-52

p. 2

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The greater portion of the $110,000 used in the recent purchase of the five-story headquarters dedicated by the American Veterans of World War II, was raised by the National Service Foundation, headed by Robert A. Burrell.

Although Burrell is the only colored member of the corporation, he is very successfully serving as foundation president, and is highly respected by all of its members.

Howard U. Graduate

A native of Atlantic City, N.J., Burrell received his A. B. degree from Howard University in 1930 and Ll.B from Howard law school in 1934. He now serves as assistant district attorney in Buffalo, N.Y.

Burrell became a member of the AMVETS immediately after his discharge from the services in 1946, and has since that time served for two terms as national committeeman from the State of New York before becoming president of the National Service Foundation.

Catholic War Vets To Boycott Dixie

BALTIMORE

Delegates to the 17th annual convention of the Catholic War Veterans voted Thursday not to hold another convention in a jim-crow city.

The action was taken because of the treatment afforded four colored delegates to the convention.

Two of them had been barred from room accommodations at t' Lord Baltimore Hotel, where the sessions are being held, a third ha' been locked out of her hotel room at the Lord Baltimore after it was discovered she was colored, and the fourth had given up in disgust and gone to a colored establishment.

Legal Action May Come

The Baltimore NAACP is considering legal action in the case of Irving Cosby and Hymel T. Sibrie of Chicago. The pair had made their reservations by mail but ran into a jim-crow barrier when they arrived Wednesday morning.

The men told the AFRO that they were allowed to register at the Lord Baltimore, but were told their rooms were not ready. Meanwhile, a white Chicago couple who arrived with them were shown immediately to their room.

Following a hasty huddle between hotel officials, they were told they could not stay at the hotel.

It was Mr. Cosby, commander of a Chicago Catholic War Veterans Post, who brought the matter to the floor of the convention.

Woman Also Refused

Mrs. Louise L. Vogelsang of New York reported that she wrote for reservations at the Lord Baltimore as far back as April. Later, she wrote asking that the date be changed and mailed a deposit on her room. She received confirmation of the change in dates and receipt of her deposit, she said. told they would have to see the manager.

Incident Reported

Mrs. Vogelsang, however, immedately reported the incident to the national commander of the Catholic War Veterans, Donald McQuade, who went t. investigate and came back with keys to Room 1154.

Mrs. Vogelsang said she was told that everything had been straightened out.

Shortly afterward, according to Mrs. Vogelsang, she and her husband started to leave the hotel for some food when Mr. Vogelsang, who is a New York policeman, decided to check his service revolver at the desk.

When they returned to the hotel about an hour later, they had been locked out of their room, Mrs. Vogelsang said.

"Our key wouldn't open the door," she revealed.

She said that when they inquired at the desk, they were told that they had gotten the room under false pretenses and would have to leave the hotel.

Tossed Out

Mrs. Vogelsang said they were accompanied back to their roo by a hotel detective who remained with them while they packed.

Mr. Vogelsang, who does not belong to the CWV, left Baltimore in disgust Wednesday night, returning to New York.

"But I am n.' leaving," Mrs. Vogelsang declared Thursday during a recess of convention sessions. "They say that women get nervous and excited over these things. Well, I'm not the least bit panicky. I'm staying and I' mgoing to see what happens.

Auxiliary Delegate

A delegate to the CWV Ladies' Auxiliary, which is holding its convention at the Emerson Hotel, she is taking her complaint before organization officers.

Mrs. Vogelsang has two sons and a brother and brother-in-law who have served in the armed forces.

All three convention delegates said they had been denied the use of dining roo mand cafeteria facilities at both the Lord Baltimore and Emerson Hotels.

A fourth delegate, Herbert O. Tyler of Philadelphia, went to a colored hotel after being denied accommodations downtown.

Meanwhile, the law offices of W. A. C. Hughes, John Hargove, Benjamin Foreman and David Mason, representing the NAACP have made inquiries of the incident in behalf of Cosby and Sibrie.

Mr. Hughes sent a telegram on Wednesday to the Lord Baltimore which read:

"On behalf of Irving C. Cosby and Hymel T. Sibrie of the Celsus E. Geguesse Post No. 1705, I demand immediate honoring of the reservations made at your hotel sometime previously.

"They have presented themselves to your desk clerk with the reservations and are fully ready, willing and able to assume any monetary obligations incident thereto.

"Refusal on your part to provide these accommodations has and will result in serious embarrassment and inconvenience to them.

"Either acceptance of these men or a reason for your refusal to do so is demanded before your deadline of 7 p.m. this date. A call or wire is desired immdeiately."

The convention sessions ended Sunday.

30m(2) 1952 WAF

Vol. 11, No. 48 Sat., Jan. 19, 1952 2323 W. Jefferson PA. 4154-55



30 m(2) WAF

Subject P. I. Dat. 1-19-52

AIR FORCE BLUE—is her favorite color. Amanda Juarez, 19, daughter of Mrs. Pascual Juarez, of 2346 Lucerne, is now taking WAF basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. A January, 1951 graduate of Jefferson high school, Amanda reported to the Texas air base this month. Medical technician training is her big interest and she aspires to the WAF medical detachment. She has two brothers already in the Air Force, one, Paul Juarez a recent inductee; and the other, Sacramento, a sergeant, serving with the European command.

Former Milean Now A Key WAF Recruiter

Pic Miles Bham Ala. 1-4-52



SGT. DORIS L. WILLIS

NEW ASSIGNMENT — TUSCON, Arizona—Sgt. Doris L. Willis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Willis, of Mulga Station, Birmingham, was recently selected as one of a group of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base WAFs assigned to show young Arizona women just what key military jobs are open to them in the Air Force.

30 m(2) WAF

In the assignment, the former Miles College co-ed, now an administrative assignment in the 43rd Wing Maintenance Control, will have an important role in the current national drive to recruit 41,000 more WAFs by June 1.

Sgt. Willis, a graduate of Westfield High School, enlisted in the Air Force last January 1950 and was sent to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, for basic training. She was assigned to the 4007th WAF Squadron at Davis-Monthan on August 9, 1950.

One of her chief duties in the recruiting campaign will be to outline to civilian womens groups the 34 career fields open to Women of the Air Force. Those fields that are closed generally involve combat or hazardous duties. USAF officials said the branch is striving to use women in all jobs where they can advantageously serve the country.—(USAF Photo).

30m(4) 1952

Registry With Allah No Help To South Carolina 'Islamite'

A 22-year-old Washington youth who said he refused to register for Selective Service because he already had "registered with Allah" was placed under $50 0 bond and held for grand jury action by Municipal Court Judge Andrew Howard yesterday.

Newton B. Geter, 22, of 1015 N st. nw., told Judge Howard, "I registered with Allah and Allah said I can't register with anybody else."

Arrested by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent at the Washington Terminal, where he is employed, Geter later told reporters he belongs to Islam.

"My country is in Asia, in the land of Egypt, on the banks of the Nile," Geter said. He admitted being born in South Carolina, but said he did not consider himself a citizen of the United States.

"A citizen has equal rights," he asserted. "A Negro can't go in where he wants. I'm a Negro."

The FBI agent said Geter told him he "was a member of the religion of Islam and did not have to register for Selective Service."

Judge Howard told Geter, "Allah won't protect you in here." Before holding Geter, he gave him another chance to say he would register for the draft.

Military Police Return Self-Styled Pacifist To Camp Pickett Ending Sitdown Strike

CAMP PICKETT, Aug. 5—Private Hugh S. Carter, self-styled pacifist, was back in Camp Pickett tonight after military police early today interrupted his long sitdown strike in the near-by Blackstone railway station.

A spokesman for the post said the 24-year-old Negro soldier was taken to the reception and processing platoon of the Medical Replacement Training Center here pending advice from Fort Lawton, Wash., authorities as to his disposition. No word had been received from Fort Lawton late today.

The spokesman said that so far as he knew no charges have been placed against Carter.

Carter, who said he belongs to the Johovah's Witnesses sect, was on orders to report to Fort Lawton by midnight last night.

He left Camp Pickett July 18, with orders for a 12-day furlough and five days of travel time to go to Fort Lawton for eventual shipment to Korea.

But he showed up at the Blackstone railway station and there sat out the furlough and travel time.

A military police lieutenant and sergeant-first-class appeared in the station shortly after 1 A. M. today and took Carter into custody.

The Boston, Mass., medical corpsman, who has spent most of his time in the Blackstone station reading or writing, apparently had expected to be picked up.

Recently he had been spending the night in the home of friends, leaving the station around 10 or 11 P. M.

But last night he sat quietly until the MP's arrived. He left quietly, just as he had said he would. Throughout, he insisted "its wrong to kill" or to directly support combat.



Private H. S. Carter

He Awaited the MP's

Four Withhold Tax In Protest Against War

GANO, Ohio — (ANP)—Two Ohio couples whose move into an all-white community caused a stir in the village of Gano are among the 41 men and women who are openly refusing to pay 1951 income taxes because they do not wish to pay for war.

The experiences of the couples, Ernest and Marion Bromley and Wallace and Juanita Nelson were written up in a recent issue of The Crisis in an article by James Peck called "Not Like in Cicero."

When the families moved in, neighbors tried to force the two families, who are buying the house jointly and living under a communal agreement, to move when it was discovered that the Nelsons were Negroes. The house and two-acre plot are located 17 miles north of Cincinnati.

The four men and women have been tax refusers for several years, on the grounds that they cannot condone the training of young men to be killers and therefore cannot conscientiously support such training with their money.

Nelson, field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, served 33 months in prison during World War II for refusal to serve in the armed forces. The Bromleys were leaders in a campaign for a non-segregated school system in Wilmington, Ohio, where they lived before moving to Gano.

On Sit-Down Strike, Refuses Korea



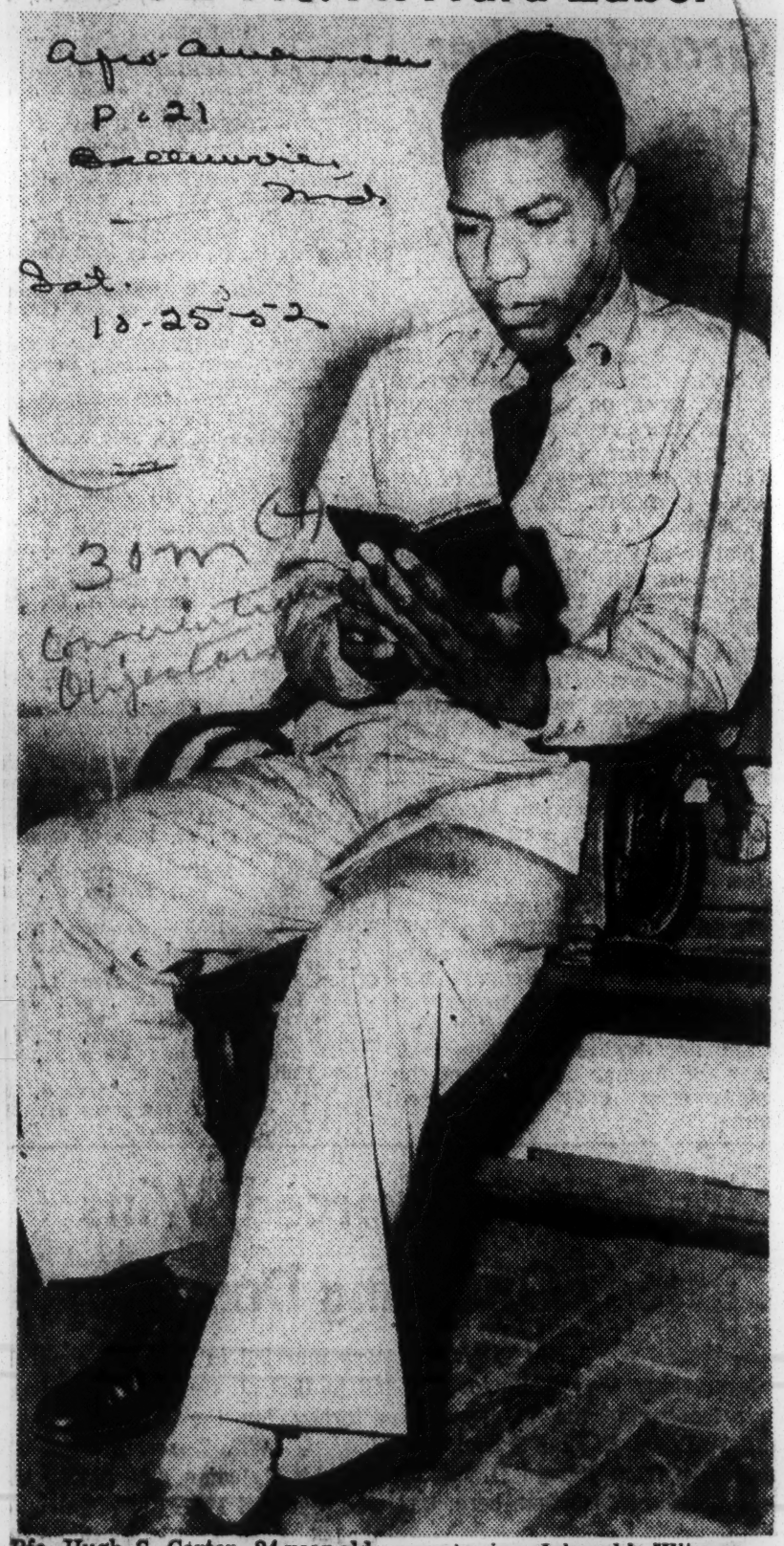
Pvt. Hugh S. Carter, medical corpsman of Camp Pickett, Va., who has refused to report to the Fort Lawton, Wash., Port of Embarkation, is shown in Blackstone, Va., railway station where he has staged a sit-down strike for two weeks in protest to being sent to Korea.

The Boston, Mass. soldier, who describes himself as a minister in the Jehovah's Witness sect, and has done some preaching during his stay in the depot, has said he will not fight and will not aid anyone else to kill because of his religious conviction.

"It's wrong to kill and it's also wrong to help those directly involved in killing," said Carter, who has been on furlough since July 18.

Army authorities at Camp Pickett, who have assumed a hands-off attitude toward the conscientious objector, said they will contact Fort Lawton authorities for advice on what action to take in this case, since his records have been forwarded to the Washington fort.

Gets 2 Yrs. At Hard Labor



Pfc. Hugh S. Carter, 24-year-old Boston soldier was sentenced to two [illegible] at hard labor, dishonor[illegible]charge and forfeiture of [illegible]ay and allowance at an [illegible]court martial held at Camp Pickett, Va., Monday. Carter, who asked to be drafted as a conscientious objecor because he is a Jehovah's Witness, was convicted for refusal to report for embarkation overseas. This photo was taken last August at the Blackstone, Va., railroad station where Carter staged a 17-day sitdown strike and refused to travel to the embarkation point.

30m(5) 1952

Chance To Reenlist Looms For Convicted Lt. Gilbert

Journal and Guide p. 2 Dat. 9-27-52

30m(5)

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, now serving a 17-year prison sentence for "misbehavior before the enemy" in Korea, will get a chance in January to return to service in the Army as an enlisted man, an Army spokesman said last Saturday.

Gilbert was originally sentenced to death. President Truman commuted his sentence last November 27 to 20 years in prison.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN disclosed last Friday that the military clemency and parole board reduced the sentence in August from 20 to 17 years. The sentence also carries with it forfeiture of all pay and allowances and dismissal from the service after completion of sentence.

Next January, however, Gilbert's case will come up for reconsideration for restoration to duty, the spokesman said. If favorable considered, Gilbert will be allowed to enlist and, if his services are honorable during the period of enlistment, the remainder of the 17- year sentence will not have to be served.

The clemency and parole board in considering the case in August tentatively turned down a request that he be returned to honorable duty, but decided to again review the request next January 10.

30m(5) 1952

To Argue Case For Two Convicted Guam Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Argument on the petition to obtain release of two Negro Air Force servicemen under sentence of death will be held in the United States District Court here on March 4. At stake will be the freedom and life of former Staff Sergeant Robert W. Burns and Private Herman Dennis, Jr.

Also in consideration is the question as to whether or not a soldier may seek relief through civil courts to require the military to conform to our fundamental nations of due process of law and a fair trial.

In answer to a petition filed on January 31 on behalf of the convicted GIs by NAACP attorneys, Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, and Frank Reeves, government counsel have filed a motion to dismiss the NAACP brief, directed against Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett; Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter; and Chief of Staff, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg. The NAACP motion seeks the release of the accused men from military custody to civilian authorities.

The men were convicted by a general court martial in May 1949, of the rape-murder of a young white civilian worker on the Island of Guam in the Pacific.

Guam Trial Of Soldiers Is Labeled Unfair

WASHINGTON — The trial of two Negro GIs convicted of the rape-murder of a white civilian employee on the Island of Guam was lacking in fundamental fairness, Frank D. Reeves and Robert L. Carter, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged this week, in filing a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court here.

The NAACP is applying for the writ on the grounds that the convictions of Robert Burns and Herman Dennis were based on perjured testimony, illegally secured evidence and coerced confessions, and that the whole atmosphere of the trial was one in which an impartial decision could not have been made.

Argument on government motion to dismiss the case on grounds that civil courts have no jurisdiction to review court martial convictions were heard on March 4. Burns and Dennis are being held in Japan under sentences of death by virtue of their conviction by court martial for the rape-murder of Ruth Farnsworth.

Writ Is Denied By Judge

Won't Release Convicted GIs To Civil Custody

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—Judge James W. Morris in District Court here last Friday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of two colored soldiers convicted of the rape-murder of a white civilian employee of the Army on Guam in 1948.

The soldiers are Pvt. Herman P. Dennis Jr., of Calvert, Texas, and Staff Sergt. Robert W. Burns of Spokane, Washington. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was seeking the release of the two airmen from military custody to civilian authorities.

Lacks Jurisdiction

In his opinion denying the motion Judge Morris held that a civil court may not interfere with military law unless it is shown that the court martial was illegally constituted, did not have proper jurisdiction or imposed a sentence not authorized by law. Nothing of this nature was shown, Judge Morris ruled.

The NAACP, in applying for the writ, contended that the convictions of the two Air Force servicemen were based on perjured testimony, illegally secured evidence, and coerced confessions, and that the whole atmosphere of the trial was one in which an impartial decision could not have been made.

In answer to a rule to show why the writ should not be granted, directed to Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force chief of staff, the government filed a motion to dismiss the petition, which Judge Morris granted.

Convicted on Guam

The petition for the writ was filed last January 31 after the Judge Advocate General had rejected an application for a new court martial.

Herman Dennis and Burns were convicted in separate courts martial on Guam in May, 1949. Also convicted of the same crime was Pvt. Calvin Dennis, who received a life sentence which he is now serving in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The two doomed men are in a military stockade in Japan.

The NAACP contended that the two men's right to a fair trial under the Fifth Amendment and the Articles of War was violated on the ground that their convictions were based upon coerced confessions, perjured testimony and other illegal use of evidence. The petitions alleged that the men were denied the effective services of counsel and were brought to trial during a period of hysteria, in which hostility and violence were such as to make an impartial trial impossible.

In the case of Herman Dennis, the petition asserted, the prosecution was so intent upon securing a conviction that, "despite knowledge of his lack of guilt," evidence tending to show his innocence was suppressed.

The NAACP said witnesses "clearly" placed Dennis elsewhere at the time of the crime, and the prosecution "relied almost exclusively upon a repudiated confession and circumstantial evidence which staggers credulity."

"Bias, prejudice and vindictiveness" were attributed to both the prosecution and the court that tried and convicted Dennis.

The crime of which the two men were convicted was the rape and murder of Miss Ruth Farnsworth, who died December 14, 1948, after she was found unconscious the previous day in a secluded spot near where she worked. She never regained consciousness.

A number of servicemen stationed on Guam were arrested January 7, 1949, subjected to lie-detector tests, and questioned about the crime. The NAACP said Herman and Calvin Dennis and Burns were held, beaten, threatened, kept ignorant of their rights, and not allowed to consult counsel or friends.

No official charges were made against them, the NAACP said, until January 17 when they were taken before a civilian magistrate on Guam and charged with the crime. Later they were returned to military authority and tried in May, 1949.

After their convictions, the NAACP was requested by the men and their parents to represent them. The judicial council reduced the sentence of Calvin Dennis to life imprisonment, but the death sentences of the other two men were not changed.

New Trial Sought For Two Airmen

Charge Made Airmen Convicted Illegally; Court Rejects Plea

WASHINGTON, D. C. NNPA —Judge W. Morris in District Court here last week refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of two colored soldiers convicted of the rape-murder of a white civilian employee of the Army on Guam in 1948.

The soldiers are Pvt. Herman P. Dennis, Jr., of Calvert, Tex., and Staff Sgt. Robert W. Burns of Spokane, Wash. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was seeking the release of the two airmen from military custody to civilian authorities.

In his opinion denying the motion, Judge Morris held that a civil court may not interfere with military law unless it is shown that the court-martial was illegally constituted, did not have proper jurisdiction or imposed a sentence not authorized by law. Nothing of this nature was shown, Judge Morris ruled.

THE NAACP, in applying for the writ, contended that the convictions of the two Air Force servicemen were based on perjured testimony, illegally secured evidence, and coerced confessions, and that the whole atmosphere of the trial was one in which an impartial decision could not have been made.

In answer to a rule to show why the writ should not be granted, directed to Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, the government filed a motion to dismiss the petition,

which Judge Morris granted.

The petition for the writ was filed last Jan. 31 after the Judge Advocate General had rejected an application for a new court martial.

Dat. 4-14-52

HERMAN DENNIS and Burns were convicted in separate courts-martial on Guam in May, 1949. Also convicted of the same crime was Pvt. Calvin Dennis, who received a life sentence which he is now serving in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Penn. The two doomed men are in a military stockade in Japan.

The NAACP contended that the two men's right to a fair trial under the Fifth Amendment and the Articles of War was violated on the ground that their convictions were based upon coerced confessions, perjured testimony and other illegal use of evidence.

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* * *

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After their conviction, the NAACP was requested by the men and their parents to represent them. The Judicial Council reduced the sentence of Calvin Dennis to life imprisonment, but the death sentences of the other two men were not changed.

Conviction Of Guam GIs Held Unfair

Afro American p. 3

WASHINGTON—The trial of two colored GIs convicted of the criminal assault and murder of a white civilian employee on the Island of Guam was lacking in fundamental fairness, Frank D. Reeves and Robert L. Carter, attorneys for the NAACP, charged last week, in filing a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court here.

The NAACP is applying for the writ on the grounds that the convictions of Robert Burns and Herman Dennis were based on perjured testimony, illegally secured evidence and coerced confession.

It further contends that the whole atmosphere of the trial was one in which an impartial decision could not have been made.

Government Asks Dismissal

Arguments on a government motion to dismiss the case on grounds that civil courts have no jurisdiction to review court-martial convictions were heard on March 4.

Burns and Dennis are being held in Japan under sentence of death by virtue of their conviction by court martial for the murder of Lt. Farnsworth.

Soldiers Fight Death Sentence

Petition Says Army Violated Rights

Afro American

WASHINGTON

The case of two soldiers sentenced to death by a military court martial in the rape-murder of a civilian worker on Guam in 1948, was taken to the United States Court of Appeals last week, by NAACP attorneys.

Originally the NAACP filed a petition for habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court, seeking the release of Robert W. Burns and Herman P. Dennis.

Acting on a motion by the government to dismiss the case on the grounds that military proceedings were not subject to review by civil courts except in limited cases, the lower court dismissed the petition.

It is from this judgement that the present appeal is being taken. The petition of the soldiers charges that their convictions were the result of forced confessions, suppression of vital evidence and the use of perjured testimony.

In French West Africa, high producer prices in 1951, following the removal of price restrictions, and favorable weather were influential factors. Unofficially, the total French West African crop is placed at around 800,000 tons compared with 660,000 tons in 1950.

U.S. Court Upholds Death Sentences Of Two Air Force Men

Afro-American p. 3

Baltimore, Md.

Dat. 8-9-52

Splits, 2-1, On Conviction Of Pair Held In Attack-Murder Of White Civilian Worker On Guam

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Splitting 2 to 1, the U. S. Court of Appeals on Thursday affirmed the convictions of Robert W. Burns and Herman P. Dennis, Jr., two Air Force service men, who are under sentences of death for the alleged attack-murder of a civilian worker on Guam in 1948.

The majority opinion, written by Judge E. Barnett Prettyman, held that the facts alleged in the petitions for writs of habeas corpus were insufficient to give civilian courts jurisdiction to review the cases to determine whether the men were denied fair trials. Judge James M. Proctor concurred. Judge David L. Bazelon dissented.

"Accused were vigorously defended at all points," the majority opinion held. "Actions of the military authorities appear to have conformed meticulously to the rules of procedure and the reviews were exhaustive," Judge Prettyman wrote.

"We conclude, in agreement with the District Court, that the facts alleged in the petition, viewed in the light of the return to the rule (to show cause why the writs should not be granted), do not supply grounds upon which the relief sought can be granted."

60-Day Stays Granted

The court ordered the executions stayed for 60 days to enable counsel for the condemned men to seek a review of its judgment by the Supreme Court and to ask a Supreme Court justice for a further stay pending disposition of such a petition.

"In view of the serious nature of the allegations and supporting affidavits," said Judge Bazelon in his dissenting opinion, "I would remand to the District Court for a hearing on the allegations of the petition."

Judge Bazelon emphasized his view that the District Court here should hear the cases on the merits. To the extent that the judge advocate general of the Air Force found the allegations insufficient, if true, to grant the relief sought, he abused his discretion, Judge Bazelon said.

He added in a footnote that "Even though the denial of a new trial was based to some extent on disbelief of the allegations, I think the exceptional circumstances of these cases require a hearing in the District Court."

Principal Allegations

The court examined in detail the following principal allegations of the petition:

1. Dennis was held without arraignment by the civil authorities of Guam from Jan. 7 to 17, 1949. During this period he was held incommunicado in solitary confinement, subjected to continuous questioning, beaten and denied sleep and food. Four confessions were obtained from him as a result.

2. He was denied opportunity to consult with counsel until Jan. 29, 1949, when he was returned to Air Force authorities. He was denied counsel of his choice and he did not have opportunity to receive advice of counsel until "shortly before" his trial began on May 9, 1949.

3. Important evidence tending to prove his innocence was suppressed, efforts were made by the investigating and prosecuting authorities to procure perjured testimony against him;

Irrelevant, immaterial, prejudicial and inflammatory evidence was used against him and evidence was taken from him, "planted" and used at the trial. The court-martial which convicted him was biased, prejudiced and vindictive toward him.

4. The atmosphere surrounding the trial was one of hysteria and Terror.

Lieut. Gilbert to Get Chance to Serve Again

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, now serving a 17-year prison sentence for "misbehavior before the enemy" in Korea, will get a chance in January to return to service in the Army as an enlisted man, an Army spokesman said last Saturday.

Gilbert was originally sentenced to death. President Truman commuted his sentence last November 27 to 20 years in prison.

An Army spokesman disclosed last Friday that the military clemency and parole board reduced the sentence in August from 20 to 17 years. The sentence also carries with it forfeiture of all pay and allowances and dismissal from the service after completion of sentence.

Next January, however, Gilbert's case will come up for reconsideration for restoration to duty, the spokesman said. If favorably considered, Gilbert will be allowed to enlist and, if his services are honorable during the period of enlistment, the remainder of the 17 year sentence will not have to be served.

Dat. 9-26-52

The clemency and parole board in considering the case in August tentatively turned down a request that he be returned to honorable duty, but decided to again review the request next January 10.

30m(7) 1952

Vets To Get $200-Million In Dividends Soon

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government announced Thursday that it will start paying a new 200-million-dollar dividend in March to about five million holders of GI insurance policies.

Veterans must notify their local V. A. offices in writing if they wish to receive the new dividends in cash. Otherwise, the money will be applied to the veteran's policy.

The administrator said payments will be on about one-third the size of average checks under the 685-million-dollar dividend declared for 1949-51, but said dividends will probably be paid annually from now on.

Payments under the new dividend will average about $40, compared with $114 under the 1949-51 melon. The same dividend rates will apply to the new payments but they will cover only one year.

This will be the third time that holders of GI insurance policies have split a rich dividend. The first dividend, declared in 1948, amounted to two billion, 800 million dollars and covered an eight-year period.

Payments will be made on insurance in force for three months or longer between the 1951-52 anniversary dates of the policy. The VA said its district offices will disburse the new dividends probably quicker than the main VA office mailed out previous checks.

Shipmates Welcome Wave To Duties At Norfolk Naval Supply Station



30 m (9)
WAVEs

In the top picture, Naomi Myers, seaman apprentice, USNR, left, receives a welcome aboard from her coworkers at the General Supply Store at the receiving station at the Norfolk Naval Base. Standing, from left to right, are: Sue Bailey, seaman apprentice, USN, Bessemer, Ala.; Betty Mann, seaman apprentice, USN, Onama, Iowa; Cynthia Matthews, seaman apprentice, USN, Staten Island, N. Y., and Mary Saltman, storekeeper first class, USNR, Minot, N. D.

In the bottom picture, Miss Myers learns about her duties from her leading petty officer, Morris Benator, storekeeper, first class, at the general supply store. 9-13-52

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Myers Sr., 2232 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md., Miss Myers is a graduate of Frederick Douglass High School, class of June, 1949, and was a member of a reserve unit in Baltimore before asking for active duty in February, 1952.

Journal and Guide P.4
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-13-52





ENSIGN IDA OLLIE STEPHENS (right) a native of Washington, D. C., who was recently admitted to practice law, receives congratulations from Lt. Commander Doris W. Lee, WAVE procurement officer, for receiving commission in U. S. Naval Reserve. Mrs. Roberta Stephens (center) mother of the naval officer, looks on. Miss Audrey Dantley of Fort Valley, Ga., former enlisted WAVE of U. S. Navy, was also commissioned ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve last week.

Defender
P. 1
Sat. 1-10-53

30 m (9)

Democracy Prevails At Navy's Training Center



The Navy's firm policy of equal opportunity prevails at Bainbridge, Md. Training Center which is featured in AFRO Magazine in this issue. In photo above, girls team up to do chores. Left to right, Patricia Patterson, Calif.; Wilhtlmenia Grant, NY; Lois Richardson, Madison. N.J., and Jean Jones, Ft. Wayne, Ind.



Wave recruits prepare to move into their barracks. Left to right, Helen Leabough, Richmond; Pearl Wright, Washington; Ruth Aalund, Otis Orchards, Wash.; Eileen Gottlieb, NYC; and Irene Green, Reading, Pa. They are among 1,200 women being trained at Bainbridge to relieve sailors for combat duty.



ATTEND DENTAL TECHNICIAN SCHOOL.—Careers as professional dental technicians are in store for these Armed Forces—a Navy WAVE and an Air Force WAF, attending dental technician school at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Preparing metal alloys to be used in filling teeth, the students, left to right, are WAVE Lillian Green, seaman apprentice, 19, of 2009 North Warnoock street, Philadelphia, Pa., and WAF Willa Haugen, private first claass, 18, of Amidon, N. D. Both are attending the 14-week school with other young men and women from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Dental technician positions are among the many interesting jobs open to the 72,000 young women between 18 and 34 now being sought by the Armed Forces before next July.—ANP Photo.



BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) —

SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT—Shown expressing their joy with smiles after their acceptance in the WAVES, feminine counterpart of the U. S. Navy, are Miss Helen Jordan (left) and Miss Willie Augusta Holmes (right). Both sworn in at the local Recruiting Office February 5, departed the same afternoon for the Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Maryland, where they are presently undergoing six-week basic training before assignment to naval shore bases. A 1949 Parker High graduate, Miss Jordan a daughter of Mrs. Hilda M. Fancher, of 2515 South Ninth Court, city. Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Holmes, of Rt. 1, Jones, Ala., is a 1950 graduate of Dunbar High in Bessemer. She was an advance Sophomore and Business Administration major at Miles College prior to her enlistment in the service. She had been residing with relatives in Bessemer.

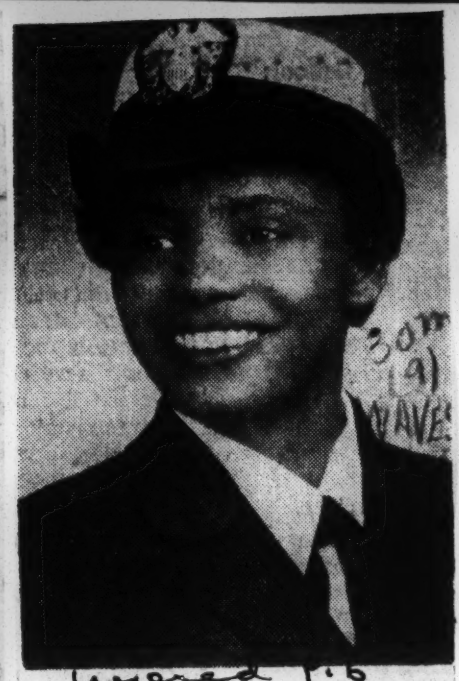
They became the first young ladies of the group in Alabama to enlist in the WAVES under the armed forces' new integration policies.

Both charming inlistees were classified by naval officials as outstanding in both mental aptitudes and physical examinations.

WAVE In Training



"It's almost like coming back home," said Mary E. Coward, seaman, WAVES, USN, as she checked in at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., to attend the Dental Technician's School. Miss Coward previously had duty at the Center when she received her recruit training there in 1950. The daughter of Mrs. Wesley Coward of 215 West 116th St., New York, N. Y., she entered the naval service in August, 1950. Before entering the WAVES, Miss Coward was graduated from Haddonfield (N. J.) Memorial high school. Her uncle, John W. Coward, lives at 73 Berlin Rd., Haddonfield. Following her recruit training, Miss Coward served at various other naval stations including those at Philadelphia and Norfolk.



ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Miss Miriam M. Harris, Ensign, USNR, completed a 16 week Indoctrination Course at the General Line School, Newport Rhode Island on April 25, 1952. Upon the completion of this course the young Naval Officer, daughter of Mr and Mrs. F. A. Harvey of Atlanta, Georgia, hac been assigned to the U. S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California.

Visiting her parents for a week before reporting for her first tour of Duty in the Navy, Miss Harris reports that she was awarded a ribbon for qualifying as an Expert Pistol shot while in Newport. She was one of the two young women qualifying and duly decorated out of the class of 47 Ensigns.

The Naval Program for the Procurement of Women Officers necessitates the selection of young women with the highest moral, educational and phyiscal standards. Completion of the Indoctrination course successfullly in some degree proves in Miss Harris, that Atlanta educated and Southern born women can and are competing effectively with products of every other area in the United States.



(T/Sgt. George J. Ene, USMC Photo

Two Des Moines young women who entered the services of the WAVES last February, stopped at the WAVE recruiting office here last Friday while home on 14-day boot leaves from Bainbridge, Md.

Marjorie Booker (left), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Booker, 2810 Chicago street, will leave Friday to report for duty at a naval receiving station in San Diego, Cal.

Marguerite Foster, who is stopping at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morrow, 1170 17th street, will leave Des Moines on May 18 for a naval receiving station at Boston, Mass. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Lillie White Woods of Perry, Ia., and daughter of Mrs. Maud Skaggs of Los Angeles, Cal.

Both young women praised their past weeks' experiences in the WAVES. "It is fine," both stated.

"Of course, the first day we got there we were trying to think up ways to get out," confessed WAVE Foster, "but after we got into the routine and later received our uniforms, we knew we didn't mean it—and when I had to go to the hospital for eye trouble, I was certainly afraid that they would send me home.

"It is a grand life for young women who want new opportunities—travel and education," WAVE Foster, former Drake university student talked.

"It certainly is," agreed WAVE Booker who lamented the fact that she did not join sooner. 'It has given me a new outlook on life.

"When I think of my staying around here, running an elevator—with all of the opportunities open in the WAVES," paused Miss Booker and she shook her head.

"Just being in the WAVES this short time, has made me see how important it is for everyone to learn how to get along with one another and not be selfish," added Miss Booker, an East High school graduate.

Returning to Des Moines with Miss Foster was WAVE Charlotte Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Simmons, 1070 Sixteenth street.

Miss Dorothy Jean Dyser of 1356 E. 17th street court, who entered the WAVES with Misses Foster and Booker, was delayed completing her boot training because of illness.

Wave Simmons will leave Sunday to report for duty at a naval receiving station in Washington, D. C. Expressing her opinion of serving in the Waves, she said: "I love it."

30m(11) 1952



HOME FROM EUROPE—Mrs. Alva M. Bullock of 7318 So. Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill., recently returned to her home after spending three years in Europe. While abroad she was employed as a club director with the Special Activities Division of the Department of Army with Headquarters at Nurnberg, Germany. Her most thrilling moments during her years away from home were an audience with the Pope Pius XII at Rome, Italy, and the Passion Plays of 1950, at Oberammagau, Germany.



HONOR LEGION COMMANDER — Reception at Vining-Goodman Post 501, Macon, Ga., honors Donald R. Wilson of West Virginia (center) national commander of the American Legion. Greeting the commander are Benny A. Scott (left) commander, Vining-Goodman post, and James Powers, Georgia Department commander. Vining-Goodman post is named for George E. Vinning, killed at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, and Robert Goodman, killed in the invasion of France in 1944. It is one of the largest all-Negro posts in the South.



BLANCHE L. COOMBS

HOME AFTER 18 MONTHS IN THE FAR EAST, Miss Blanche L. Coombs, 23 year Atlanta resident is visiting her mother, Mrs. Pearl Coombs at 120 Taliaferro St. N. W. Apt. 413.

Miss Coombs, a Red Cross Club Worker went to Korea in September, 1950 with the first integrated Red Cross unit ever to work on foreign soil.

Her tour of duty netted her a total of 13 months service in Korea and five months in Japan. When the Chinese Communists invaded the Korean peninsula during the darkest days of the war, Miss Coombs was returned to Japan where she worked as a public relations staff writer until things cooled down. She then returned to Korea again where she was stationed at Pusan, a short distance from the front.

Miss Coombs arrived in the United States on March 17. She came to Atlanta a short time after.

Tuskegee's VFW Rename Cravens

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— Edward H. Craven was re-elected commander of Harris-Moseley-Tressville Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Monday night in Silver Trowel Lodge Room.

Other officers installed were: Guy A. Pickett, senior vice-commander; Wilson H. Richburg, Junior vice-commander, Ernest Flennoy, quartermaster; R S. Darnaby, adjutant; George W. Clark, judge advocate; Cleve L. Abbott, Lonnie W. Martin and R. S. Darnaby re-elected trustees.

Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden of the Tuskegee, Va, Hospital was, appointed chairman of the poppy committee. I. B. Hopson, district service officer, installed the officers.

On Repatriation Team



Peter S. Ridley, public relations consultant for the American Red Cross, who joined the 70 Allied representatives on the Red Cross repatriation of prisoners team. Pending agreement at the Panmunjon, Korea peace conference, Ridley, an ex-Howard University professor, will continue his duties in Washington.

Army Nurse Home On Leave

PHILADELPHIA

Capt. Lillie B. Clarke, 5841 Arch St., of the Army Nurse Corps, is enjoying a 30-day leave.

Capt. Clarke, a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, came home directly from Japan where she was stationed. She had been out of the States for three years.

Plans Quiet Christmas

"My Christmas will be spent quietly with my mother, Mrs. Leah Clarke," she said. "I just want to spend my time quietly at home."

"I have no heart interest," she replied to a question about boy friend.

"Our boys are doing just as well as ony other soldiers in Korea," she indicated. "Some of them are doing better for many of our boys are not as susceptible to epidemic hemorrhage fever as other soldiers.

"I was on Guam nine months before I was assigned to Japan. In Japan I served at Osaka, near Yokahama and at the 118th General Hospital Base at Hakata, the nearest to Korea," she related.

"I enjoyed being at Guam because it is so much like Honolulu, which I also liked," she concluded.

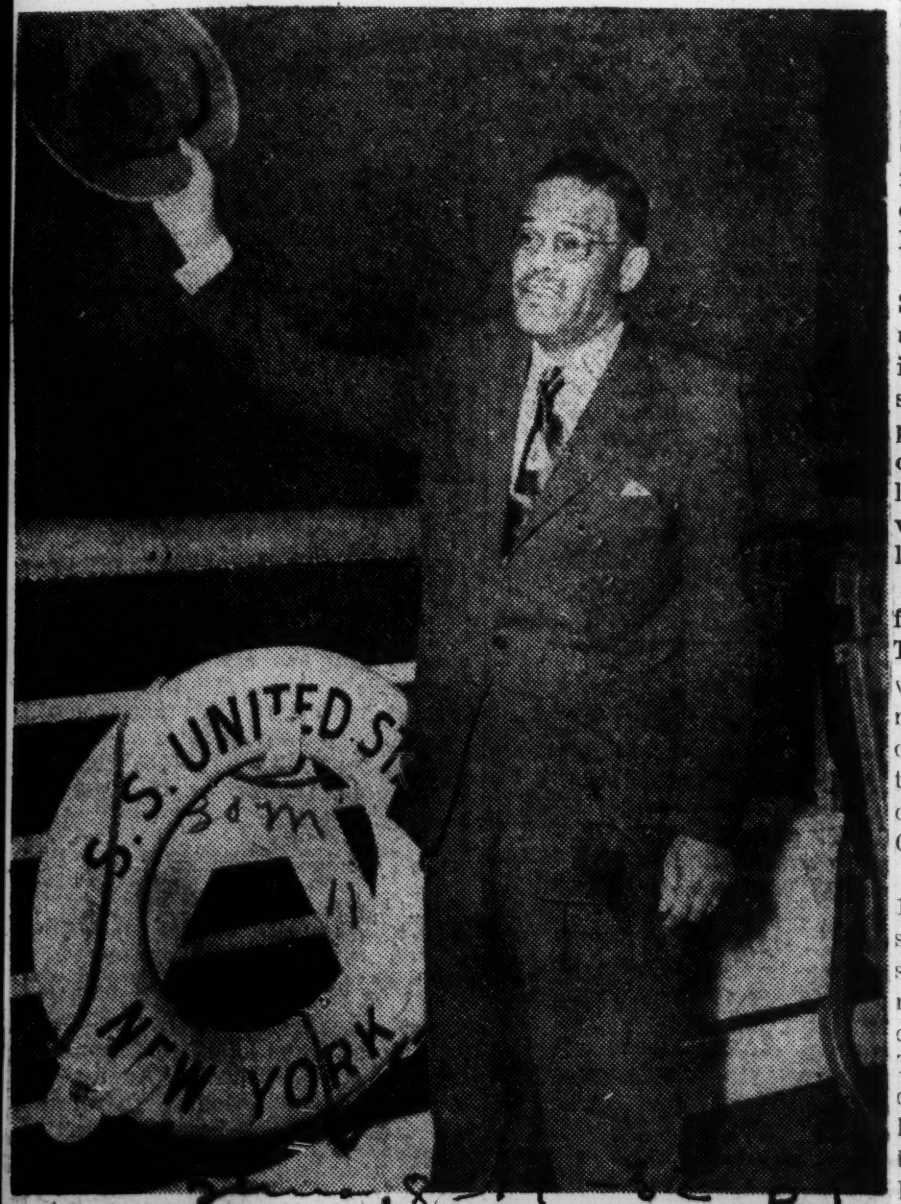
Capt Clarke is an Overbrook High School and Harlem Hospital School of Nursing graduate.

Veterans Plan Fete

Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, a retired Army Medical Corps colonel, said the Cornish American Legion Post plans to honor Capt. Clarke before her leave expires.

30m(11) 1952

Miss Louise Vivian Harrison was recently appointed as assistant club director and program director at Army Service Club No. 1 Fort Devens, Mass. Miss Harrison returned last December from Central Japan after a 27 months tour. While in Japan she worked for the War Department in recreation. Enroute home she spent some time at Wake Island and Honolulu. A graduate of Brick High School, Brick, N. C., she holds a B. S. degree from the School of Commerce, New York University, and majored in journalism. She resides on Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.



ATLANTA UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TO DISCUSS USO FACILITIES WITH U. S. MILITARY IN AUSTRIA — NEW YORK — The president of Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia, one of the 32 United Negro Colleges, Dr. Rufus E. Clement (left) is shown aboard the superliner "United States" prior to the ship's departure for Europe on Friday, August 8.

In his capacity as a member of the National Program Advisory Committee of the USO Dr. Clement has been invited to Vienna where he will talk with U. S. Military authorities in Austria on the establishment of adequate USO facilities for American troops stationed in that country.

John G. Lewises Welcome Home Sister After Three Years In Europe With IRO

30m(11)

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lewis, Jr., of Baton Rouge, Louisiana are welcoming home their sister, Miss Vinita V. Lewis who has just returned to the United States upon completing three years of services with the United Nations specialized agency, the International Refugee Organization.

Miss Lewis entered the United States Zone of Germany in August of 1948 as Child Care Officer in charge of field service and Installations for refugee and displaced orphan and unaccompanied children and youths. She was the leading spirit in founding and developing the IRO Children's Village at Bad Aibling near Munich.

The site of the Village was a former German officer's air force Training Base. The buildings were remodeled and furnished as nurseries, cottages, dormitories, class rooms, libraries, and recreation rooms, in addition to separate chapels for Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic children.

The Village had capacity of 1000 children and youths representing over 15 nationalities. The staff of doctors, nurses, teachers, nutritionists, and maintenance crew numbered over 300 persons. The Children's Village became a credit to United Nations and the International Refugee Organization under the leadership of Miss Lewis.

After successful experience in Germany, the headquarters detailed Miss Lewis to Italy to work with the Guardianship Courts, throughout Italy tracing lost and abandoned refugee children. Of the 1500 children and youths reached by Miss Lewis and her International staff, approximately a thousand children have been adopted or given permanent homes or educational opportunities in Italy, Canada, the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

At intervals Miss Lewis traveled in France, Belgium, Switzerland and took the middle east route to India where she spent six weeks in Delhi Providence visiting refugee centers, health projects, agricultural demonstrations, universities, and in meeting old friends from the Far East. This was her second visit to India where she is expected to return.

She is now in the United States to give an account of her stewardship to selected organizations and leaders in the field of International Child Welfare.

30m(11) 1952

Harris-Mosely Tressville Post 4545, Veterans of Foreign Wars

VFW Post Names Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Edward H. Cravens was re-elected commander of the Harris-Mosely Tressville Post 4545, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, with appropriate ceremonies here Monday night at the Silver Trowel Lodge Room.